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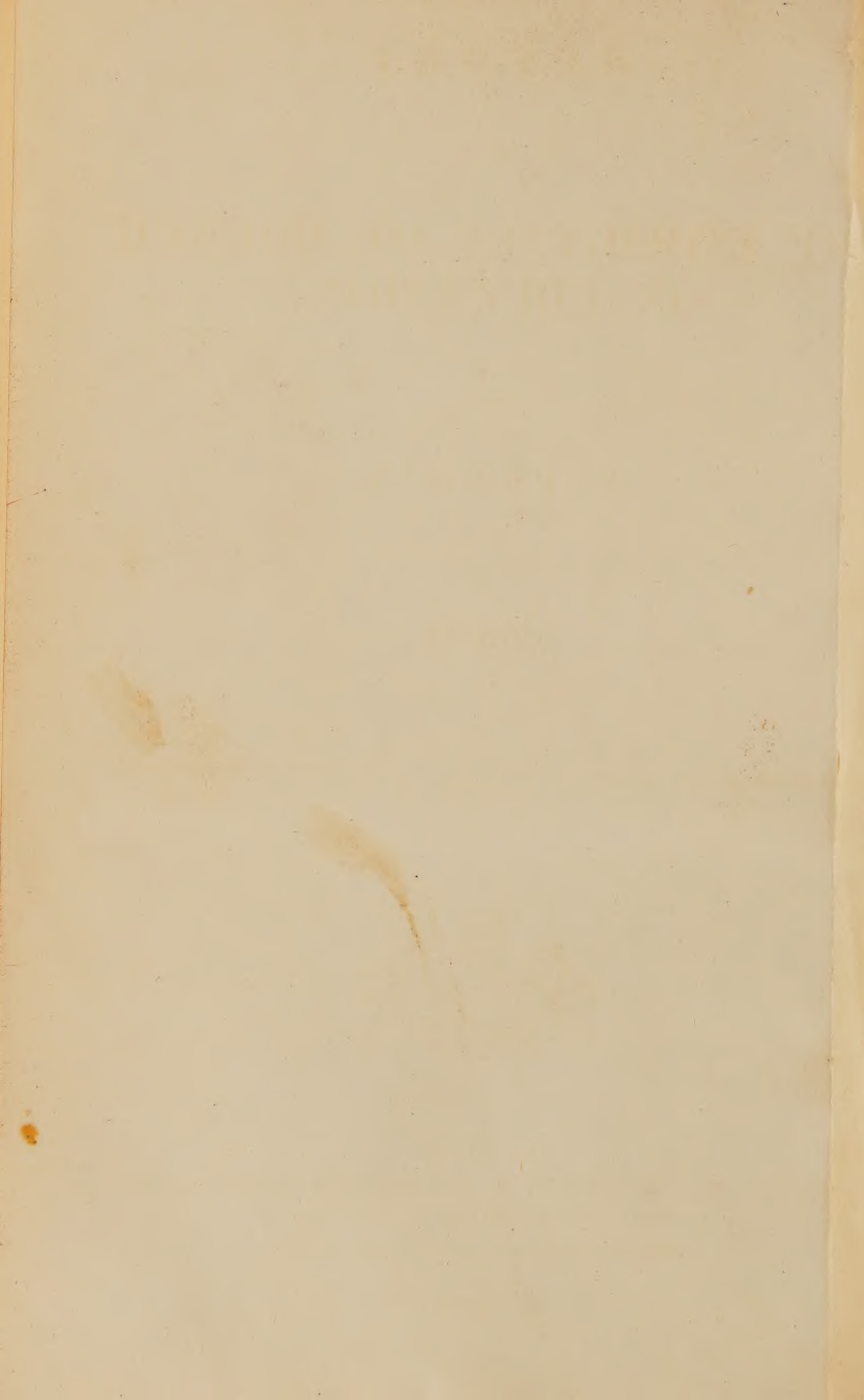
EDUCATION:

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

Session

4 February—29 July 1864.

VOL. XLV.



REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION;

WITH

APPENDIX.



1863-64.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1864.

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THE REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

For the Year 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, beg leave to submit to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the past year for the promotion of education among the labouring classes of Your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain.

The year 1863 has been one of transition. The Code of 1860 ceased to operate in England and Wales (except upon grants in arrear) after 30 June 1863. It had ceased to operate in that part of Great Britain upon new applications for grants, and upon the engagement of new pupil-teachers, after 30 June 1862. In Scotland it ceased to operate (except upon grants in arrear) after 31 March 1864. The inspection of schools, therefore, during 1863 has taken place both under the old system and the new, and its ordinary tenor has been somewhat further disturbed by the sub-division of districts which we effected on the occasion of abolishing the office of assistant inspector.* Last year our staff of 60 inspectors included 24 assistant inspectors, acting in districts assigned to their seniors; at present, instead of 36 districts, we have 60, and we already see reason to anticipate great advantage from the change. The distinction between an inspector and an assistant inspector consisted only in the fact, that the lists of schools to be inspected from month to month were sent from the Council Office to the inspector, who assigned at his own discretion the assistant inspector's share of them; that the latter was directed to look for official advice to the inspector with whom he was acting; and,

* Report, 1862-3, p. xvii.

lastly, that he was not called upon to make any annual (*i.e.* general) report. In every other respect, the two bodies of officers were equal; they were selected from the same class; their appointments required the same formalities; they received the same salaries and allowances; both reported directly to ourselves upon each school which they visited. The character of this change, therefore, has been purely administrative. It secures the obvious advantage of economizing time, money, and personal fatigue in travelling over smaller areas; it concentrates responsibility; it facilitates closer observation. In order that the increased number of districts might not, by a corresponding increase in the number of annual reports (for writing which 14 days are allowed), curtail unduly the time available for visiting schools, we have provided that such reports shall be made in alternate years only. The whole body of inspectors will report, but each inspector only in alternate years. We do not anticipate that the longer period over which, by this arrangement, the reports will extend, will diminish their interest. We find that our predecessors, in 1848-9, did not call upon the inspectors to make any general reports, and assigned as a reason, that one year was too short an interval for the growth of new experience. In commencing the system, we have endeavoured to make such a selection of inspectors as that their reports may fairly represent the different parts of the country. This first selection is the only one which we propose to exercise, as the following circular, which we addressed to the inspectors upon whom we did not call for reports this year, shows. We have divided the inspectors for the purpose of reporting; but all those who are not instructed to report to us in one year, will be, as matter of course, instructed to do so in the next.

(Copy.)

Education Department, Privy Council Office,
7th August 1863.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the fourth paragraph in the instructions, dated September 1862, my Lords do not intend to call upon you to write any general report for the year ending 31st August 1863.

You will be instructed to report for the year ending 31st August 1864.

In making the division, my Lords have had to consider not only how the several parts of the country, but also how a due number of the more experienced inspectors, might be fairly represented in the reports of each year.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

At the same time that we resolved to consolidate the offices of inspector and assistant inspector, we considered in what

manner we might, with the most economy and the most efficiency, provide subordinate assistance for the inspectors. It was evident to us that no part of their duties could be delegated in any sense that would limit their own responsibility for the discharge of the whole. But we came to the conclusion that it was practicable to provide a class of officers who might, under the inspector's own superintendence and orders, do a specified part of the work which, if done wholly by the inspector himself, would be needlessly expensive. The result of our deliberations was embodied in a Minute dated 19 May 1863. We have already appointed 12 officers of the class (inspectors' assistants) which that Minute creates, and we have received very satisfactory reports from the inspectors under whom 7 of them, who alone have had time to complete a probationary service of 6 months, have been acting. We subjoin a copy of the Minute, and of instructions to the inspectors on the appointment of inspectors' assistants.

(Copy.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 19th May 1863.

Their Lordships, in order to facilitate the examination of individual children under the Revised Code, and to remunerate the Inspectors for their share of the additional labour imposed by it, resolved—

1. To make it an instruction to the Inspectors to perform their duties in each school, not inspected for the first time, in the following order, viz.:—

(a) Examination of the children in religious knowledge, where the Inspectors have to report upon it;

(b) Examination in the subjects prescribed by the Revised Code;

(c) General inspection of the School, allowing for previous acquaintance with it;

2. To pay to each Inspector, in addition to his present emoluments, 50*l.* on 30th June 1864, and on the same day in each subsequent year, provided that he has, within the 12 months then ending, himself examined, and marked in the official schedules—

(a) 12,000 children at the least; or

(b) those presented for examination in the whole number of schools which he has been instructed to visit; or

(c) one-third of the whole number examined and marked in his district after the appointment of an Assistant.

These provisions may be varied after further experience.

Their Lordships, in order to provide further for the examination of individual children according to the Revised Code, resolved to appoint, as occasion might require, Inspectors' Assistants, upon the following terms:—

1. Qualified candidates must (a) have been pupil-teachers; (b) have been trained during two years in a College of the same denomination as the elementary schools in which they are to examine; (c) have passed each of their examinations without failure, and at the last of them have been placed not below the second division; (d) have received their certificates after the usual probationary service in an elementary school of the same denomination as those in which they are to examine; (e) have

not exceeded their thirtieth year of age; (f) be recommended by the Inspector under whom they are to examine.

2. Their salary shall commence at 100*l.* per annum, and shall rise by 10*l.* per annum to 250*l.* They shall be paid, besides, 1*d.* per child per annum, after the first 12,000 examined and marked by themselves in the official schedules, but never on this account more than 50*l.*

They shall be reimbursed the actual expense of locomotion on the public service, but shall receive no further allowances.

3. They shall not be competent to examine except in the presence of, or by a written order from, the Inspector, who shall name therein both the particular school to be examined, and the date of the examination. All notices to the managers of schools shall be given by the Inspector only.

4. They shall be prohibited from following any employment whatever, except such as is official. Private tuition is expressly included in this prohibition.

5. They shall hold a Certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools on the Appointment of Inspectors' Assistants under the Minute of 19 May 1863.

No. 1.

SIR,

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, 1863.

I AM directed by the Lord President to inform you that he is prepared to nominate an Inspector's Assistant to act in your district pursuant to the Minute of 19 May 1863.

These assistants are intended to be employed in the large schools of large towns or other densely peopled districts, where they can act with the inspector, and not need to sleep away from home or travel far. They are on no account to be despatched on independent service, nor, under any circumstances whatever, to be allowed to perform any part of your duty, except that of examining, and passing or rejecting, individually, children presented by the managers of schools under the several standards of the Revised Code. As far as possible, the assistant should be employed only while you are yourself present. If you see occasion to deviate from this rule in certain cases, you will, at least during the first year, leave him behind you to complete examinations begun in your presence, not send him before you to begin them by himself.

It is only by your thoroughly comprehending the limited and subsidiary character of the assistant's duty that you will repel the imputation of setting a young man to judge his elders, and often his superiors, in the art of school keeping. The assistant has no such judgment to deliver; he has only to see certain exercises performed, and to mark them one by one for the inspector.

Every one of the prescribed qualifications is absolute, and admits of no exception whatever.

The Lord President permits you to offer, for his Lordship's consideration, the name of a qualified candidate to act in your district.

You will be good enough to state the particulars of his qualification under each head prescribed by the Minute, and also in what place you propose that he shall reside.

Candidates whom the Lord President may approve will have to pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners. The examination will be based on Standard VI., and, to that extent, will be extremely rigorous.

No candidate will pass who cannot read well, as regards pronunciation, stops, and tone; who cannot write and tabulate neatly, legibly, and

quickly; who cannot work sums, with neat and legible figures, quickly, accurately, and by good methods.

The examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners; there is no appeal from it.

After the examination, the appointment, like others in the public service, is on probation for six months, and may be cancelled for unfitness without misconduct.

You will be called upon for reports of your satisfaction or otherwise with the assistant.

You will bear in mind that moral, as well as intellectual, qualities are necessary to justify your recommendation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

No. 2.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, 1864.

SIR,

WITH a view to the more convenient employment of your assistant in the examination of schools, I am directed by my Lords to inform you that, when some other centre than his ordinary residence will be within better reach of a group of schools where his services are required, you are at liberty to propose to my Lords that he should be stationed there, specifying at the same time how long he is to remain there, and what are the schools which justify the arrangement.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have sanctioned a charge for lodging money, under such circumstances, at a rate not exceeding 12s. 6d. per week.

It continues to be the intention of their Lordships that the assistants should be employed in schools not more distant from their place of abode than will allow them to start from it in the morning, and return to it at the end of the day. But this place of abode may be varied upon due cause shown beforehand by the Inspector to their Lordships, and approved by them.

The daily return of the assistant to his own place of abode is a point which it is very important to continue to insist on, in order to avoid obvious difficulties in his relations with yourself and the managers whose schools he visits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

After these preliminary explanations of changes which make the year 1863 exceptional, we proceed to state the extent of our operations during the course of it.

During the year 1863, as compared with 1862, the number of schools, or of departments of schools under separate teachers, which were actually inspected, was increased by 312, and the number of children by 35,315. The number of certificated teachers was increased by 503. The number of new school-houses built was 125, comprising (besides class-rooms) 191 principal school-rooms and 82 dwellings for teachers; 50 other schools were enlarged, improved, or furnished afresh; accommodation was created for 27,098

children, exclusive of the schools improved or newly furnished, but not enlarged.

The inspectors visited 11,230 daily schools or departments of such schools under separate teachers. They found present in them 1,092,741 children; 9,481 certificated teachers; and 13,849 apprentices. Of the schools or departments 2,549 were for boys only; 2,357 for girls only; in 4,431 boys and girls were instructed together; 1,609 were confined to infants (children under seven years of age); and 284 to night scholars. Of the children, 600,075 were males, and 492,666 were females. The female scholars are 45·08 per cent. of the whole number. This is the highest percentage which they have yet reached. The per-centage, in 1859 was 43·49; in 1860 it was 44·78; in 1861 it was 45; in 1862 it was 44·78 (same as in 1860). The per-centage of females upon the whole population over three and under 15 years of age in 1851 was 49·7, and in 1861 was 49·81. The difference in the per-centage of female scholars is explained by the demands of a poor man's home upon the service of his daughters, particularly as the nurses of younger children, from a very early age. The inspectors also visited 40 separate training colleges, occupied by 3,109 students in preparation for the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. In December last these students and 2,122 other candidates were simultaneously examined for the end of the first or second year of their training, or for admission, or for certificates as acting teachers. The inspectors also visited 179 schools for pauper children, containing 12,454 inmates, and 26 industrial schools, containing 2,159 inmates. The inspection of these two latter classes of schools is now wholly transferred to the Home Office and to the Poor Law Board, under the superintendence of which departments they are placed by law. The reasons which, in the first instance, dictated the association of the Committee of Council with the Home Office and the Poor Law Board, no longer justified the inconvenience of twofold administration, when once the educational experience of the Committee of Council had been adopted as far as it was applicable. The considerations which led the Committee of Council to withdraw from the inspection of industrial schools, and to omit them as a special class from the Revised Code, are set forth in former reports of our Committee (1860-1, pp. xi., xii.; 1861-2, pp. xii., xiii.) A similar measure with regard to Poor Law schools was accomplished by our Minute of 21 March 1863 (Report 1862-63, p. xlvii.). The 179 Poor Law schools, and the

26 industrial schools inspected in 1863, were visited in the first half only of the year. The administration of the Committee of Council is now confined exclusively to schools which fulfil the conditions of Articles 4-8 in the Code,* and the 64 inspectors and 20 assistants, for whom provision is made in the estimate for public education in the financial year 1864-5, will be employed in inspecting and examining such schools only.

In the following table the expenditure of the grant in 1863 is compared with that of 1862 :—

	Amount of Grants in 1862.			Amount of Grants in 1863.			Increase.			Decrease.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Building	65,988	6	9	41,156	19	5	-	-	-	24,831	7	4	
Maintenance of—													
Elementary Schools—													
Under Code, 1860	533,182	18	9	412,631	1	7	}	-	-	37,143	14	4	
Under Revised Code	-	-	-	83,358	2	10							
Normal Schools	104,700	11	8	114,216	17	1		9,516	5	5	-	-	
Inspection and Administration	66,087	4	9	68,247	8	3		2,160	3	6	-	-	
Pensions	793	6	8	640	0	0		-	-	-	† 153	6	8
Certified Industrial Schools	3,990	13	8	1,091	6	6		-	-	-	2,899	7	2
Totals	£ 774,743	2	3	721,391	15	8		11,676	8	11	65,027	15	6
Deduct											11,676	8	11
Net Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862											53,351	6	7

The decrease of 24,831*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in the grants for building schools during 1863 follows a decrease of 35,518*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in 1862. We noticed in our last report (p. ix.) some of the causes which have diminished this part of our expenditure, and among them, the reduction in 1860 of three-eighths in the rate of our grants. It is satisfactory to find that the decrease in the amount of public money expended has been considerably greater than the decrease

* 4. The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

5. The means consist in aiding voluntary local exertion, under certain conditions, to establish or maintain schools, which are either :

(a) For the instruction of children (*elementary*); or

(b) For training schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (*normal*).

6. In elementary schools, the children attend from the homes of their parents, and charge is taken of them during the school-hours only.

7. In normal schools, entire charge is taken of the students.

8. Every school assisted from the grant must be either :

(a) A school in connexion with some recognized religious denomination ; or

(b) A school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version.

† Due to arrears of 1861 falling to be paid in 1862.

in the number of children for whom new schools have been provided, or than the decrease in the sum voluntarily contributed by the promoters of such schools. The amount of our grants for building elementary (exclusively of normal) schools in 1863 is only 57 per cent. of the amount in 1862, but the number of children provided with new schools in 1863 is 70 per cent., and the sum raised to meet our grants 73 per cent. of the corresponding number and sum in 1862.

The reduction would probably have been less, if the establishment of National schools in parishes containing dissenters, and not able to maintain a second school, had been provided for in the National Society's terms of union. At present, those terms often conflict with the principles which we feel bound to observe in applying public money to the permanent establishment of new schools in such parishes, and exclude our grants. This is the more to be regretted, as the parishes in question are those which have been least reached by the measures taken during the last 25 years for the improvement of public education, and the erection of a decent and commodious school-house is generally the first step which a new incumbent, or other new resident desirous to improve the instruction of the poor in such parishes, is anxious to take. Our recent correspondence with the National School Society, which we have already submitted to Parliament, has not removed the difficulty. Our proposal* was strictly confined to enabling parents to withdraw their children from religious instruction of which they themselves disapprove; it authorized no modification of the religious instruction itself, which would have remained, as before, under the superintendence of the parochial clergyman, and the control of the bishop (on appeal). We made the proposal from a sincere desire to remove an obstacle in the way of extending education in connexion with the Established Church to parts of the country where no other religious community can provide it, and we are firmly persuaded that the concession to dissenting parents, which

* The (persons authorized by the trust deed to manage the school) shall be bound to make such orders as shall provide for admitting to the benefits of the school the children of parents not in communion with the (*Church or denomination with which the school is connected*); but such orders shall be confined to the exemption of such children, if their parents desire it, from attendance at the public worship, and from instruction in the doctrine or formularies of the said (*Church or denomination*), and shall not otherwise interfere with the religious teaching of the scholars as fixed by (*the trust deed*), and shall not authorize any other religious instruction to be given in the school.

would enable us to co-operate unreservedly in such an extension, would be found to be consistent with the objects which the National School Society was founded to promote.

In order to compare the years 1863 and 1862, with respect to the annual grants made in each of them for the maintenance of elementary schools, it has been necessary, in the above table, to express in single sums the grants of this kind, which, under the previous Code, used to be made under nine different heads.* These subdivisions are not retained in the Revised Code. The result shows a decrease of 37,143*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, or 6·96 per cent. This reduction is principally due to the Revised Code. If the schools aided in 1863 under the Revised Code be compared with those aided in the same year under the Code of 1860, the rate of grant per scholar in the former case is 8*s.* 1*d.*, and in the latter 10*s.* 6*d.* This is not quite the true state of the case, because the grants under the Revised Code have been made, in many instances, for fractional parts of a year, owing to changes in the dates fixed for inspection,† which have been necessitated by the recent sub-division of districts (*suprà* p. vii.). It is to be remembered also that all schools aided for the first time in 1863 have fallen under the Revised Code, and that these are naturally somewhat less advanced than schools which have been inspected and aided for several years. We are not of opinion that by the end of 1864 our estimate of 9*s.* 3*d.* per scholar will be found to have been too high. But it must not be concluded, because a school receives a smaller grant under the Revised than under the previous Code, that therefore it is less efficient than it was, or is on the way to become so. The principal part of each grant under the Revised Code depends upon the proficiency of individual scholars; in proportion as few or many of them are proficient, the grant

* Books, apparatus, augmentation, assistant teachers, probationary teachers, pupil-teachers, capitation, night schools, drawing.—(Report, 1862-3, p. L, and *infra*, p. lxx.)

† Articles in the Code :—

15. No annual grant is paid, except on a report from the inspector, after a periodical visit, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

falls or rises. But under the Code of 1860 this adjustment was wanting. The grants under that Code were paid or withheld in full, and it is evident that demerit, short of such as might warrant an entire forfeiture, might work, without having become greater than it was, considerable reductions under a different system. And as a reduction in the grant is not proof of present deterioration, so neither is it proof of future failure for want of means. As much as 53·9 per cent. of the old grants was appropriated to pupil-teachers,* who received their entire remuneration from this source, and whose number, therefore, might be pushed to the maximum in each school without any increase of expense to its local funds. The head teacher was benefited by their assistance in school, and was also paid by the State for their instruction out of school. It is needless to add that, under such conditions, the maximum number of pupil-teachers was everywhere reached, and this too at a rate of payment which (proceeding from the government) was necessarily uniform for the whole country, and, therefore, extravagant in many parts of it. Again, the grants to certificated teachers† were 27·5 per cent. of the whole sum, and these grants had no reference whatever to the number of scholars; the highest grants of this kind might be, and often were, paid to teachers in the smallest schools. At the time (1846) when the grants for pupil and certificated teachers first began to be offered, they were justifiable. Good organization of elementary schools had to be taught by example. If the grants offered had not been liberal, school-managers would not have ventured on an experiment, and had grants not been appropriated to particular details, the experiment would not have taken the desired direction. The inevitable tendency to extravagance in the use of the means so offered was of minor importance, until the object had been realized, that is to say, until the managers and promoters of schools had become familiar with the type proposed to them, and satisfied to adopt it. But as soon as that point had been reached, it became the duty of those to whom the administration of the public fund for education was entrusted to insist upon conditions that offered greater guarantees for economy, and freed contracts between managers and teachers from interference by the State.

* 222,478*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* out of 412,681*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* paid in 1863 for annual grants under the Code of 1860.

† 113,662*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* out of 412,681*l.* paid in 1863 for annual grants under the Code of 1860.

For these reasons, we regard a certain reduction in the rate of the public expenditure as quite consistent with a sustained efficiency of the schools upon which it is made. The immediate reduction we believe to be greater than will continue, as soon as schools have been more carefully classified according to the aptitude of the scholars for satisfying the several standards of examination. We regret the difficulties which every period of transition imposes. When this moment of trial is past, we believe that the more searching examination, the greater power of self-adjustment, and the greater freedom of the new system, will commend themselves to public approval. School-managers will look to the State for a certain subsidy, and will prepare their schools to obtain it by increased attention to the individual scholars. Teachers will no longer be paid from two sources, but will look, like other persons, to their employers only. The State will inspect, examine, and pay its quota, without the embarrassment of a multitude of personal questions, in each school, respecting the share in its grants which is due to persons not in its own employment.

The greatest, and, indeed, the only serious difficulty which we have had to encounter in passing from one Code to the other, has arisen respecting the "first charge" which, under certain circumstances, certificated teachers have upon the grants received by their employers under the Revised Code.* One of the principal objects of that Code is (as has just been stated) to leave managers and teachers to make their own bargains. The Article in question does not derogate from that principle. All that it provides is, that a certificated teacher must be paid by his employers a certain minimum sum (defined by reference to the former Code), unless he has agreed to take less from them. If

* 51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

(b.) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

54. Pupil-teachers admitted before 30th June 1862, and the masters or mistresses by whom they are instructed, have a second charge for their several stipends and gratuities so long as their service fulfils the conditions prescribed by the Code of 1860, upon the money received by the managers under Article 40; and in case the money so received shall not be sufficient to meet the second charge upon it, the Committee of Council will add the sum requisite to make up the deficiency.

the managers pay him less than this minimum, without his having so agreed, he has a first charge upon the public grant in their hands for the sum needful to make up the minimum. The difficulties which have arisen have been caused almost uniformly by the fact that, although agreements subsist between the managers and teachers in question, and have not been broken, both parties treat article 51*b* as applicable nevertheless; whereas that article is not a guarantee that the teacher shall be paid any particular sum, but only protects him, to a certain extent, in such agreements as he may make, or until he makes them. It does not, and was not meant to, protect those teachers who leave their agreements with their employers under the Code of 1860 subsisting without modification, notwithstanding all the notice they have received of the impending change, and who cannot allege that those agreements have been broken. Teachers and managers, who have not already done so, should agree between themselves only, and without reference to any third party, what the one will give, and the other take. The managers have a grant from the State to look for, but it does not differ financially from any other subscription to their funds. The teacher has nothing to look for, except from the managers; but the continuance of their grants is dependent on their paying him either a certain minimum sum, or whatever less they have agreed for.

For an account of the operation of the Revised Code we refer to the tables at pp. 7-13 of this volume. The tables are compiled from the examination of 1,828 schools, with an average attendance of 280,474 day scholars, of whom 180,005 were presented for examination, or about 64 out of every 100. This per-centage agrees curiously with that given by the Royal Commissioners (63·7 per cent.) as the proportion of children who had attended school, within the last year, 100 days and upwards (p. 173). The children qualified to be examined under the Revised Code must have made up 200 attendances, which is equal to attending 100 days. The Commissioners report that children remain at school in the more favourable cases until they are about 12, and in the less favourable, 10 years of age (pp. 188, 243, and 265). But they also state (p. 174) that "even under the present conditions of school age and attendance, it would be possible for the children who attend 100 days and upwards to learn to read and write without conscious difficulty, and to perform such arithmetical operations as occur in the ordinary business of life." The highest of the standards

of examination prescribed by the Code does not go further.* Of the children in schools under inspection 28·99 per cent. are over ten years of age. Therefore, 280,474 children attending schools examined under the Revised Code ought to yield rather more than 81,000 above 10 years of age. The actual number of such children presented for examination was 70,170, or 25 per cent. The rest either had not attended times enough, or were not presented by the managers for examination. Of the 70,170 scholars above 10 years of age,

5,733	or	8·17	per cent.	were presented under Standard	I.
15,671	„	22·33	„	„	II.
23,236	„	33·12	„	„	III.
19,467	„	27·74	„	„	IV.
4,474	„	6·38	„	„	V.
1,589	„	2·26	„	„	VI.

Of the same children (above 10 years of age), those who failed in one or other of the subjects of

Standard I. were 27·45 per cent.

„	II.	„	28·71	„
„	III.	„	28·21	„
„	IV.	„	29·74	„
„	V.	„	26·69	„
„	VI.	„	23·98	„

Looking to the whole number of children presented for

*48.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Reading	Narrative in monosyllables.	One of the Narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.
Writing	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	A sentence dictated once, by a few words at a time, from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	Another short paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.
Arithmetic.	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10; orally, from examples on black-board.	A sum in simple addition or subtraction, and the multiplication table.	A sum in any simple rule as far as short division (inclusive).	A sum in compound rules (money).	A sum in compound rules (commonweights and measures).	A sum in practice or bills of parcels.

examination, and examined under the Revised Code, we find the following results:—

Day scholars presented for examination under—

Standard I.	-	70,407	-	being 39·11	} per cent. of the whole number presented, viz., 180,005, out of an average attendance of 280,475.
" II.	-	45,180	-	" 25·1	
" III.	-	35,991	-	" 20·	
" IV.	-	22,137	-	" 12·3	
" V.	-	4,671	-	" 2·59	
" VI.	-	1,619	-	" ·9	

180,005

Number of Day Scholars presented under		Of whom failed in Reading.	Of whom failed in Writing.	Of whom failed in Arithmetic.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Standard I.	- - - 70,407	14,225 = 20·2	12,445 = 17·68	18,845 = 26·77
" II.	- - - 45,180	4,900 = 10·85	3,635 = 8·05	11,406 = 25·25
" III.	- - - 35,991	2,302 = 6·4	5,526 = 15·35	6,822 = 18·95
" IV.	- - - 22,137	1,017 = 4·6	4,342 = 19·62	4,047 = 18·28
" V.	- - - 4,671	250 = 5·35	659 = 14·11	793 = 16·98
" VI.	- - - 1,619	96 = 5·93	208 = 12·85	267 = 16·49

Evening scholars presented for examination under:—

Standard I.	-1,740, being 31·12	} Per cent. of the whole number presented, viz., 5,578 out of an average attendance of 8,836.
" II.	-1,757, " 31·5	
" III.	-1,280, " 22·94	
" IV.	-641, " 11·51	
" V.	-97, " 1·73	
" VI.	-63, " 1·13	

Number of Evening Scholars presented under		Of whom failed in Reading.	Of whom failed in Writing.	Of whom failed in Arithmetic.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Standard I.	- - - 1,740	537 = 30·86	570 = 32·76	440 = 25·4
" II.	- - - 1,757	199 = 11·33	213 = 12·12	462 = 26·29
" III.	- - - 1,280	96 = 7·5	281 = 21·95	296 = 23·12
" IV.	- - - 641	29 = 4·52	172 = 26·83	161 = 25·12
" V.	- - - 97	2 = 2·06	19 = 19·59	20 = 20·62
" VI.	- - - 63	5 = 7·94	7 = 11·11	20 = 31·75

Excluding the distinction of standards, the total number of failures to the total number of examinations in reading, writing, and arithmetic was 17·1 per cent.; in day schools only, 17 per cent.; in evening schools only, 21·1 per cent.

In like manner, excluding the distinction of standards, the per-centage of the number of failures to the number of examinations under each subject is as follows:—

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
Day scholars - - - -	12·66	14·90	23·43
Evening scholars - - - -	15·56	22·62	25·08
Total - - - -	12·74	15·13	23·48

The grants allowed for children under six years of age do not depend upon their examination individually. A grant of 6s. 6d. is allowed for each such child who has attended the

prescribed number of times in a school where the inspector reports that they are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children. The number of such children on whom grants were allowed was 43,798, or 15·62 per cent. of the average number of children attending the same schools.

Excluding children under 6 years of age, the per-centage of those over 10 years of age to those over 6 years of age, who were examined in day schools, is 38·96. Of the children, therefore, presented for examination, 38·96 per cent. ought, according to age, to have been able to pass Standard VI. As matter of fact, however, the proportion of such children presented above Standard III. was only 14·18 per cent. of the whole number presented, and the proportion of them who passed without failure in reading, writing, or arithmetic, above Standard III., was only 10·09 per cent. of the whole number presented. In other words, the aggregate number of children who passed Standards IV., V., and VI. is little more than one-fourth of those who ought to have been able to pass Standard VI.

These calculations are made (it must be repeated) upon children who have attended their schools for 100 whole days within the past year, and who, therefore, in the opinion of the Royal Commissioners, have attended regularly enough (assuming their attendance in this particular year not to have been exceptionally good) to acquire the knowledge necessary to pass the standard appropriate to their age. It must be repeated also that the children above 10 years of age in the majority of schools represent their yearly contribution to the instruction of the next generation of working men, whose ranks most of such children are about to join. If any of them, going to remain longer in school, and able to pass Standard VI., have been presented under a lower standard, lest, by Article 46,* future grants for them should be lost, this plea does not, at any rate, excuse presenting them below Standard IV.

The result proves, indisputably, one of two conclusions. The inability of the older children to pass under their proper standard was either assumed, in order to save the grant from the test of a serious examination, or it was real. If it was assumed, our original proposal to examine according to age (Report, 1861-2, p. xi.) would have protected the test, and our ninth supplementary rule, "to reduce the grant

* 46. Every scholar for whom the grants dependent upon examination are claimed must be examined according to one of the following standards, and must not be presented for examination a second time according to the same or a lower standard.

unless at least one class be presented above Standard III.," although a less effectual measure, will check extreme cases of abuse. If, on the other hand, the inability of the older children was real, there can be no greater proof that the time had arrived when a change in the existing system was imperative. The inability, doubtless, was not wholly assumed nor wholly real. It is likely, in no small degree, to have been of that mixed character which marks the absence of practical facility, just as the number of "marks" which appear in place of signatures in marriage registers signifies (at least) such a want of confidence in the power to write, as does not differ much from the want of the power itself.

The good moral effects of the schools under inspection have never been disputed; they are for the most part well found in all the appliances of instruction, and the teachers are respectably qualified. But it is evident that in these same schools large numbers of children have failed to be benefited as they ought, or as their successors are likely to be under a system of grants dependent upon the examination of individual scholars. We do not believe that there has been much conscious neglect on the part of managers or teachers, but that the great effort needed in the first instance to provide due means of instruction, and to introduce good organization and methods, caused schools to be regarded from too general a point of view, and without sufficient attention to the knowledge which each child was really acquiring in them.

The net amount actually paid to 1,828 schools, containing an average attendance of 289,310 scholars, which were inspected and examined under the Revised Code before 31 December 1863, was:—

						Per-centage on Total.
1. For scholars who had attended 200 times and upwards in the year —	£	s.	d.			
(a) Examined	-	-	-	53,412	4 11	45·52
(b) Under six years old and not examined	-	-	-	12,280	14 1	10·46
2. Upon the average number in attendance throughout the year	-	-	-	50,630	14 6	43·15
Add under Articles 51-4				2,694	15 8*	
difference between additions and reductions	-	-	-	1,676	12 3†	·87
Total	-	-	-	£117,341	16 11	100·

* 2·29 per cent.

† 1·42 „

The grants for examination and attendance would have been greater by 1,890*l.*, or 1·62 per cent., had not 15,641 of the examinations successfully passed in reading, writing, or arithmetic been passed by children above the class contemplated in Article 4.

The amount paid to evening schools was only 1,926*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the total sum of 117,341*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The limited period of the year during which such schools meet, and the difficulty of assembling their scholars by day, present serious obstacles in the way of aiding them through examination. We have had several plans under consideration. During the summer months a large portion of the evening schools do not meet. Before they are again in general operation, we shall have had time to introduce such improvements in the administration of grants to them as we may find to be practicable.

We see no reason to think that the system of pupil-teachers will fail under the Revised Code, whether they are regarded as junior instructors in elementary schools, or as candidates for admission into Normal schools. The number of pupil-teachers, 2,971, admitted to apprenticeship in 1863 was greater than in 1862 by 209, and only less by 13 than the number admitted in 1861 under the previous code. The reduction of 1,572 in the total number of pupil-teachers, 14,180, at the end of 1863, as compared with the total number, 15,752, at the end of 1862, is partly explained in the following extract from our last Report, p. x.

The Minute of 4th May 1859 cancelled all exceptions to the allowance of one pupil-teacher to every 40 scholars, and prohibited the apprenticeship of more than four pupil-teachers under any circumstances to the same master or mistress. As the apprenticeship lasts for five years, an excess of admissions in any particular year does not disappear until five years later, and when it disappears it makes a void which is not due to anything unusual in the year in which it occurs. Thus, the total number of pupil-teachers had increased in the year—

1856 by 1,721		1859 by 1,200
1857 by 1,977		1860 by 311
1858 by 1,802		1861 by 742

It is evident, therefore, that the years in which the numbers 1,721, 1,977, and 1,802 disappear by the expiration of apprenticeships will show a decrease, as compared with the years in which the numbers 1,200, 311, and 742 disappear, quite independently of the causes at work in those years themselves.

The reduction is in part also due to the fact that the managers of schools, who had obtained from the Committee

of Council under the Code of 1860,* a greater number of pupil-teachers than they are required to maintain at their own expense under the Revised Code,† have reduced their staff of pupil-teachers to the latter scale.

The number of students (2,739) now resident in Normal schools is less by 513 than the number resident at the beginning of 1863. But the chief part of this reduction (321 out of 513) is in Scotland, where the number of students in training was confessedly in excess of the demand for trained teachers. Our grants in support of Normal schools have not hitherto been limited by this demand,‡ but will henceforth be wholly so.§ The number of students proves that those most interested continue to have confidence in a sustained demand.

The unequal degree in which different parts of the country have shared in the benefits of the present system of public aid to schools has been frequently noticed. We have pointed out in former reports that this objection is inseparable, at least for a time, from any plan which waits to be set in motion by voluntary effort, and which prescribes a certain minimum standard of efficiency. A school in receipt of annual grants|| for its maintenance may be

* *Suprà*, page xvi.

† 52. The grant is reduced,—

(b.) By sums of 10*l.*, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81-9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Article 67 and 91-3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

‡ See Report 1862-3, p. xiii.

§ 98. Annual grants (*to Normal schools*) are made of 100*l.*, in five successive payments of 20*l.* per annum for every master, and of 70*l.* in five successive payments of 14*l.* per annum for every mistress who, having been trained in them during two years, has, since December 1862,—

(a.) completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73-6), and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8 ; or
(b.) been reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

|| 10. Aid to maintain schools is given by grants to the Managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

11. The aid given to maintain schools is known as "Annual Grants," being annually payable, at a fixed time, to each school allowed to receive them.

12. No grants are made to schools which are not open to inspection by inspectors appointed by Her Majesty in Council on the representation of the Committee of Council on Education.—(*Note continued on next page.*)

taken as the sign that our measures have effectually reached any given parish. If a school has been erected with the aid of a grant, and is therefore open to inspection, but its managers have not applied for annual grants, it does not exhibit our measures actually at work. We have printed a Table (No. 4, pp. lxxiv., lxxv.,) in this volume showing the number and population of the parishes in England and Wales which, at the end of 1862, did, or did not, contain schools receiving annual grants. The table had to be compiled during 1863, and the last complete returns for it were those for the year ending 31st December 1862. For the purpose of the particular inquiry which we had in view, the number of schools (if more than one) in each parish is not material. The material fact is, whether the parish contains any school receiving annual grants at all. Where one such school exists, as many more will commonly follow as there is occasion for, and means of maintaining, in the parish. This is a summary of the table—

No. of Parishes with more than 5,000 Inhabitants.			No. of Parishes with less than 5,000 and more than 1,000 Inhabitants.			No. of Parishes with less than 1,000 and more than 500 Inhabitants.			No. of Parishes with less than 500 Inhabitants.		
Containing one or more Annual Grant Schools.	Containing no Annual Grant School.	Total.	Containing one or more Annual Grant Schools.	Containing no Annual Grant School.	Total.	Containing one or more Annual Grant Schools.	Containing no Annual Grant School.	Total.	Containing one or more Annual Grant Schools.	Containing no Annual Grant School.	Total.
563	53	618	1,618	1,006	2,624	905	1,969	2,874	765	7,996	8,761
10,772,623 Population.			5,276,933 Population.			2,017,815 Population.			1,996,422 Population.		
8.5 per-centage of Parishes without Annual Grant Schools to the whole number of Parishes.			38.3 per-centage of Parishes without Annual Grant Schools to the whole number of Parishes.			68.5 per-centage of Parishes without Annual Grant Schools to the whole number of Parishes.			91.2 per-centage of Parishes without Annual Grant Schools to the whole number of Parishes.		

From these figures it appears that nearly four-fifths of the parishes of 1,000 inhabitants and upwards, containing

13. The Committee of Council consults the religious or educational bodies which are mentioned in Article 30 before making representations to Her Majesty for the appointment of inspectors to visit schools in connexion with those several bodies.

14. The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council.

15. No annual grant is paid, except on a report from the inspector, after a periodical visit, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

collectively four-fifths of the total population of England and Wales, contain one or more annual grant schools per parish; that of the parishes with less than 1,000 and more than 500 inhabitants, containing about a tenth of the total population, little more than one-third contain one or more annual grant schools per parish; and that of the parishes with less than 500 inhabitants, which contain the remaining tenth of the total population, only 8·8 per cent. contain one or more annual grant schools per parish. It will be observed, however, that while these latter parishes contain less than one-tenth of the total population, they form considerably more than half, 59 per cent., of the total number of parishes (8,761 out of 14,877), and that 4,149 of them, containing fewer than 200 inhabitants, are plainly too small to justify separate schools, except in cases where distance, or other physical obstacles to the gathering of scholars, are exceptional. It is in the parishes with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants that least progress has been made. A population of 1,000 will not require provision to be made for the daily instruction of more than 150 children. Of this number somewhat more than 60 will be infants under 7 years of age, who should have their own certificated teacher; the boys and girls may be taught together under another certificated teacher, with a pupil-teacher and a paid monitor. If the certificated teacher of the boys and girls be a master, the mistress of the infants will also teach the elder girls to sew. Whenever, by combination, a school of this size can be built, it is inexpedient to build a smaller school. The children will receive a good education more cheaply in a school of this size. As the schools become smaller, and the infants fall below 40 in number, they cease to form a separate department and, if not taught in the same school-room as the elder children, are confided either to a sewing mistress or to a pupil-teacher. But considering the difficulties* in the way of combining parishes under independent incumbents for the establishment of common schools, and considering also that parishes with 300 inhabitants require schools for 40 or 50 scholars, the gradual extension of annual grants to schools established separately in most of such parishes may be contemplated. Parishes with populations between 300 and 200 are the smallest where separate schools ought to be thought of. Below this limit, a considerable number of parishes probably now send their children to schools lying in other parishes. Except

* Royal Commissioners' Report, p. 290-293.

upon this plan, or by avowed combination, we do not see how good schools are to be maintained in such parishes, except at extravagant expense.

Apart from the objection that to inspect and examine all the little gatherings of children taught by dames in cottages would cost, many times over, the amount of the grants which they would obtain, we can see no object in paying public money for them. The public grant is not voted simply to be re-distributed, but to improve education. We think, therefore, that it is sufficient if the grant remains accessible upon reasonable terms to those local promoters of education who are in a position to realise its object. We described in our last report (pp. xiv. and xv.) the steps which we have taken to put certificated teachers within reach of every school. We may notice here that 30 male and 54 female pupil-teachers have been provisionally certificated,* and that 77 acting† schoolmasters and 105 acting† schoolmistresses passed their examinations for certificates successfully in December last; 65 acting schoolmasters and 44 acting schoolmistresses failed. These numbers are in addition to 1,235 students in Normal schools who passed the examination for the end of their second year of training at the same time, and became qualified to take charge of schools. We have only now to add that the word "school" must be defined by some minimum size, and to point out the fallacy which lurks in enumerating per county so many small parishes without any school in them receiving annual grants, unless the number of such parishes which are too small to maintain any separate school of their own be also noticed. We have no power to combine such parishes into school districts. In a recent case, one school for two adjacent parishes was completed in 1858, at a cost of

* 132. Pupil-teachers who fulfil the conditions of Article 90, may, upon special recommendation by the Inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers, be provisionally certified in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 67) for immediate service in charge of small rural schools, but after their 25th year of age (completed) their provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 66), or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

133. Rural schools, in order to fall under Article 132, must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms, or they must be certified as not needing, nor likely, to be attended by more than 100 scholars.

† Any acting teacher over 22 years of age, who has obtained two favourable reports upon the school in which he or she is employed, may be presented by its managers for an examination, confined to elementary subjects, and may obtain a certificate (Articles 72-6.)

1,738*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, whereof 639*l.* 18*s.* was a public grant. Application was made to us in 1863 by the incumbent of the parish in which the building lay, *for a further grant* (refused) *to reduce it to one-third of its size*, because the incumbent of the other parish had just built in it a separate school within half a mile of the old one, notwithstanding that he had joined in 1858 in obtaining the grant to enlarge it, and was a member of its committee.

The supplementary rules printed at pp. lxiv.—lxvii. of this volume stand to the Code in much the same relation as cases decided under a statute stand to the statute itself. If the Code is to answer its purpose of a compendium, it must omit many particulars, which nevertheless must, from time to time, be generalised into rules, if an administration extending to every corner of the kingdom is to be reasonably uniform and impartial. The supplementary rules grow out of daily practice under the Code. If we did not publish, we must act upon, precedents established by the cases we decide. The publication is made for the convenience of inspectors and managers. We shall be careful, from time to time, to lay all important rules of this nature before Parliament.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.
H. A. BRUCE.

The Council Chamber, Whitehall, 1 June 1864.

JANUARY 1864.

REVISED CODE of REGULATIONS, incorporating the MINUTES of 21st March and 19th May 1863, with a SCHEDULE of all ARTICLES cancelled or modified, and of all NEW ARTICLES, by the Right Honourable the LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

1. A SUM of money is annually granted by Parliament for public education in Great Britain.

2. This sum is administered by an establishment called the Education Department.

3. The head of the Education Department is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence (Order in Council, 25 February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116).

4. The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

5. The means consist in aiding voluntary local exertion, under certain conditions, to establish or maintain schools, which are either :

(a.) For the instruction of children (*elementary*) ; or

(b.) For training schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (*normal*).

6. In elementary schools, the children attend from the homes of their parents, and charge is taken of them during the school hours only.

7. In normal schools, entire charge is taken of the students.

8. Every school aided from the grant must be either :

(a.) A school in connexion with some recognized religious denomination ; or

(b.) A school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version.

9. Aid to establish schools is given by grants towards the cost of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up, elementary school-rooms and dwellings for elementary teachers.

Aid is not given to establish normal schools.

10. Aid to maintain schools is given by grants to the managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

11. The aid given to maintain schools is known as "annual grants," being annually payable, at a fixed time, to each school allowed to receive them.

12. No grants are made to schools which are not open to inspection by inspectors appointed by Her Majesty in Council on the representation of the Committee of Council on Education.

13. The Committee of Council consults the religious or educational bodies which are mentioned in Article 30 before making representations to Her Majesty for the appointment of inspectors to visit schools in connexion with those several bodies.

14. The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council.

15. No annual grant is paid, except on a report from the inspector, after a periodical visit, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

18. Schools which have received aid for building, but are not receiving annual grants, are inspected as often as the periodical inspection of the schools receiving annual grants permits.

19. The managers of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, may apply for the benefit of Article 18, without having received, or applying for, any grant.

20. The duration of the period, over which the right of inspection extends, depends upon the degree of permanency of the object for which the grant is made.

(a.) If the grant is made for erecting, enlarging, or improving a school, the right of inspection is secured by a clause inserted in, or endorsed upon,

the school deed, and is co-extensive with the interest conveyed by that deed.

(b.) If the grant is annual only, the inspector's visit may at any time be declined by the managers, on forfeiting the grant depending upon it.

21. No undertaking must be commenced in general reliance upon the aid to be obtained from the Parliamentary grant. Separate applications, in the form of proposals, must, in the first instance, be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on Education, Council Office, London, S.W.

Full instructions are thereupon issued according to the particulars of the application.

The promoters, or managers, must appoint one of their own body to act as correspondent with the Education Department. Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed.

CHAPTER I.

GRANTS TO ESTABLISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

BUILDING.

22. Aid is not granted to build new elementary schools unless their Lordships are satisfied—

(a.) That there is a sufficient population of the labouring class which requires a school in the vicinity.

(b.) That the religious denomination of the new school is suitable to the families relied upon for supplying scholars.

(c.) That the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency.

(d.) That the buildings, at the time of application, have not been begun nor contracted for, and that no trust deed has been executed.

23. The grants made by the Committee of Council for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up elementary schools, are not to exceed *any one* of the following limits, viz. :—

1st *Limit*.—The total amount voluntarily contributed by proprietors, residents, or employers of labour *in* the parish where the school is situated, or *within* a radius of four miles from the school. Such contributions may be in the form of

(a.) Individual subscriptions ;

(b.) Collections in churches or chapels in the same parish, or within the distance of four miles from the school ;

(c.) Materials, at the price allowed for them by the contractor, or at which sold off;

(d.) Sites given without valuable consideration (the value to be certified by two professional surveyors);

(e.) Cartage (the value to be certified by the parochial surveyor of roads).

2nd Limit.—2s. 6d. per square foot of internal area in new school-rooms and class-rooms.

3rd Limit.—65l. for each teacher's residence.

24. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be satisfactory to the Committee of Council.

25. The balance of expenditure which is not covered by the *voluntary local* contributions and by the *public grant*, taken together, may be made up from any other sources that are available, such as the proceeds of endowment, or subscriptions which are not local.

26. Grants are not made for rooms intended to be used on Sundays only; nor for rooms under places of worship; nor to pay off debts for building; nor in consideration of former expenditure for building; nor for maintenance of buildings; nor for improving or fitting up schools which have already received the maximum amount allowable under Article 23.

27. The extension of the area of existing school-rooms to receive more scholars, and the addition of teachers' dwellings to existing school-rooms, are treated *pro tanto* as new cases under Article 23.

28. No application can be entertained if the approved estimate (Article 24) falls below 20l. in small rural schools (Article 133), or 50l. in other schools.

The Site.

29. The site must be—

(a.) *In extent,*

Not less than 1,200 square yards.

(b.) *In situation,*

1. Not unhealthy, nor noisy.

2. Within convenient distance from the homes of the scholars.

(c.) *In tenure,*

Fee simple (Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38., and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49.)

(a.) Without incumbrance, or rights reserved over the surface.

(b.) If with reservation of minerals, the party in whom the fee simple of them is vested must covenant to make compensation in the event of damage, and the grant made by the Committee of Council must be the first charge upon such compensation; the whole of which is to be applied as the Secretary of State for the Home Department may direct in furtherance of the trust for a school.

(c.) If subjected to powers of leasing, sale, or re-entry, the lease or sale must not be without the written consent of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, nor the re-entry without first repaying any grant which may have been paid in respect of the premises.

(d.) Leaseholds are not admissible, if fee simple can be obtained. The term must not be less than 99 years, and there must be no onerous covenants, nor more than nominal rent.

(e.) Copyholds must be enfranchised (Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49. s. 6.)

The Trust Deed.

30. The trust deed must declare the premises to be granted in trust for the education of the poor, and for no other purpose whatever. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, and for the inspection and management of the school, according to one or other of the precedents settled for: Church of England Schools, British Schools, Established Church of Scotland Schools; Wesleyan Schools, Free Church (Scotland) Schools, Roman Catholic Schools, Jewish Schools, Episcopal Church (Scotland) Schools, Un-denominational Schools (belonging to none of the previous classes, but in which the Bible is read daily from the authorized version).

31. When the trust deed has been executed according to a draft approved and sealed by the Committee of Council, and (when necessary) enrolled or registered, a copy of it, including all signatures, attestations, and endorsements, must be made on plain unstamped parchment, and lodged in the Education Office.

32. When the application is for a grant to enlarge, improve, or fit up, an existing elementary school already

conveyed in trust, the deed must be a legal conveyance of the land, and not at variance with any of the principles which determine the approval of new deeds. The right of inspection must be permanently secured (Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 37. sections 1 and 2), and there must be no powers or reservations to which the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 131. cannot be applied, and which might become prejudicial to the school.

The Plans.

33. The plans (with specification and estimate), when approved and sealed, may be returned to the promoters for use, but must be lodged in the Education Office before a grant is paid.

Payment of Grants for Building, Enlarging, Improving, or Fitting up Elementary Schools.

34. The amount of the grant is not announced until after the draft trust deed and plans have been sealed.

35. The grant must be accepted or declined within 14 days.

36. The grant is paid on presentation of a certificate (with balance sheet annexed), by the Building and Managing Committees of the school, setting forth that the building and conveyance are completed, and that the money in hand, raised by absolute donations, will, when added to the grant, meet all claims, and finally close the account.

37. Grants under 50*l.* are treated as lapsed, if unpaid at the end of nine months, and grants above 50*l.* at the end of 18 months, from the date of announcing them.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS TO MAINTAIN SCHOOLS.

PART I.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.

Annual Grants conditional upon the Number and Proficiency of the Scholars, the Number and Qualifications of the Teachers, and the State of the Schools.

38. Schools may meet three times daily; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:

(a.) The sum of 4s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings of their school, and 2s. 6d. per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening meetings* of their school,

(b.) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school:—

1. If more than six years of age 8s., subject to examination (Article 48).

2. If under six years of age 6s. 6d., subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(c.) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5s., subject to examination (Article 48).

41. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction less than two hours, nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction less than one hour and a half.

42. Evening attendances may not be reckoned with morning or afternoon attendances in making up the prescribed minimum of 200 or 24 attendances.

43. Evening attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under 12 years of age.

44. Every scholar attending more than 200 times in the morning or afternoon, for whom 8s. is claimed, forfeits 2s. 8d. for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 2s. 8d. in writing, and 2s. 8d. in arithmetic (Article 48).

45. Every scholar attending more than 24 times in the evening for whom 5s. is claimed forfeits 1s. 8d. for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 1s. 8d. in writing, and 1s. 8d. in arithmetic (Article 48).

46. Every scholar for whom the grants dependent upon examination are claimed must be examined according to one of the following standards, and must not be presented for examination a second time according to the same or a lower standard.

47. Under any Half Time Act, 100 attendances qualify scholars for the grant:

(a.) Upon examination.

(b.) Without examination, after they have passed according to the highest standard, but continue to attend school under the Act.

48.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Reading	Narrative in monosyllables	One of the narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.
Writing	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	A sentence slowly dictated once, by a few words at a time, from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	Another short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.
Arithmetic-	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10; orally, from examples on black-board.	A sum in simple addition or subtraction, and the multiplication table.	A sum in any simple rule as far as short division (inclusive).	A sum in compound rules (money).	A sum in compound rules (common weights and measures).	A sum in practice or bills of parcels.

49. The grant may either be withheld altogether or reduced for causes arising out of the state of the school.

50. The inspector does not proceed to examine scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic for the grant, until he has first ascertained that the state of the school does not require it to be withheld.

51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

- (a.) If the school be not held in a building certified by the inspector to be healthy, properly lighted, drained, and ventilated, supplied with offices, and containing in the principal school-room at least 80 cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance.
- (b.) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.
- (c.) If the girls in the school be not taught plain needle-work as part of the ordinary course of instruction.
- (d.) If the registers be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.
- (e.) If, on the inspector's report, there appears to be any *prima facie* objection* of a gross kind. A second inspection, wherein another inspector or inspectors takes part, is made in every such instance, and if the grant be finally withheld, a special minute is made and recorded of the case.
- (f.) If three persons at least be not designated to sign the receipt for the grant on behalf of the school.

52. The grant is reduced,—

- (a.) By not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction* or discipline on the part of the teacher, or (after one year's notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such

* In Church of England Schools the Order in Council of 10th August 1840, and the instructions to inspectors relative to examination in religion, which are founded upon it, are included under this paragraph.

defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

- (b.) By sums of 10*l.*, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81-9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91-3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

The forfeiture is reduced from 10*l.* to 5*l.* if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

- (c.) By its excess above,—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The amount of school fees and sub- | } in the year
defined by
Article 17. |
| scriptions ; or | |
| 2. The rate of 15 <i>s.</i> per scholar according | } |
| to the average number in attendance, | |

- (d.) By the amount of any annual endowment (Article 93³.)

53. If the excess of scholars has arisen from increased attendance of children since the last settlement of the school staff (Articles 62, 63), the forfeiture prescribed by Article 52 (b), does not accrue.

54. Pupil-teachers admitted before 30th June 1862, and the masters or mistresses by whom they are instructed, have a second charge for their several stipends and gratuities so long as their service fulfils the conditions prescribed by the Code of 1860, upon the money received by the managers under Article 40 ; and in case the money so received shall not be sufficient to meet the second charge upon it, the Committee of Council will add the sum requisite to make up the deficiency.

55. In every school receiving annual grants is to be kept, besides the ordinary registers of attendance,—

(a.) A diary or log-book.

(b.) A portfolio wherein may be laid all official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

Diary or Log Book of School.

56. The diary or log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 500 ruled pages.

57. The principal teacher must daily make in the log-book the briefest entry which will suffice to specify either ordinary progress, or whatever other fact concerning the school or its teachers, such as the dates of withdrawals, commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., may require to be referred to at a future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded.

58. No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

59. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed nor altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

60. The inspector will call for the log-book at his annual visit, and will report whether it appears to have been properly kept throughout the year.

61. The inspector will not write any report on the good or bad state of the school in the log-book at the time of his visit, but will enter therein with his own hand the full name and standing (*certificated teacher of the — class, or pupil-teacher of the — year, or assistant-teacher*) of each member of the school establishment. The inspector will not enter the names of pupil-teachers respecting whose admission the Committee of Council has not yet pronounced a decision.

62. The summary of the inspector's report when communicated by the Committee of Council to the managers must be copied into the log-book by the secretary of the latter, who must also enter the names and description of all teachers to be added to, or withdrawn from, those entered by the inspector according to the decision of the Committee of Council upon the inspector's report. The secretary of the managers must sign this entry.

63. The inspector before making his entry of the school establishment in the following year will refer to his own entry made in the preceding year, and also to the entry which is required to be made by the secretary of the school pursuant to Article 62, and he will require to see entries in the log-book accounting for any subsequent change of the school establishment.

SECTION II.

Teachers referred to in the preceding Section.

64. The recognized classes of teachers are,—(a.) Certificated teachers. (b.) Pupil-teachers. (c.) Assistant teachers.

65. Lay persons alone can be recognized as teachers in elementary schools.

Certificated Teachers.

66. Teachers in order to obtain certificates, must be examined (Article 130), and must undergo probation by actual service in school (Articles 73, 74).

67. Certificates are of four classes. The fourth (lowest) consists of an upper and a lower grade (Article 131), and includes special certificates for teachers of infants (Article 122). No certificate is issued above the fourth class. Certificates are raised to the higher classes by good service only (Article 78).

Examination.

68. Teachers are examined for certificates as means of distributing the Parliamentary grant to schools. The examination is not open to candidates for professional diplomas only.

69. Examinations are held in December of each year at the several training schools under inspection (Articles 119 and 128). The relative proficiency of the candidates according to examination is recorded upon their certificates, but does not affect the class of them (Article 67).

70. A syllabus, for male and female candidates respectively, of the course of study, may be had on application to the Committee of Council.

71. The names of teachers desiring to be examined must be notified by the managers of their schools to the Committee of Council before the 1st day of November preceding the examination.

72. Candidates admissible to be examined for certificates, must (in addition to Articles 68 and 71) fulfil one of the following conditions, viz. :—

(a.) They must have resided for one or more years as students in normal schools under inspection (Articles 94, 119, and 120-1); or,

(b.) Must be upwards of 22 years of age, and either,

1. Have completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily; or,

2. Have obtained at least two favourable reports with an interval of one year between them upon the school in which they are still employed.

Probation.

73. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, undergo probation (*that is to say*), they must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.

74. One favourable report is sufficient after the examination, if the candidate, being continuously engaged in the same school, has obtained two favourable reports in consecutive years immediately preceding the examination.

75. Teachers under probation (Articles 73–4) satisfy the conditions which require that schools be kept by certificated teachers.

76. If the second (or third) report is favourable, a certificate of the fourth class is issued, and remains in force (unless recalled under Articles 79, 80) for the next five years; after which interval, it is open to revision, according to the intermediate annual reports; and so on after each further period of five years until the first class is reached.

77. No teacher who has changed more than once from one school to another during the five years preceding revision can be advanced to a higher class.

78. Re-examination is not permitted to candidates once passed, unless they fall under Article 131.

Concurrence of Managers and Inspector.

79. The managers must annually state whether the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty have been satisfactory.

80. The inspector must annually report whether the teacher's school is efficient in organization, discipline, and instruction.

Pupil-teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a school under inspection on the following conditions, namely:—

(a.) *That the school* is reported by Her Majesty's inspector to be—

1. Under a duly certificated master or mistress (Articles 67 and 131).
2. Held in suitable premises.

3. Well furnished, and well supplied with books and apparatus.
4. Divided into classes, and skilfully instructed.
5. Under good discipline.
6. Likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(b.) *That the pupil-teachers* be not less than 13 years (completed) of age at the date of their engagement.

(c.) Be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school, or department of a school, in which they are employed ; but in mixed schools, or departments of schools, under a master and mistress, female pupil-teachers may receive instruction out of school-hours from the master, on condition that the mistress be invariably present during the whole time that the lessons are being given by the master, who must be husband, father, son, or brother of the mistress, and not both young and unmarried.

(d.) Be presented to the inspector for examination at the time and place fixed by his notice (Article 16).

(e.) Pass the examinations and produce the certificates specified in Article 88.

(f.) *That the managers* enter into an agreement in the following terms :—

To be stamped with a stamp of 2s. 6d.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between

¹ Names, &c. in full
of a quorum of the managers.

_____ herein-after
called *the managers*, on behalf of the managers of the _____ school and

² Names, &c. in full
of father or other surety
of the assistant.

_____ herein-after called *the surety*

³ Father, or as the
case may be.

⁴ Name in full of the
pupil-teacher.

the³ _____ of⁴ _____
herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*.

The said managers for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the said surety, h⁵ _____ executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows :

1. To engage the said pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the said school, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not be obliged to

⁵ His or her.

serve therein more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 30 hours in any one week.

⁶ Article 17.

⁷ Preceding month.

⁸ Five full years, but if this falls beyond the candidate's 19th year (completed), any less number of years, not under two, may be inserted if the parties wish it, and if the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of ⁶_____ 186____, and shall end on the last day of ⁷_____ 18⁸____, but if the said pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, attend one of the examinations held by Her Majesty's inspectors of schools for admission into Normal schools in December next preceding the last-mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the said month of December.

⁹ The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

¹⁰ Week, or as the parties may agree.

3. The said pupil-teacher shall be paid as wages⁹_____ per¹⁰_____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by⁹_____ per¹⁰_____ in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the managers of the said school for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Committee of Council that the said pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions, of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Committee applicable to the case.

4. The said pupil-teacher either while the school is not being held, or as one of the scholars (if any) attending the school for instruction in the evening, shall receive, without charge, from the certificated teacher of the said school for the time being, special instruction during five hours per week, of which hours not more than two shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction shall be in the subjects in which the said pupil-teacher is next to be examined pursuant to the said Articles.

5. The said pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct, of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement

shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of 3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

6. The said pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h⁵ own part, and with the privity and consent of the said surety.

7. The said surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the said pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

Signed this ____ day of ____ 18 ____.

Witness.

N.B.—This agreement should be deposited with the school papers (Article 55). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or at least a certified copy.

82. The Committee of Council is not a party to the engagement, and confines itself to ascertaining, on the admission of the apprentice and at the end of each year of the service—

(a.) Whether the prescribed examination is passed before the inspector.

(b.) Whether the prescribed certificates are produced from the managers.

83. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Committee of Council on Education (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of their Lordships as final), but, otherwise, must be settled like any other matter of hiring or contract.



88.]	Health.	Certificates of Character and Conduct.	Religious Knowledge.												
	<i>Scrophula, fits, asthma, deafness, great imperfections of the sight or voice, the loss of an eye from constitutional disease, or the loss of an arm or leg, or the permanent disability of either arm or leg, curvature of the spine, hereditary tendency to insanity, or any constitutional infirmity of a disabling nature, is a positive disqualification in candidates for the office of pupil-teacher.</i>	In Church of England Schools.	In Schools not being Church of England Schools.	Reading.	English Grammar. [After Admission, Latin Grammar, as alternative.]	Writing and Composition.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	History.	Drawing. <i>Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.</i>	Music. <i>Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.</i>	In Church of England Schools, the Clergyman assisting in the Examination.	In Schools in Scotland.	In Schools where the Managers are not desirous of coming under the obligation of giving the Instruction set forth in the Two preceding Columns.	In Schools where the Managers object on Religious Grounds to give any Certificate concerning the Religious State of their Schools.
For Admission.	A medical certificate that candidate is not subject to any infirmity likely to interfere with profession of teacher.	A certificate from the managers that the moral character of the candidates and their homes justify an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents.	A certificate from the managers that the moral character of the candidates and their families justify an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents.	To read with fluency, ease, and expression.	To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.	To write from dictation in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a passage of simple prose.	To write from dictation sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.	To have an elementary knowledge of geography.	-	1. If exercises in freehand, linear geometry, linear perspective, and model and object drawing be worked successfully during the apprenticeship, the fact is registered, and the pupil-teacher is credited with a corresponding number of marks in any future examination for a teacher's certificate. 2. The exercises may be worked in any order, but not more than one in the same year of apprenticeship. 3. Pupil-teachers are admitted to study at any of the drawing schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, at half the ordinary fees.	-	To repeat the Church Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outlines of Scripture History.	To repeat the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outlines of Scripture History.	To produce a certificate from the managers of the school that the religious knowledge of the candidate is satisfactory to them.	No annual certificates are required, but it must have appeared that the school fulfils the condition of Article 8.
End of 1st Year.	Certificate from managers that pupil-teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate for profession of teacher.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress. 3. Certificate from the clergyman that they have been attentive to their religious duties.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress. 3. Certificate from the managers that they have been attentive to their religious duties; but this certificate is not required if the managers on religious grounds object to give it, and if the school fulfils the conditions of Article 8.	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The noun, verb, and adjective; with their relations in a simple sentence. [As an alternative exercise, the regular declensions of Latin nouns, and the meaning in English of the Latin prepositions.]	To write from memory the substance of a passage of simple prose, read to them with ordinary quickness.	Practice and proportion.	Practice and bills of parcels.	The British Isles. [Maps to be drawn in this and the following years.]	Shapes of notes and rests. Staves. Places of notes on the treble stave.	The Holy Scriptures and Catechism, with illustrations by passages from Holy Writ.	The Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, with illustrations by	Same as above.	-	-
End of 2d Year.	Same as at end of first year	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The pronoun, adverb, and preposition; with their relations in a sentence. [As an alternative exercise, the regular declensions of Latin adjectives, and the Latin pronouns.]	To write as above, and to be able to repeat 50 consecutive lines of a secular character from some standard English poet (selected by the managers) with just expression and knowledge of meaning.	Vulgar fractions.	Proportion	Europe and ancient Palestine.	Dotted notes and rests. Time, various kinds of, and signatures of. Diatonic scale.	The Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, more fully than in the preceding year.	The Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, more fully than in the preceding year.	Same as above.	-	-
End of 3d Year.	Same as at end of first year, but from medical practitioner.	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The conjunction with the analysis of sentences. [As an alternative exercise, the conjugation of Latin regular verbs (active and passive), and of the verb esse.]	To write notes of a lesson on a subject selected by the inspector; and to be able to repeat 40 consecutive lines of a secular character from some standard writer of English prose (selected by the managers), with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.	Decimal fractions.	Vulgar fractions.	The colonies.	Intervals. Sharps and flats. Accidental intervals.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	-	-
End of 4th Year.	Same as at end of first year	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	Recapitulation of the preceding exercises, and to know the meaning in English of the Latin prepositions. [As an alternative exercise, the conjugation of the verbs posse, velle, and the concordis.]	To write an account of the organization of the school, and of the methods of instruction used; and to be able to repeat 100 lines (including the former 50) of the same poet as at the end of the 2d year, with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.	Euclid, Book I., to the end of XXVth Proposition; Algebra, first four rules; and recapitulation of preceding rules in Arithmetic.	Decimal fractions.	Asia and Africa.	Places of notes on the bass stave. Major and minor scales. Common characters used in music.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	-	-
End of 5th Year.	Same as at end of first year	Same as above	Same as above	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	Recapitulation of the preceding exercises, and an account of the sources and growth of the English language. [As an alternative exercise, recapitulation of the preceding exercises in Latin.]	To write an original composition on some simple subject to be selected by the inspector within the range of this Table, and to be able to repeat (including the former 40) 80 lines of the same prose writer as at the end of the 3d year, with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.	Euclid, Book I.; and recapitulation of the preceding rules in Arithmetic and Algebra.	Recapitulation of the preceding rules.	America and the oceans.	Transposition. Alto and tenor staves. Recapitulation of preceding exercises.	More completely in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More completely in the Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	-	-

84. Vacancies in the office of pupil-teacher, however occasioned, which occur in the course of any year (Article 17), must not be filled up until after the next examination by the inspector. In the meantime, the candidate or candidates must be engaged by the week only as monitors, and the memorandum of agreement, Article 81 (*f*), must not be executed until after notice from the Committee of Council (Article 62) to the managers that the conditions of admission to pupil-teachership are fulfilled in each case.

85. Temporary monitors engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 84, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 17), satisfy Article 52 (*b*), provided that—

(*a.*) A sufficient number of candidates to complete the requisite proportion of teachers to scholars pass the inspector's next examination for admission (Article 88) to permanent engagements; and—

(*b.*) The vacancies have not been occasioned by voluntary causes before the fourth year's examination has been passed.

86. Except in the cases provided for by Article 85, each vacancy in a pupil-teachership during a current year (Article 17) works a forfeiture under Article 52 (*b*.)

87. The qualifications and certificates required of candidates for admission and of pupil-teachers in each year of their service are regulated by the following Table.

88. [See opposite.]

89. Female pupil-teachers, before admission to apprenticeship, must produce a written attestation from the schoolmistress and managers that they possess reasonable competency as sempstresses; and, at the annual examinations, must bring certified specimens of plain needlework to the inspector, together with a statement from the schoolmistress specifying whether they have been receiving practical instruction in any other kind of domestic industry. The inspector, at the time of examination, or afterwards, will obtain the opinion of some competent person upon the merit of the needlework.

Pupil-teachers who have successfully completed their Apprenticeship.

90. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil-teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil-teacher has successfully

completed an apprenticeship ; or the pupil-teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 91), or may be examined as a candidate for admission into a Normal school (Articles 103-111), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 132, 133).

Assistant Teachers.

91. Pupil-teachers who can be certified, pursuant to Article 90, to have completed their apprenticeship with credit, may serve as assistants in schools in place of pupil-teachers, without being required to be annually examined. But such assistants cease to fulfil the conditions of Article 52 (b), if at any time the inspector reports them to be inefficient teachers.

92. Vacancies caused by the withdrawal of assistants in the course of any school year (Article 17) must be supplied by the appointment of temporary monitors, pursuant to Articles 84, 85 ; but if another assistant, qualified according to Article 91, be appointed before the inspector's next examination, the temporary monitors who preceded such appointment are not required to be examined.

93. Assistants are left entirely at liberty to make their own terms with their employers, both as to hours and wages.

SECTION III.

ENDOWMENTS.

*93¹. An endowed school is one deriving income from property inalienably appropriated to it, or to education.

*93². Endowed schools, in order to be admissible to receive either grants or inspection, must fulfil the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

*93³. Annual grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52 d.) from endowment.

PART II.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.

94. A normal school includes—

(a.) A college, for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the labouring classes ; and

(b.) A practising department, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession.

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

95. No grant is made to a Normal school unless the Committee of Council is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

96. No grant is made for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up the premises of Normal schools.

SECTION II.

Grants to Normal Schools.

97. To the practising departments (Article 94, *b*), the same annual grants (Article 40) are made as to other elementary schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

98. To the colleges (Article 94, *a*), annual grants are made of 100*l.*, in five successive payments of 20*l.* per annum for every master, and of 70*l.* in five successive payments of 14*l.* per annum for every mistress who, having been trained in them, during two years, has, since December 1862,—

- (*a.*) completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73–6), and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8 ; *or*
- (*b.*) been reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73–6) upon the same terms as others ; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the colleges in which they were trained, provided—

- (*a.*) that the training has been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as a complete and special course for teachers of infants ; and
- (*b.*) that they have obtained their certificates after probation (Article 73–6) in infant schools.

100. The grants specified in the Articles 98–9 will not come into full operation before the year commencing 1st January 1868. Provisional arrangements for the years 1864–7 are included in Article 101.

101. In January 1864 will be ascertained—

- (*a.*) What has been *the average annual sum* paid to each College on account of students examined in

December 1860-1-2, and of Queen's scholars, certificated assistants, and lecturers resident in the years 1861-2-3. *This sum remains constant in the calculations which follow in this Article.*

- (b.) What number of teachers trained in it during two years, or during one year conformably to Article 99 (a), have, in 1863, become qualified, or been reported, as required by Article 98, or 99 (b).

The annual grant to each college in 1864 will be four-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with 20l. or 10l. (in the case of females 14l. or 7l.)* for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863.

In the year 1865 the number will be ascertained of teachers so qualified or reported during the two years 1863-4; in 1866, the number during the three years 1863-5; in 1867, the number during the four years 1863-6; in 1868, the number during the five years 1863-7.

In 1865, the grant to each Normal school will consist of three-fifths of the said average annual sum, together with 20l. or 10l. (in the case of females 14l. or 7l.) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the two years 1863-4.

In 1866, of two-fifths of the said average sum, together with 20l. or 10l. (in the case of females 14l. or 7l.) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the three years 1863-5.

In 1867, of one-fifth of the said average sum, together with 20l. or 10l. (in the case of females 14l. or 7l.) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the four years 1863-6.

In 1868, of 20l. or 10l. (in the case of females 14l. or 7l.) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the five years 1863-7.*

In 1869, and in each subsequent year, the earliest year of the five will be replaced by the year last ended.

102. The annual grant to each college, whether payable under Articles 98-9, or, until 1st January 1868, under the

* If A = the average sum paid in 1861-3, and T the number of teachers on each of whom £x. is to be allowed, the following formula expresses the result :—

$$\text{Grant for 1864} = \frac{4}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1865} = \frac{3}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863-4).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1866} = \frac{2}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863-5).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1867} = \frac{1}{5} A + \text{£}x T (1863-6).$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1868} = \text{£}x T (1863-7).$$

provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

(a.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year.

(b.) 50*l.* for each male student, and 35*l.* for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

*102¹. The number of students in continuous training must not exceed,—

(a.) *In England and Wales*, the number of students for whom accommodation was provided in 1862.

(b.) *In Scotland*, the actual number in training in 1862.

*102². The sum payable in each year, conformably to Article 102, is ascertained in *January*; and out of this ascertained sum an instalment is paid for students examined in the *preceding December* (Article 119), according to the scale set forth in Article 102³, as soon as the result of that examination has been declared. The remainder of the said ascertained sum is paid in equal parts on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

*102³. The instalments payable under Article 102² in respect of each student examined are determined according to the following scale:—

At the End of	For Candidate placed by Examination in each Division.	Instalment to be allowed to College (<i>in the Case of Females, Two-thirds of these Sums</i>).		
		£	s.	d.
First year's residence - - - {	1	20	0	0
	2	16	0	0
	3	13	0	0
	4	13	0	0
Second year's residence - - - {	1	24	0	0
	2	20	0	0
	3	16	0	0
	4	16	0	0

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

*102⁴. The payments in respect of students examined in December, as set forth in Article 102³, are paid although the College may not be re-opened in the following year.

SECTION III.

Admission into Normal Schools.

103. A competitive examination of candidates for admission into each Normal school is annually held at it in December, by one or more of the inspectors during the week following the examination for certificates (Article 119).

104. The examination extends to the subjects required at the end of a pupil-teacher's apprenticeship (Article 88).

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each Normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other condition than that the candidates intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98, *b*; are more than 18 years old; and (if pupil-teachers) have not deserted their service.

106. All candidates who obtain the minimum number of marks are arranged in order of merit, irrespectively of their having been pupil-teachers or not.

107. The authorities of each Normal school may propose to the Education Department for admission any candidate declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 106.

†108.

109. Before candidates are admitted—

- (a.) The medical officer of the Normal school must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory; and,
- (b.) They must sign a declaration signifying their intention conformably to Article 105.

110. The authorities of each college settle their own scale of charges and exemptions. But they must allow in 1864 to all Queen's scholars admitted in 1863 the same benefits as they would have received under Article 114, and the Committee of Council allows to such Queen's scholars the same personal payments as they would have received under Articles 112 and 115, of the Code dated 9th May 1862.

111. Upon proof by the authorities of any college that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions set forth in

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

† Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

Articles 98-9, contrary to a declaration signed by them on admission into the college, the Committee of Council will refuse to grant teachers' certificates (Article 76) to such candidates, or to admit them to probation for certificates (Articles 73-5).

*112-118.

SECTION IV.

Examination of Candidates admitted into Normal Schools.

119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several colleges in the week preceding the examination for admission (Article 103). The day fixed for the commencement of this examination is printed on the syllabus (Article 70) from year to year.

120. No student may be presented who has not been resident throughout the whole year; and no student who has so resided may be left out.

121. The students have a different examination according as they are males or females, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

122. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Articles 73-6,) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

*123, 124.

125. At the end of the first year's residence, students who fall into the fourth division (Article 102³), are required to take up the first year's subjects again (*viz.*, at the end of the second year), but in such cases the instalments to the college, and the certificates which the students may obtain as teachers (Article 76), are respectively at the rate (Article 102³) and in the form (Article 130) of the first year.

126. The principal is at liberty, by notice in writing to the Committee of Council before 30th June in each year, to designate any student who may have appeared in the third division at the end of the previous (first) year's residence, as proper to be examined again upon the same terms as the students included in the fourth division; but such designation on the part of the principal does not affect the privileges attached to the student's rank in the previous examination.

*127.

* Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

SECTION V.

Use made of Examinations in Normal Schools for awarding Teachers' Certificates.

128. Teachers qualified to be examined for certificates, according to Articles 68, 71, and 72, receive notice to attend the examination held pursuant to Article 119.

129. Teachers attending examinations pursuant to Article 128 may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second years' students (Article 121).

130. No candidate (Article 72) can obtain a teacher's certificate without passing one of these examinations, but the order of the candidates according to examination, except the fourth division (Article 131), is honorary (Articles 67 and 69).

Students who pass successfully through two years of training in Normal schools receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

131. Candidates (whether students or acting teachers), who are placed by examination in the fourth division (Article 102³), receive their certificates in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 67). Such teachers are not recognized, under Article 81*a*, for the superintendence of pupil-teachers until they have risen to a higher certificate either by re-examination (Article 78), or good service (Articles 76-7).

132. Pupil-teachers who fulfil the conditions of Article 90, may, upon special recommendation by the inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers, be provisionally certified in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 67) for immediate service in charge of small rural schools, but after their 25th year of age (completed) their provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 66), or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

133. Rural schools, in order to fall under Article 132, must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms, or they must be certified as not needing, nor likely, to be attended by more than 100 scholars.

134. All teachers at present *registered as competent to instruct pupil-teachers* are included in the fourth class, upper grade, of certificated teachers; all *other registered*

teachers, and all scheduled students acting as teachers, are included in the fourth class, lower grade.

*135-147.

CHAPTER III.

SCHOOLS INSPECTED FOR THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

148. The schools in connexion with Greenwich Hospital, for shipwrights' apprentices, in the Royal Dockyards, for the Royal Marines, and on board ships of the Royal Navy in harbour, are inspected by an inspector, who reports to the Committee of Council for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

149. This inspector is appointed pursuant to Article 12, and is chargeable to the grant for public education in Great Britain.

CHAPTER IV.

REVISION OF CODE.

150. In January of each year, if the Code be revised, or any material alteration in it be necessary, it shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles.

151. In the event of such revision or material alteration as mentioned in the last foregoing Article, it shall not be lawful to take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and laid on the table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

(Signed) GRANVILLE,
Lord President of the Council.

ROBERT LOWE,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council
on Education.

Council Office, 30th January 1864.

* Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

APPENDIX.

Showing separately all ARTICLES cancelled or modified, and all new ARTICLES.

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

52. The grant is reduced,—

(b.) By the sum of 10*l*. if after the first 50 scholars in average attendance there be not either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81-9 for every 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91-3 respectively for every 80 scholars in average attendance.†

(c.) By its excess above,—

1. The amount of school fees and subscriptions; or,	} in the year defined by Article 17.
2. The rate of 15 <i>s</i> . per scholar according to the average number in attendance,	

73. Candidates for certificates, besides† successfully passing their examination, must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them: and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.

75. Teachers under probation† satisfy the conditions which require that schools be kept by certificated teachers.

90. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil-teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil-teacher has successfully completed an apprenticeship; or the pupil-teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 91), or may become a Queen's scholar in a Normal school (Articles 103-118), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 132, 133).

136. No grants are made to endowed schools in which the endowment yields more than 30 shillings per scholar per annum, according to the average number of scholars in attendance throughout the year (Article 17).

137. Whenever voluntary subscriptions are specified among the conditions of a grant (Article 52, c.), the proceeds of endowment are excluded from the reckoning.

† This provision has been misunderstood; the change is confined to making clearer the original meaning.

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

52. The grant is reduced,—

(b.) By sums of 10*l*., for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81-9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91-3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

(c.) By its excess above,—

1. The amount of school fees and subscriptions; or,	} in the year defined by Article 17.
2. The rate of 15 <i>s</i> . per scholar according to the average number in attendance,	

(d.) By the amount of any annual endowment (Article 93³).

73. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, undergo probation (*that is to say*), they must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.

75. Teachers under probation (Articles 73-4) satisfy the conditions which require that schools should be kept by certificated teachers.

90. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil-teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil-teacher has successfully completed an apprenticeship; or the pupil-teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 91), or may be examined as a candidate for admission into a Normal school (Articles 103-111), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 132, 133).

†93¹. An endowed school is one deriving income from property inalienably appropriated to it, or to education.

†93². Annual grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52, d.) from endowment.

† Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.

96. Annual grants are made to Normal schools under the heads of—

(a.) Certificated assistant teachers.

(b.) Lecturers.

(c.) Exhibitions (Queen's scholarships) for candidates entering by competitive examination, or who belong to certain specified classes.

(d.) Allowances according to examinations passed at the end of each of two years of residence in the school (Articles 119-124).

(e.) The same grants to the practising department as to any other school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

SECTION II.

GRANTS FOR CERTIFICATED ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

98. In Normal schools under a principal and vice-principal, or matron and head governess, grants may be made, according to Articles 61-83 of the Code of 1860, to resident assistant teachers on the following conditions:

(a.) The assistant teacher must have been placed by examination in the first division of the second year (Articles 121, 123, 129), or must hold a certificate not below the first division of the middle degree under the Code of 1860, or a certificate of the second class under this Code (Articles 67, 76).

(b.) The Committee of Council must approve of the branches of instruction committed to the assistant teacher.

(c.) The inspector must annually report that he is satisfied—

1. With the general management of the Normal school.

2. With the skill of the assistant teacher. This report is verified by reference to the written exercises of the students.

(d.) The principal must state that he has been satisfied, with the assistant teacher's moral character and attention to duty during the past year.

99. Certificated assistant teachers, appointed according to the last article, are teachers of the students. The practising or model schools attached to Normal schools, and the teachers of them, fall under the articles applicable to other elementary schools and teachers.

SECTION III.

GRANTS FOR LECTURERS.

100. A sum of 100*l.* is granted annually to resident lecturers receiving salaries of not less than 150*l.* annually (or 100*l.* with board and lodging), who have proved by examination (before 1862) their attainments in one, or at the most two, of the branches of knowledge enumerated below,

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

SECTION II.

GRANTS TO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

97. To the practising departments (Article 94, *b.*), the same annual grants (Article 40) are made as to other elementary schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

98. To the colleges (Article 94, *a.*), annual grants are made of 100*l.*, in five successive payments of 20*l.* per annum for every master, and of 70*l.* in five successive payments of 14*l.* per annum for every mistress who, having been trained in them, during two years, has, since December 1862,—

(a.) completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73-6), and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8; or

(b.) been reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73-6) upon the same terms as others; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the colleges in which they were trained, provided,—

(a.) that the training has been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as a complete and special course for teachers of infants; and

(b.) that they have obtained their certificates after probation (Articles 73-6) in infant schools.

100. The grants specified in the Articles 98-9 will not come into full operation before the year commencing 1st January 1868. Provisional arrangements for the years 1864-7 are specified in Article 101.

101. In January 1864 will be ascertained—

(a.) What has been the *average annual sum* paid to each College on account of students examined in December 1860-1-2, and of Queen's scholars, certificated assistants, and lecturers resident in the years 1861-2-3. *This sum remains constant in the calculations which follow in this Article.*

(b.) What *number of teachers* trained in it during two years, or during one year conformably to Article 99 (*a.*), have, in 1863, become qualified, or been reported, as required by Article 98, or 99 (*b.*).

The annual grant to each College in 1864 will be four-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863.

In the year 1865 the number will be ascertained of teachers so qualified or reported during the two years 1863-4; in 1866, the number during the three years 1863-5; in 1867, the number during the four years 1863-6; in 1868, the number during the five years 1863-7.

In 1865, the grant to each Normal school will consist of three-fifths of the said aver-

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

and their skill in adapting those attainments to elementary instruction.

1. History.
2. English literature.
3. Geography.
4. Physical science.
5. Applied mathematics.

101. No lecturer receiving a grant may be principal of the Normal school, or master of the practising school attached to it.

102. The number of lecturers chargeable to the Parliamentary grant at the same time, in the same college, may not exceed—

- 1, if the number of students in residence be under - 30
- 2, ditto ditto - 60
- 3, under any circumstances.

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

age annual sum, together with 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the two years 1863-4.

In 1866, of two-fifths of the said average sum, together with 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the three years 1863-5.

In 1867, of one-fifth of the said average sum, together with 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the four years 1863-6.

In 1868, of 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the five years 1863-7.*

In 1869, and in each subsequent year, the earliest year of the five will be replaced by the year last ended.

102. The annual grant to each college, whether payable under Articles 98-9, or, until 1st January 1868, under the provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

(a.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year.

(b.) 50*l.* for each male student, and 35*l.* for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

†102¹. The number of students in continuous training must not exceed—

(a.) *In England and Wales*, the number of students for whom accommodation was provided in 1862.

(b.) *In Scotland*, the actual number in training in 1862.

†102². The sum payable in each year, conformably to Article 102, is ascertained in *January*; and out of this ascertained sum an instalment is paid for students examined in the *preceding December* (Article 119), according to the scale set forth in Article 102³, as soon as the result of that examination has been declared. The remainder of the said ascertained sum is paid in equal parts on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

†102³. The instalments payable under Article 102² in respect of each student

* If A = the average sum paid in 1861-3, and T the number of teachers on each of whom £x is to be allowed, the following formula expresses the result:—

$$\text{Grant for 1864} = \frac{4}{5} A + \text{£}x T \text{ (1863.)}$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1865} = \frac{3}{5} A + \text{£}x T \text{ (1863-4.)}$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1866} = \frac{2}{5} A + \text{£}x T \text{ (1863-5.)}$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1867} = \frac{1}{5} A + \text{£}x T \text{ (1863-6.)}$$

$$\text{,, ,, 1868} = \text{£}x T \text{ (1863-7.)}$$

† Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

examined are determined according to the following scale:—

At the End of	For Candidate placed by Examination in each Division.	Instalment to be allowed to College (in the case of Females, Two-thirds of these Sums).
		£ s. d.
First year's residence — —	1	20 0 0
	2	16 0 0
	3	13 0 0
	4	13 0 0
Second year's residence — —	1	24 0 0
	2	20 0 0
	3	16 0 0
	4	16 0 0

*102⁴. The payments in respect of students examined in December, as set forth in Article 102³, are paid, although the college may not be re-opened in the following year.

SECTION IV.

GRANTS FOR QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

103.* A competitive examination of candidates for public exhibitions called "Queen's Scholarships" is annually held in December, by one or more of the inspectors at each Normal school, during the week following the examination for certificates (Article 119).

105. The examinations are open to all competitors, who are selected and presented by the authorities of each Normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other condition than that the candidates intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, are more than 18 years old, and (if pupil-teachers) have not deserted their service.

106. All candidates who obtain the minimum number of marks are arranged in order of merit, irrespectively of their having been pupil-teachers or not, and are divided into a first and second class, according as they exceed, or fall below, a certain number of marks.

107. From among the candidates declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 106, the authorities of each Normal school are at liberty to select Queen's scholars in any proportion that does not allot more than 10 per cent. of the total accommodation in each establishment to Queen's scholars who have not been pupil-teachers.

108. In addition to candidates admitted by competition, the following persons may become Queen's scholars on simple pre-

* So much of the Code of 1862 as relates only to a competitive examination for admission into normal schools, and to an annual examination of the candidates admitted, is retained in the Code of 1864; but the grants in aid of normal schools, under the latter Code, no longer take the form of Government Exhibitions (*Queen's scholarships*) to individual candidates, nor do they depend as before upon the result of each annual examination.

SECTION III.

ADMISSION INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

103. A competitive examination of candidates for admission into each Normal school is annually held at it in December, by one or more of the inspectors during the week following the examination for certificates (Article 119).

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each Normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other condition than that the candidates intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98, b; are more than 18 years old; and (if pupil-teachers) have not deserted their service.

106. All candidates who obtain the minimum number of marks are arranged in order of merit, irrespectively of their having been pupil-teachers or not.

107. The authorities of each Normal school may propose to the Education Department for admission any candidate declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 106.

110. The authorities of each college settle their own scale of charges and exemptions. But they must allow in 1864 to all Queen's scholars admitted in 1863 the same benefits as they would have received under Article 114, and the Committee of Council allows to such Queen's scholars the same personal payments as they would have received under Articles 112 and 115 of the Code dated 9th May 1862.

111. Upon proof by the authorities of any college that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions set forth in Articles 98-9, contrary to a declaration signed by them on admission into the college, the

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

sentation by the authorities of the Normal school without examination:

(a.) Assistant teachers of three years' standing (Article 91) may become Queen's scholars of the first class.

(b.) Resident students in Normal schools, not having entered them as Queen's scholars, who are more than 20 years of age, may become Queen's scholars, for the ensuing year, of the first class, if, in the examination at the end of their first year's residence, they are placed in the first or second division; and Queen's scholars of the second class, if they are placed in the third division (Article 123).

(c.) Teachers in charge of elementary schools, and already certificated, but who have not yet resided more than one year in a Normal school.

Certificates of the first and second grades, pursuant to Article 142 held for three years in the same Poor Law school, satisfy this article; the first grade qualifies teachers to become Queen's scholars of the first class, and the second grade to become Queen's scholars of the second class.

110. The grants allowed for Queen's scholars are 23*l.* for males, and 17*l.* for females, per annum.

111. In consideration of these grants, the authorities of the Normal schools provide tuition, lodging, board, washing, and medical attendance, for such Queen's scholars as they admit, without further charge.

112. Queen's scholars of the first class (Article 106) are allowed, in addition, the following personal payments in aid of their travelling and private expenses, and of the purchase of books.

—		First Year.	Second Year.
Males	- -	£ 4	£ 6
Females	- -	3	4

113. The exhibitions are issued by quarterly, the personal payments by half-yearly instalments. Both depend upon quarterly certificates by the principal of the Queen's scholar's good conduct, attainments, and skill in the pursuit of his (or her) profession.

114. Queen's scholarships may be extended to a second year's residence in all cases where the authorities of the college apply for such extension, but not beyond a second year.

115. The examinations at the end of the year determine the class of the renewed scholarship. A place in the first or second division (Article 123) secures a Queen's scholarship of the first class for the ensuing year.

116. In Normal schools, which, according to the inspector's report, provide a complete course of training for a separate class of infant school teachers, a limited number of Queen's scholarships of the second class are given, upon presentation of candidates by the college authorities—

(a.) Without examination, to pupil-teachers who have been apprenticed to, and have successfully completed their

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

Committee of Council will refuse to grant teachers' certificates (Article 76) to such candidates, or to admit them to probation for certificates (Articles 73-5).

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

apprenticeship under mistresses of infant schools

(b.) Upon examination, to young women more than 18 years of age, and not having been pupil-teachers.

117. Candidates for scholarships under Article 116, who have not completed an apprenticeship as pupil-teachers, must satisfy the inspector that their manners and address are *primâ facie* suitable for dealing with very young children, and must also show that they can—

1. Read an easy narrative with fluency, correct pronunciation, and intelligence.

2. Write simple sentences from dictation correctly.

3. Work easy sums correctly in the four first rules, simple and compound.

The number admitted must not exceed one-tenth part of the total number fixed, with the consent of the Committee of Council, for the infant school class.

118. Ordinary female Queen's scholars (Articles 103-9), and students who pay their own expenses, may, on entrance, with the consent of the college authorities, join the class in training for infant schools, without prejudice to the value of their scholarship.

SECTION V.

GRANTS ACCORDING TO EXAMINATIONS PASSED AT THE END OF EACH OF TWO YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN NORMAL SCHOOLS.

119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several normal schools in the week preceding the examination for Queen's scholarships (Article 103). The day fixed for the commencement of this examination is printed on the syllabus (Article 70) from year to year.

122. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants.

123. The allowances to normal schools in respect to each student examined are determined according to the following scale:—

At the End of	For Candidate placed by Examination in each Division.	To be allowed to College (in the case of Females, Two-thirds of these Sums).
		£ s. d.
First year's residence - - -	1	2) 0 0
	2	16 0 0
	3	13 0 0
	4	13 0 0
Second year's residence - - -	1	24 0 0
	2	20 0 0
	3	16 0 0
	4	16 0 0

124. Allowances under Article 123 are granted in respect of all students who pass the examination, whether Queen's scholars or not. They are not appropriated to individuals like the grants for Queen's scholarships, but become a part of the ordinary school funds in the hands of the managers.

SECTION IV.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES ADMITTED INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several Colleges in the week preceding the examination for admission (Article 103). The day fixed for the commencement of this examination is printed on the syllabus (Article 70) from year to year.

122. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Articles 73-6) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

125. At the end of the first year's residence, students who fall into the fourth division (Article 102³), are required to take up the first year's subjects again (viz., at the end of the second year), but in such cases the instalments to the College, and the certificates which the students may obtain as teachers (Article 76), are respectively at the rate (Article 102³) and in the form (Article 130) of the first year.

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

125. At the end of the first year's residence, students who fall into the fourth division are required to take up the first year's subjects again (*viz.*, at the end of the second year), without forfeiture of their scholarships, but in such cases the grants to the normal school, and the certificates at the end of the second year, are respectively at the rate (Article 123) and in the form (Article 130) of the first year.

127. A separate examination is held (late in the autumn) of Queen's scholars and other students in training for service in infant schools only (Articles 116-8). The normal school receives a grant of 13*l.* for every such student who is placed in the upper grade (Article 67), and 8*l.* for every such student who is placed in the lower grade.

130.

Students who pass successfully through two years of training in normal schools receive special certificates.

POOR LAW SCHOOLS.*

139. The Poor Law Board is advised by the Committee of Council in distributing a sum annually voted by Parliament upon the estimates of the Poor Law Board, in relief of the poor rate from the charge for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in Poor Law schools.

140. Poor Law schools are periodically visited by inspectors, who report thereon to the Committee of Council. These inspectors are appointed pursuant to Article 12, and are chargeable to the grant for public education.

141. Teachers are specially certificated by the Committee of Council in four grades, according to their merit, for service in Poor Law schools.

142. The amount to be issued by the Treasury, on an order from the Poor Law Board, to each parochial union, is regulated by the grade of the certificate which the teacher holds from the Committee of Council, and by the number of children in the school, according to the following table:—

Grades and Divisions of Certificates for Service in Poor Law Schools.		Masters.		Mistresses.		Sum to be allowed in respect of each Scholar in addition to the Minimum Allowance.
		Minimum Allowance from the Grant.	Maximum Allowance from the Grant.	Minimum Allowance from the Grant.	Maximum Allowance from the Grant.	
First Grade	1	£ 30	£ 61	£ 24	£ 48	8.
	2	30	55	24	44	12
	3	30	50	24	40	11
Second Grade	1	25	45	20	40	10
	2	25	40	20	36	7
	3	25	35	20	32	6
Third Grade	1	20	30	16	24	5
	2	20	25	16	20	4
	3	20	20	16	16	3
Fourth Grade	—	15	15	12	12	—

* This administration has been transferred to the Poor Law Board.

130.

Students who pass successfully through two years of training in normal schools receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

Articles in the Code of 1862 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1864.

New Articles in the Code of 1864.

143. The Poor Law Board has laid down the following conditions of payment :—

(a.) The whole amount issued to each union from the Treasury must be paid by the guardians to the teacher.

(b.) If the salary at which the guardians have engaged the teacher exceeds the amount issued from the Treasury, the difference must continue to be paid to the teacher out of the poor rate, until the Poor Law Board has agreed to the engagement of the same or another teacher at a reduced salary.

(c.) If the teacher does not reside in the workhouse, and is not provided with rations, the guardians must allow the teacher the sum of 15*l.* a year in lieu thereof out of the poor rate.

(d.) The teacher must have convenient and respectably furnished apartments; rations, the same in kind and quality as are supplied to the master of the workhouse; must be subjected to no menial offices; must have proper assistance in the management of the children when not in school.

(e.) If the Committee of Council's Inspectors report that any Poor Law school is not furnished with the necessary books and school apparatus, the guardians must provide them.

144. Industrial instructors, as well as schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, may be certified by the Committee of Council to the Poor Law Board for repayment of their salaries by the Treasury to the Poor Law Union.

145. If industrial instructors are not boarded and lodged in the workhouse, three-fourths only of the salaries paid by the guardians are repaid by the Treasury to the union.

146. Teachers in Poor Law schools must hold certificates of the first or second grade, in order to be qualified for the instruction of pupil-teachers.

147. The guardians (with the consent of the Poor Law Board) appoint the boy or girl intended for a pupil-teacher to be an assistant to the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, according to Article 153 in the Consolidated Orders of the Poor Law Board, and they provide lodging, clothes, and rations for such assistant in return for his or her service.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Rule 1.—In column II. of the Examination Schedule, the names of the qualified scholars must be entered class by class, *beginning* with the *lowest* scholar in the *lowest* class.

Rule 2.—The entries in column VII. must show where one *class* ends and another begins. The number denoting each *class* is to be written only *once*; dots (" ") are to be put for each repetition of it, until the next higher class begins. There must be no intermixture of classes.

Rule 3.—The entries in column VIII *b.* will show where one *standard* ends and another begins. The number denoting each *standard* is to be written only once; dots (" ") are to be put for each repetition of it until the next higher standard begins. There must be no intermixture of standards.*

Rule 4.—The end of each standard in column VIII *b.* need not (although, of course, it *may*) coincide with the end of each class in column VII.* Compare the entries opposite to No. 6 who ends a *class*, but not a *standard*;

* In the following transcript of part of the Examination Schedule, Columns II., VII., and VIII *b.* are filled up, *by way of example*, according to Rules 2 and 3. Of course, the other Columns must not, *in practice*, be left blank; and the actual numbers, presented in each class, will generally be much larger.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII <i>a.</i>	VIII <i>b.</i>
Number.	Name.	Age (on next Birth-day).	Date of Admission to this School.		Occupation of Parent. LEAVE BLANK if the Parent (not employing Journeymen or Apprentices) supports himself by Manual Labour. <i>In other Cases, make an entry.</i>	In what class of School; first means highest.	Under what Standard LAST examined, enter I., II., III., &c. as case may require.	Under what Standard NOW to be examined, enter I., II., III., &c. as case may require.
			Year.	Month.	Number of Attendance in the Year.			
1	John Jones						4th.	I.
2	Thomas Peters ..						"	"
3	Henry Brown						"	"
4	Wm. Robinson ..						"	"
5	Thomas Davies ..						"	"
6	Robert Finch ...						"	"
7	Luke Williams ..						"	"
8	Simon Hunt						3rd.	"
9	James Short						"	"
10	Richard Rogers ..						"	II.
11	Samuel Grant						"	"
12	John Styles						2nd.	"
13	Henry Pigot					Huckster†	"	"
14	Silas Wills						"	"
15	John Miller						"	"
16	Peter Downes ...						"	"
17	Charles Potts ...						1st.	III.

† See Rule 12.

‡ See Rule 10.

No. 8 who ends a *standard*, but not a *class*; No. 16, who ends *both* a *class* and a *standard* (this is preferable).

Rule 5.—The managers need not present all the scholars who in each class are qualified for examination by number of attendances; but those whom they present at all must be presented in the classes to which the school registers prove them to belong, unless they fall as "*Exceptions*" under Rule 6.

Rule 6.—The children who, for whatever reason, are presented under a lower standard than that which an examination of the school according to the above rules assigns to their class, must be entered *last* in the schedule under the title of "*Exceptions*;" otherwise, they will violate Rule 2 or 3. No child is to be placed among the "*Exceptions*" unless there is some special *excuse* for doing so, such as previous *illness*, &c. *Primâ facie*, every child who is not fit to be *examined* in its own class has been wrongly placed there *for instruction*.

Rule 7.—The inspector is directed to refuse to examine schools *wherein Rule 2 or 3 is violated*. He will in such cases proceed to inspect the school, and will report to the Committee of Council why he has left column IX. in the examination schedule blank.

Rule 8.—No grant will be paid to a school (not being one for evening scholars or infants only) unless one *class*,—*i.e.*, all who are to be examined as members of one class according to Rule 5,—be presented *at least as high* as standard III.

Rule 9.—A deduction of at least one-tenth will be made from the grant to a school (not being one for evening scholars or infants only) unless one *class*,—*i.e.*, all who are to be examined as members of one class, according to Rule 5,—be presented *above* standard III.

Rule 10.—Entries in column VI. have reference to Article 4 in the Revised Code,* and do not exclude children from the grant whose parents, though not supporting themselves by manual labour, yet are of *the same means and social level* as those who do so; such as shopkeepers who have only petty stocks, and employ no one but members of their own family.

* The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

Cases of doubt are to be determined according to the answers to one or more of the following inquiries:—

- a. Does A. B. work for himself or for a master? If for himself, does he employ apprentices, or journeymen? This will apply to masons, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, mariners, fishermen, &c.

The class denoted by Article 4 supports itself by its own manual labour only, and not by profit on the labour of others.

- b. Would it be unreasonable to expect him to pay 9d. per week for the schooling of each of his children?

This payment equals about 30s. per annum, the estimated cost (Royal Commissioners' Report, page 345) of elementary instruction in a day school.

- c. Does he rank and associate with the working men or with the tradesmen of the place?

Simple policemen, coast-guards, and dock and railway porters may commonly be regarded as labouring men. But petty officers in those services, excisemen, pilots, and clerks of various kinds, present more difficulty, and must be judged of according to the answers to the preceding inquiries.

Every occupation which does not fall within *the letter* of Article 4, should be entered in column VI., but a *well-marked line* should be drawn under those entries which are thought to fall within *the spirit* of Article 4. See No. 12, in specimen schedule, *suprà*.

Rule 11.—*To find the average number of scholars in attendance at a school for any period*, ADD TOGETHER the total number of attendances (see Rule 12) marked in the class registers within the period, and DIVIDE the sum BY the number of times which the school has been open within the same period; THE QUOTIENT is the average number in attendance.

This calculation should be made first for *the whole* school, and then *separately* for those scholars only who do *not* fulfil Article 4. See Rule 10, *suprà*, and note ‡ in pp. 2, 3, 4 of the Form IX. The *divisor* will be the same in both cases.

Rule 12.—Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction *less than two hours*, nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction *less than one hour and a half* (Article 41). The class registers at each meeting of a school *must be marked, and finally closed before* the minimum time constituting

an attendance *begins*. The inspector will inquire whether this rule has been observed. (Article 51, *d*).

Rule 13.—No child's name should be kept on the admission register after a fortnight's continuous absence without inquiry from the parents *whether the child has been withdrawn*. The names of children withdrawn (*whether they are so the answer of their parents will decide*) should be cancelled at once in the registers, and not included in the returns of *Age* and *Stay at School*; but the attendances (if any) opposite to such names in the class registers, must be counted under Rule 11, *suprà*, and the whole number of such names must be counted for the return "left in past year."

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATION.

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE
COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 11 March 1864.

Read,—

The following extract from Article 52 in the Code of
Minutes and Regulations dated 30 January, 1864 :—

- “The grant is reduced * * *
(c.) By its excess above,—
1. The amount of school fees and subscrip- } in the year
 tions; or, } defined by
2. The rate of 15s. per scholar according to } Article 17.†
 the average number in attendance,
(d.) By the amount of any annual endowment.”

Resolved,—

That so much of Article 52 as declares, that the grant shall be reduced by the amount of any annual endowment, should not apply to small rural schools (Article 133),† but that, in such schools, the grant and the endowment together must not exceed the rate of 15s. per scholar, according to the average number of scholars in attendance throughout the year (Article 17).†

† 17. The year is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit.

† 133. Must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms, or they must be certified as not needing, nor likely to be attended by more than 100 scholars.

T A B L E S.

TABLES.

(No. 1.)

EXPENDITURE FROM EDUCATION GRANTS.
(TABLE A.)—Classified according to Object of Grant.

	For Year ended 31 December 1863 (except Heads 1—8, in England and Wales, where after 30 June 1862 the Revised Code superseded such Payments; see 16).		From 1859 to 31 December 1863.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. In augmentation of the Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	113,662	0 6	920,546	8 6
2. In Stipends of Pupil-Teachers and gratuities to the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses instructing them	222,478	4 2	2,568,638	9 0
3. In Stipends to Assistant Teachers	7,867	8 4	63,206	11 8
4. In Capitation in England and Wales	63,851	17 9	473,747	0 2
5. In Stipends to Assistant Teachers in Night Schools	1,448	6 1	10,034	2 4
6. In special Allowances for Drawing	2,057	11 8	9,397	4 8
7. In Grants to Industrial Classes in connexion with Elementary Day Schools	1,315	13 1		
8. In Grants to Industrial Schools	1,091	6 6		
9. In Pensions	640	0 0	100,926	4 11
11. In building, enlarging, and furnishing School-houses, Elementary and Normal	41,156	19 5	5,780	11 8
12. In Books, Maps, Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus			1,555,679	7 4
13. In Grants to 40 separate Training Colleges	111,966	17 1	52,520	11 2
14. In Annual Subsidies to School Societies in support of Training Colleges	2,250	0 0	833,630	18 7
14. Establishment:—				
Office in London	£	s. d.		
Inspection	18,336	7 1		
Contingencies:—	45,507	11 5		
Extra Copying and sundry Office disbursements				
Poundage on Post Office Orders*	1,413	7 9	745,184	8 8
Pupil-Teachers' Indenture Stamps	2,668	5 6		
15. In Grants under the Revised Code since 30 June 1862 (in England and Wales)	321	16 6		
— Payments made from the Vote for Public Education by the Treasury in 1843, 1850, 1853, and 1854			83,358	2 10
			11,694	9 0
Total	£721,391	15 8	7,432,254	10 6

* The whole of the Grants under heads 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 15, and the smaller Grants under heads 8 and 11, are paid by Post Office Orders.

EXPENDITURE FROM EDUCATION GRANTS—continued.

(TABLE B.)—Classified according to Denomination of Recipients.

	For Year ended 31 December 1863.			Compared with Year ended 31 December 1862.			From 1839 to 31 December 1863.					
				Increase.		Decrease.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
On Schools connected with—												
Church of England	416,392	6	0	-	-	54,037	3	6	4,455,725	11	11	
British and Foreign School Society	70,858	13	5	-	-	904	7	10	658,137	8	5	
On Wesleyan Schools	36,122	12	9	-	-	1,992	0	11	344,235	10	3	
On Roman Catholic Schools (England and Wales)	29,877	9	8	886	4	0	-	-	257,987	15	8	
On Parochial Union Schools	811	6	8	-	-	553	6	8	76,488	1	5	
(On Schools connected with—												
Established Church	52,477	6	5	-	-	12	0	8	458,661	19	10	
Free Church	39,897	13	0	991	18	0	-	-	362,675	7	8	
Episcopal Church	4,476	13	4	-	-	76	16	3	38,840	8	2	
Roman Catholic Schools	2,230	6	2	186	3	9	-	-	21,023	14	8	
Other Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	14	10	
Establishment (as in Table A.)	68,247	8	3	2,160	3	6	-	-	745,184	8	8	
Transferred in 1857 under head of Scientific Apparatus to account of Department of Science and Art, towards the expense of establishing the Educational Division of the Museum at Kensington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	0	0	
Payments made from the Vote for Public Education by the Treasury in 1843, 1850, 1853, and 1854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,604	9	0	
Total	£721,391	15	8	4,224	9	3	57,575	15	10	7,432,254	10	6

The same TABLE re-arranged, to show Number of CERTIFICATED TEACHERS, Number of ASSISTANT TEACHERS, and Number of PUPIL-TEACHERS, employed in teaching on 31 December 1863, *classified denominationally*;—with Table showing Amount paid for CAPITATION GRANTS under Articles 172-183 of the Code of 1860, Number of Scholars on whom Grants were allowed, Number of Scholars in average Attendance in the same Schools, and Centesimal Proportion of Scholars on whom Grants were allowed to Number of Scholars in average Attendance; *from 1 January to 30 June 1863, and from 1854 to 30 June 1863, inclusive.*

Capitation Grants under Articles 172-183 of the Code of 1860.														
From 1854 to 30 June 1863 (9½ years).														
From 1 January to 30 June 1863.														
Schools connected with	Number of Certificated Teachers.		Number of Assistant Teachers.		Number of Pupil-Teachers.		Amount of Grants.	Number of Scholars		Centesimal Proportion of Scholars on whom Grants were allowed.	Amount of Grants.	Number of Scholars		Centesimal Proportion of Scholars on whom Grants were allowed.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		On whom Grants were allowed.*	In average Attendance.			On whom Grants were allowed.*	In average Attendance.	
National Society or Church of England -	3,675	3,029	166	117	3,909	4,790	£ s. d. 46,450 5 9	187,705	432,295	43.42	£ s. d. 353,539 5 5	1,404,639	3,464,811	40.54
British and Foreign School Society -	557	341	44	14	863	775	8,576 7 0	35,626	76,353	46.66	64,101 1 3	266,234	609,012	43.71
Wesleyan Methodists' Conference -	293	147	17	5	475	291	4,409 10 0	17,634	37,386	47.16	30,745 1 0	124,685	280,532	44.44
Roman Catholic Poor School Committee (in England and Wales) -	117	269	13	28	218	520	4,415 15 0	20,941	44,098	47.48	25,361 12 6	116,509	269,103	43.29
Parochial Unions -	-	-	-	-	24	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Church of Scotland -	747	296	27	2	929	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free Church of Scotland -	412	120	20	-	535	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Episcopal Church in Scotland -	45	42	1	2	67	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roman Catholic Poor School Committee (in Scotland) -	11	35	3	2	23	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	5,857	4,279	291	170	7,043	7,137	63,851 17 9	261,906	590,132	44.38	478,747 0 2	1,912,067	4,623,438	41.35

* Capitation grants were allowed on account of those children who attended school during one hundred and seventy-six days in the year, and who paid school fees of not less than one penny, nor more than fourpence, per week.

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing the Number of PARISHES, grouped according to population (Corrected)

COUNTIES PROPER.	Number of Parishes or other Places separately main- taining their own Poor.	Popula- tion (1861).	Total Number of Schools aided with Annual Grants, to 31 December 1862.	Parishes with more than 5,000 Inhabitants.			Parishes with less than and more than 1,000 Inhabitants.	
				Number of Persons in such Parishes.	Number of Parishes in which Schools have been aided with Annual Grants.	Number of Parishes in which Schools have not been aided with Annual Grants.	Number of Persons in such Parishes.	Number of Parishes in which Schools have been aided with Annual Grants.
ENGLAND.								
Bedford - -	135	135,287	52	25,231	1	1	63,988	22
Berks - -	193	176,256	77	45,713	6	0	68,957	21
Buckingham - -	225	167,993	73	12,153	2	0	90,978	27
Cambridge - -	176	176,016	55	38,690	5	0	77,184	19
Chester - -	501	505,428	213	250,722	18	2	138,835	53
Cornwall - -	217	366,959	104	135,026	15	1	175,982	37
Cumberland - -	208	205,276	73	73,368	8	1	68,928	19
Derby - -	331	339,327	135	114,824	12	1	134,365	40
Devon - -	480	584,373	179	199,275	11	1	235,179	68
Dorset - -	289	188,789	99	27,574	3	1	80,699	30
Durham - -	269	508,666	152	276,857	15	6	183,047	44
Essex - -	413	404,851	122	95,138	7	2	162,632	44
Gloucester - -	390	485,770	198	216,619	18	0	164,468	50
Hants - -	345	481,815	187	248,794	15	1	133,890	52
Hereford - -	260	123,712	49	5,537	1	0	43,863	14
Hertford - -	141	173,280	100	40,422	6	0	93,035	35
Huntingdon - -	109	64,250	31	—	—	—	33,874	12
Kent - -	430	733,887	244	398,160	26	1	216,208	78
Lancaster - -	453	2,429,440	599	2,024,710	87	4	303,133	84
Leicester - -	335	237,412	95	83,990	6	0	64,921	27
Lincoln - -	749	412,246	142	51,748	5	0	160,434	45
Middlesex - -	215	2,206,485	353	2,056,001	51	4	108,978	22
Monmouth - -	147	174,633	43	108,701	6	2	30,270	8
Norfolk - -	737	434,798	127	55,868	3	0	153,890	39
Northampton - -	343	227,704	77	55,321	7	0	65,841	23
Northumberland - -	540	343,025	104	200,617	13	5	57,196	13
Nottingham - -	275	293,867	85	155,060	10	1	66,341	16
Oxford - -	297	170,944	87	15,148	1	2	65,589	23
Rutland - -	57	21,861	13	—	—	—	5,330	2
Salop - -	254	240,959	91	78,104	10	0	99,676	29
Somerset - -	490	444,873	184	134,493	12	1	167,127	56
Stafford - -	248	746,943	245	559,139	24	0	125,758	41
Suffolk - -	528	337,070	106	50,248	7	0	109,467	29
Surrey - -	154	331,093	214	685,950	22	3	108,036	40
Sussex - -	324	363,735	122	118,756	7	0	154,266	55
Warwick - -	259	561,855	132	414,923	9	2	75,104	21
Westmoreland - -	109	60,817	32	10,418	1	0	16,338	4
Wilts - -	342	249,311	151	48,359	7	0	101,259	41
Worcester - -	242	307,397	98	135,969	11	0	114,787	32
York - -	1,628	2,033,610	734	1,159,669	69	7	503,786	146
Total England	13,838	19,952,013	5,977	10,467,300	537	49	4,823,639	1,461
WALES.								
Anglesey - -	77	54,609	29	14,722	2	0	10,709	5
Brecknock - -	92	61,627	29	15,362	2	0	24,021	8
Cardigan - -	97	72,245	22	5,561	1	0	30,003	10
Cardarthen - -	81	111,796	47	32,712	3	0	57,941	19
Carnarvon - -	75	95,694	52	33,692	4	0	43,691	22
Denbigh - -	92	100,778	47	14,343	1	0	61,813	23
Flint - -	40	69,737	42	26,220	3	0	34,022	12
Glamorgan - -	166	317,752	82	210,152	11	4	73,420	21
Merioneth - -	35	38,963	28	—	—	—	25,599	10
Montgomery - -	70	66,919	30	—	—	—	43,603	13
Pembroke - -	154	96,278	36	12,559	1	0	41,315	12
Radnor - -	60	25,382	8	—	—	—	7,157	2
Total Wales -	1,039	1,111,780	452	365,323	28	4	453,294	157
Total England and Wales -	14,877	20,063,793	6,429	10,772,623	565	53	5,276,933	1,618

of ENGLAND and WALES, which do, or do not, contain Schools aided with ANNUAL GRANTS.
(for 1862.)

Schools with less than 1,000 and more than 500 Inhabitants.		Parishes with less than 500 Inhabitants.			Number of Parishes with less than 500 Inhabitants.						COUNTIES PROPER.
Number of Parishes in which Schools have been aided with Annual Grants.	Number of Parishes in which Schools have not been aided with Annual Grants.	Number of Persons in such Parishes.	Number of Parishes in which Schools have been aided with Annual Grants.	Number of Parishes in which Schools have not been aided with Annual Grants.	Between 500 and 400.	Between 400 and 300.	Between 300 and 200.	Between 200 and 100.	Under 100.	Total.	
ENGLAND.											
13	33	15,108	2	51	16	10	9	9	9	53	Bedford.
11	35	29,420	10	97	18	28	22	29	10	107	Berks.
14	27	34,561	16	122	26	27	28	30	27	138	Buckingham.
12	40	23,098	3	75	19	24	18	13	4	78	Cambridge.
28	42	69,238	33	312	33	49	63	103	97	345	Chester.
13	42	17,846	5	60	10	17	19	15	4	65	Cornwall.
12	34	30,243	14	106	21	31	21	26	21	120	Cumberland.
27	46	39,787	21	158	24	32	39	40	44	179	Derby.
23	100	61,411	20	206	46	48	59	50	23	226	Devon.
25	33	40,741	23	159	29	27	34	49	43	182	Dorset.
9	23	25,044	11	125	9	21	26	38	42	136	Durham.
23	100	55,389	17	177	47	45	44	37	21	194	Essex.
26	47	54,381	23	198	40	39	45	58	39	221	Gloucester.
28	48	45,856	34	153	28	28	52	51	28	187	Hants.
19	32	37,467	10	175	15	28	37	64	41	185	Hereford.
19	16	14,463	10	44	11	10	17	10	6	54	Hertford.
7	10	18,798	6	67	12	18	16	16	11	73	Huntingdon.
31	73	48,570	17	174	36	27	43	47	33	191	Kent.
27	53	39,332	12	132	37	29	26	34	18	144	Lancaster.
21	40	46,614	17	214	29	34	37	65	66	231	Leicester.
36	101	106,510	26	496	58	72	99	161	132	522	Lincoln.
6	26	19,207	0	83	9	12	23	26	13	83	Middlesex.
8	15	22,356	3	103	10	19	21	31	25	106	Monmouth.
42	111	119,867	29	469	70	105	115	110	98	498	Norfolk.
22	61	49,599	8	203	32	34	51	55	39	211	Northampton.
16	20	60,097	32	423	26	22	53	117	237	455	Northumberland.
13	31	41,379	15	173	20	32	44	55	37	188	Nottingham.
22	39	47,386	27	172	31	46	33	46	43	199	Oxford.
5	4	9,800	6	39	6	8	8	13	10	45	Rutland.
13	29	35,121	14	142	22	20	39	40	35	156	Salop.
40	62	72,366	27	260	51	67	54	72	43	287	Somerset.
18	30	27,849	7	112	22	19	26	16	36	119	Stafford.
29	102	86,584	25	305	58	76	88	64	44	330	Suffolk.
17	21	9,577	6	31	4	11	9	10	3	37	Surrey.
17	61	34,716	10	148	18	29	31	47	33	158	Sussex.
16	25	39,609	12	158	21	37	41	35	36	170	Warwick.
9	11	19,935	8	69	15	16	16	17	13	77	Westmoreland.
36	33	50,157	28	177	28	42	49	53	33	205	Wilts.
8	25	34,272	4	139	18	31	30	43	21	143	Worcester.
85	119	231,737	128	993	115	168	228	345	265	1,121	York.
841	1,810	1,865,491	719	7,500	1,140	1,438	1,718	2,140	1,783	8,219	Total England.
WALES.											
11	12	11,331	3	41	10	7	12	8	7	44	Anglesey.
2	12	13,399	12	52	8	6	16	20	14	64	Brecknock.
3	31	11,964	2	41	10	9	11	10	3	43	Cardigan.
5	16	5,124	0	22	2	3	7	6	4	22	Carmarthen.
7	8	7,810	4	26	4	8	7	6	5	30	Carnarvon.
5	14	10,290	4	38	11	4	8	11	8	42	Denbigh.
2	4	5,652	2	14	6	5	2	3	—	16	Flint.
5	14	21,551	2	96	5	20	31	26	16	98	Glamorgan.
5	7	3,771	2	9	3	3	3	2	—	11	Merioneth.
9	15	5,978	3	21	6	3	4	6	5	24	Montgomery.
8	19	22,914	8	94	13	11	32	30	16	102	Pembroke.
2	7	11,147	4	42	5	12	9	17	3	46	Radnor.
64	159	130,931	46	496	83	91	142	145	81	542	Total Wales.
905	1,969	1,996,422	765	7,996	1,223	1,529	1,860	2,285	1,864	8,761	Total England and Wales.

(No. 5.)
TABLE showing Number of School-houses built, enlarged, or improved, with aid from Parliamentary Grants; Total Amount granted; Total Amount subscribed by Promoters; Total Amount expended; and Number of Children for whom accommodation has been provided;—between Years 1839 and 1862 inclusive, and for Year 1863.

FROM 1839 TO 31 DECEMBER 1862.

Denominations.	Number of School-houses*										Total Amount subscribed by Promoters.	Total Amount awarded out of Parliamentary Grants.				Total Amount expended.				Number of Children for whom New Schools have been built.†				Number of Children for whom existing Schools have been enlarged.‡				Total Number of Children for whom accommodation has been created.§							
	Built.											Enlarged or im- proved.				Total.				Juvenile.				Juvenile.				Total.							
	Number of de- partments com- prising in those institutions.†											Residences.				Total.				Boys.				Girls.				Mixed.				Total.			
	Institutions.†											Mixed.				Total.				Boys.				Girls.				Mixed.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Residences.	Enlarged or im- proved.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.																																			
National or Church of England Schools -																																			
British and Foreign Schools -																																			
Wesleyan Schools -																																			
Roman Catholic Schools -																																			
(in Great Britain)																																			
SCOTLAND.																																			
Church of Scotland Schools -																																			
Free Church, and other Schools not connected with Church of Scotland -																																			
Episcopal Schools -																																			
Total																																			

FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1863.

ENGLAND AND WALES.										SCOTLAND.										Total.									
National or Church of England Schools.										Church of Scotland Schools.										Total.									
British and Foreign Schools.										Free Church, and other Schools not connected with Church of Scotland.										Total.									
Wesleyan Schools.										Free Church, and other Schools not connected with Church of Scotland.										Total.									
Roman Catholic Schools (in Great Britain).										Free Church, and other Schools not connected with Church of Scotland.										Total.									
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* Exclusive of Training Colleges.
† In which separate teachers are employed.
‡ Held in separate buildings, and separately managed.

The following Explanatory Table (5 *a*) includes all the Grants awarded between 1 January and 31 December 1863, towards the erection, enlargement, or improvement of School-buildings.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. 5 *a*.)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomi- nation.	Number of Square Feet of Area provided in Schools.	Total Sum awarded.	Paid on same Awards before 31 Dec. 1863.	Not claimed before 31 Dec. 1863.
National or Church of Eng- land Schools (<i>Elementary</i>)	131	153,844	£ s. d. 24,530 17 1	£ s. d. 6,913 9 6	£ s. d. 17,617 7 7
Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - -	1	-	2,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools <i>not</i> connected with Church of England - - -	13	19,131	3,224 16 6	443 14 0	2,781 2 6
Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - -	1	-	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—
Roman Catholic Schools -	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Scotland con- nected with Church of Scotland - - - -	9	7,129	1,453 3 1	680 0 0	775 3 1
Schools in Scotland <i>not</i> connected with Church of Scotland - - -	4	2,849	573 11 9	392 17 6	180 14 3
Total - -	159	187,953	33,784 8 5	10,430 1 0	23,354 7 5

MEMORANDUM.

A period of eighteen months from the date of each award is allowed for claiming the payment of Building Grants. Grants for improvement or enlargement may be claimed within nine months from the date of award. Beyond these periods the Committee of Council does not hold itself responsible for payments. From this arrangement it results that a great proportion of the Grants for building, enlargement, or improvements *paid* in each year was *awarded* in previous years. (*See two following Tables.*)

The following Explanatory Table (5 *b*) includes all the Building Grants *paid* between 1 January and 31 December 1863, whether awarded before or within that period.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. 5 *b*.)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Sums paid.
National or Church of England Schools (<i>Elementary</i>) - - -	147	£ s. d. 29,106 16 10
Ditto Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - - -	1	2,475 0 0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools <i>not</i> con- nected with Church of England - - - -	15	4,843 5 1
Ditto Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - - -	1	2,000 0 0
Roman Catholic Schools - - - -	1	475 0 0
Schools connected with Church of Scotland - - -	5	1,067 5 0
Schools <i>not</i> connected with Church of Scotland - - -	7	1,189 12 6
Total - - - -	175	41,156 19 5

The following Explanatory Table (5 c) includes all the Building Grants *remaining unpaid*, and which may be claimed within the year now current, in addition to those awarded within this year.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. 5 c.)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Grants for Buildings.
National or Church of England Schools (<i>Elementary</i>) - -	111	£ 22,122 9 2
Ditto ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - -	1	2,000 0 0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools <i>not</i> connected with Church of England - - - -	11	3,031 8 9
Schools connected with Church of Scotland - - -	6	1,283 0 7
Schools <i>not</i> connected with Church of Scotland - - -	2	180 14 3
Total - - - -	131	28,617 12 9

* * The Parliamentary Estimate for Building Grants, in each year, is calculated with reference to the three foregoing Explanatory Tables.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

(Copied from the London Gazette of 12 June 1863.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863 ;

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *Joshua Girling Fitch*, Esq., M.A., of London University, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

(Copied from the London Gazette of 28 July 1863.)

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863 ;

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *Horace Waddington*, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

(Copied from the London Gazette of 20 November 1863.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 17th day of November 1863 ;

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Reverend *Capel Sewell*, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

(Copied from the London Gazette of 8 April 1864.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 7th day of April 1863 ;

PRESENT :

The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Reverend *Henry Adair Pickard*, of Christ Church, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

(Copied from the London Gazette of 20 May 1864.)

*At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th
day of April 1864 ;*

PRESENT :

The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on the representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *P. Le Page Renouf*, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Elementary Schools.

(No. 2.)

STATISTICS OF INSPECTION—continued.

AGGREGATE ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE (as returned by Managers) of an ascertained Number of SCHOOLS as per Table on last preceding page.*

AGGREGATE ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE (as returned by Managers) of an ascertained Number of SCHOOLS as per Table on last preceding page.																		
DENOMINATIONS.		SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.																
		INCOME.						Average Income per Scholar in Attendance.	EXPENDITURE.				Average Expenditure per Scholar in Attendance.	Number of Schools to which this Table refers.	Number of Children in average Attend- ance in those Schools.	NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIBERS.		
		From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From Government, exclusive of direct Pay- ments to Teachers and Pupil-teachers. See Code of 1860, Articles 173 & 4.	From other Sources.	Total.		Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Of 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards.	Between 5 <i>l.</i> and 1 <i>l.</i>	Under 1 <i>l.</i>
England and Wales.	Schools connected with <i>National Society</i> , or <i>Church of England</i> - - -	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4,373	586,426	7,163	48,003	50,196
	<i>British, Wesleyan</i> , and other Schools not connected with Church of England - -	2,986 17 3	33,905 9 11	68,752 11 6	14,903 2 4	18,738 14 11	138,586 15 11	0 19 0½	98,666 6 10	8,052 12 8	39,519 8 2	146,338 7 8	1 0 1½	888	147,604	814	8,261	17,774
	<i>Roman Catholic</i> Schools - - - - -	776 17 2	10,257 19 8	10,196 9 1	4,491 19 8	3,426 9 11	29,149 15 6	0 12 2¼	20,423 17 10	2,163 2 10	10,594 10 10	33,181 11 6	0 13 10¼	243	47,873	304	1,373	2,215
Scotland.	Schools connected with <i>Church of Scotland</i> - - - - -	13,634 4 6	22,387 10 5	37,754 1 11	—	6,292 14 5	80,068 11 3	0 18 4¾	68,140 19 7	1,150 10 4	12,132 1 5	81,423 11 4	0 18 8½	819	87,064	773	1,688	5,777
	<i>Free Church</i> Schools - - - - -	157 9 3	11,137 9 0	23,787 5 8	—	3,267 4 6	33,349 8 5	0 15 10¼	33,173 13 2	534 15 7	5,104 9 10	38,812 18 7	0 16 0¾	416	48,351	202	746	4,280
	<i>Episcopal</i> Schools - - - - -	54 14 3	2,598 0 3	1,873 8 2	—	853 15 8	5,379 18 4	0 14 7	3,952 15 7	187 19 3	1,341 13 7	5,482 8 5	0 14 10¼	72	7,376	91	441	504
	<i>Roman Catholic</i> Schools - - - - -	83 0 0	902 17 1	882 4 0	—	558 1 5	2,120 2 6	0 9 8	1,847 13 11	137 8 8	654 11 8	2,639 9 3	0 9 4¾	35	5,616	47	57	427
Total - - - - -		51,865 1 6	291,189 11 8	356,739 17 8	74,674 1 1	101,985 7 6	876,453 19 5	0 18 0½	628,960 12 4	47,307 16 2	226,494 0 10	902,762 9 4	0 19 5¼	6,851	928,310	9,394	60,569	81,273

SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION ONLY.																		
England and Wales.	Schools connected with <i>National Society</i> , or <i>Church of England</i> - - -	539 18 1	2,874 18 1	1,776 3 6	24 2 0	897 4 9	6,112 6 5	0 19 1½	4,783 16 5	226 15 10	1,261 14 5	6,272 6 8	0 19 7½	119	6,389	96	535	383
	<i>British, Wesleyan</i> , and other Schools not connected with Church of England - -	61 12 0	46 9 10	102 14 4	9 5 0	—	220 1 2	1 3 11	180 1 6	12 1 9	27 17 11	220 1 2	1 3 11	2	184	—	15	41
	<i>Roman Catholic</i> Schools - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland.	Schools connected with <i>Church of Scotland</i> - - - - -	266 0 0	284 9 6	1,282 1 0	—	351 0 0	2,183 10 6	0 15 11¾	2,121 8 11	4 10 0	61 17 1	2,187 16 0	0 16 0¼	25	2,731	27	121	366
	<i>Free Church</i> Schools - - - - -	23 5 0	13 7 0	186 0 4	—	50 2 6	272 14 10	0 10 11½	306 9 10	—	17 14 3	324 4 1	0 11 5	6	559	—	—	—
	<i>Episcopal</i> Schools - - - - -	55 0 0	144 3 7	85 18 8	—	3 12 5	288 14 8	0 13 0½	281 12 0	—	22 4 5	303 16 5	0 13 9	8	443	1	—	6
	<i>Roman Catholic</i> Schools - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -		945 15 1	3,363 8 0	3,432 17 10	33 7 0	1,301 19 8	9,077 7 7	0 17 7¼	7,673 8 8	243 7 7	1,391 8 1	9,308 4 4	0 18 0¾	160	10,306	124	671	796

* The number of schools entered in the last preceding page is 7,139 (Annual Grants) + 600 (Simple Inspection) = 7,739; but from 288 (Annual Grants) + 440 (Simple Inspection) = 728 of them, no sufficient returns of income and expenditure have been received.

(No. 3.)

TABLE showing COMPARATIVE ATTENDANCE of SCHOLARS at same School, from Year 1853 to 1863, in Schools inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Per-centage of Scholars who have attended same School					
	Less than One Year.	One Year, but less than Two Years.	Two Years, but less than Three Years.	Three Years, but less than Four Years.	Four Years, but less than Five Years.	Five Years and over.
1853	47·82	21·	13·01	8·48	4·82	4·87
1854	42·	28·18	12·84	8·	4·75	4·23
1855	37·02	28·82	14·61	9·47	5·69	4·49
1856	42·02	22·65	15·14	9·72	5·78	4·69
1857	41·26	23·61	14·97	9·74	5·5	4·92
1858	38·81	22·66	16·29	10·48	6·54	5·22
1859	37·81	22·57	16·81	10·89	6·46	5·46
1860	35·98	21·92	16·97	11·55	7·11	6·47
1861	36·79	23·19	16·21	11·4	6·97	5·44
1862	37·43	21·17	16·86	12·09	7·27	5·18
1863	39·13	21·85	15·59	10·58	6·73	6·12
Mean per-centage	39·64	23·42	15·38	10·22	6·15	5·19

(No. 4.)

TABLE showing COMPARATIVE AGE of SCHOLARS in Schools inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in GREAT BRITAIN.

Per-centage of Scholars aged													
Year.	Under Four.	Between Four and Five.	Between Five and Six.	Between Six and Seven.	Between Seven and Eight.	Between Eight and Nine.	Between Nine and Ten.	Between Ten and Eleven.	Between Eleven and Twelve.	Between Twelve and Thirteen.	Between Thirteen and Fourteen.	Over Fourteen.	Total Per-centage under Ten Years of Age.
1850*	-	-	-	-	-	14·13	13·62	12·54	10·	6·84	4·24	3·55	62·83
1851*	-	-	-	-	-	14·94	14·09	12·73	9·36	7·19	4·12	3·35	63·25
1852*	-	-	-	-	-	14·73	13·98	12·56	10·31	7·85	4·61	3·96	60·71
1853*	-	-	-	-	14·19	14·65	13·72	11·81	9·02	6·24	3·44	1·86	67·63
1854*	-	-	-	-	13·67	13·84	13·62	11·34	8·72	5·86	3·28	2·04	68·76
1855	2·98	4·59	7·18	10·75	13·26	14·15	13·65	12·03	8·99	6·44	3·64	2·34	66·56
1856	6·08	7·15	9·33	11·4	12·76	11·94	11·74	10·47	7·93	5·77	3·29	2·14	70·4
1857	6·58	7·89	10·05	12·21	12·4	11·94	11·03	9·91	7·7	5·26	3·04	1·99	72·1
1858	5·45	7·22	9·3	11·84	12·7	12·26	11·56	10·2	7·98	5·8	3·4	2·29	70·33
1859	5·07	7·1	9·7	12·04	12·48	12·22	11·81	10·16	7·82	5·88	3·33	2·39	70·42
1860	5·36	7·26	9·75	11·6	12·48	12·26	11·91	10·05	7·99	5·7	3·29	2·35	70·62
1861	5·09	7·43	9·94	11·97	12·75	12·08	11·55	10·45	7·7	5·81	2·95	2·28	70·81
1862	5·47	7·38	9·66	11·7	12·92	11·68	11·26	9·75	8·37	6·17	3·22	2·42	70·07
1863	6·41	7·45	9·56	11·55	12·77	11·85	11·42	10·19	7·99	5·81	3·1	1·9	71·01
Mean per-cent.	42·7					13·05	12·5	11·01	8·56	6·19	3·5	2·49	63·25

* The returns for these years do not distinguish the ages of children under eight years.

(No. 5.)

STATISTICS OF INSPECTION—*continued.*

SCHOOLS aided with ANNUAL GRANTS in the Year ending 31 August 1863.

Denominations.	Returned by Managers as belonging to Agricultural Population.						Returned by Managers as belonging to Mixed Population.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars in average Attendance.	Number of Certified Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Amount granted.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars in average Attendance.	Number of Certified Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Amount granted.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in average Attendance.
Schools connected with National Society, or Church of England.	2,232	178,207	2,502	2,090	97,872 18 10	10 11½	1,625	347,451	2,887	5,326	180,501 10 6	19 4½
British, Wesleyan, and other Schools not connected with Church of England	235	20,013	247	285	12,668 2 1	12 1½	500	105,855	782	1,687	56,286 8 7	10 7½
Roman Catholic Schools	38	2,417	41	31	1,341 12 0	11 1	109	51,259	321	638	22,002 0 1	8 7½
Schools connected with Church of Scotland	398	25,513	583	395	11,149 8 4	8 7½	306	50,677	412	771	20,721 14 7	8 2
Free Church Schools	164	11,059	180	134	5,515 14 2	9 11½	182	30,233	253	467	14,183 4 8	9 4½
Episcopal Schools	24	1,741	21	29	761 16 8	8 9	49	6,011	54	126	2,940 4 6	9 9½
Roman Catholic Schools	9	620	11	10	263 18 4	8 6	28	6,271	34	80	1,844 14 6	5 10½
Total	3,158	240,770	3,375	2,874	129,573 10 6	10 9	2,890	537,577	4,693	9,115	238,569 17 5	10 0
							1,091	131,288	1,418	1,860	70,832 16 10	10 9½

SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.

MISTRESSES.

MASTERS.

DENOMINATIONS.	MASTERS.				MISTRESSES.			
	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.	
	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.
{ Schs. connected with N. S. or Ch. of E. B. W., and other schs., not connected with C. of Eng. Rom. Cath. schools }	90 14 6	3,225	2,171	222	153	62 0 11	2,113	1,103
	105 2 0	753	263	22	6	67 2 9	291	73
	82 13 0	111	41	3	—	57 16 1	197	119
	101 3 1	650	469	22	14	55 11 4	229	156
	90 17 8	385	237	7	2	53 10 5	80	48
{ Free Ch. schools - Episcopal schools - Rom. Cath. schools }	81 15 3	40	20	1	—	52 19 1	38	21
	82 0 11	11	4	1	—	58 19 7	27	11
Total	93 17 6	5,175	3,205	278	175	61 7 10	2,975	1,621
								288
								141

(continued.)

SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.

SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION ONLY.

INFANTS' MISTRESSES.

MASTERS.

MISTRESSES.

INFANTS' MISTRESSES.

DENOMINATIONS.	MASTERS.				MISTRESSES.				INFANTS' MISTRESSES.			
	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.	
	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.
{ Schs. connected with N. S. or Ch. of E. B. W., and other schs., not connected with C. of Eng. Rom. Cath. schools }	60 5 9	670	311	324	116	44 15 7	67	34	26 12 7	54	23	26 7 8
	63 7 11	154	39	24	3	75 0 9	2	1	—	—	—	—
	54 2 7	57	24	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	54 11 0	26	16	2	2	67 18 8	20	10	—	—	—	—
	57 5 1	33	8	—	—	51 5 11	5	2	40 0 0	1	—	—
{ Free Ch. schools - Episcopal schools - Rom. Cath. schools }	46 0 0	1	—	—	—	40 0 0	1	—	22 5 1	4	—	—
	53 4 7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	60 2 5	944	400	366	127	50 11 8	95	47	26 11 0	59	31	27 18 4
												12
												2

(No. 7.)
STATISTICS OF INSPECTION—continued.

SCHOOL FEES.*

SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.										SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION ONLY.					
Denominations.	Total Number of Schools from which Returns are taken.	Total Number of Children included in those Returns.	Centesimal Proportion of those Children paying per Week.				Total Number of Schools from which Returns are taken.	Total Number of Children included in those Returns.	Centesimal Proportion of those Children paying per Week.						
			One Penny and less than Two-pence.	Two-pence and less than Three-pence.	Three-pence and less than Four-pence.	Four-pence.			Over Four-pence.	One Penny and less than Two-pence.	Two-pence and less than Three-pence.	Three-pence and less than Four-pence.	Four-pence.	Over Four-pence.	
{Schools connected with National Society, or Church of England, - British, Wesleyan, and other Schools not con- nected with Church of England - Roman Catholic Schools -	4,260	789,626	33·57	47·57	12·88	4·57	98	6,864	41·51	42·58	11·49	3·18	1·24		
	861	186,331	16·44	41·09	23·11	15·13	2	230	-	55·65	31·31	13·04	-		
	239	55,271	57·48	32·67	6·06	3·18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{Schools connected with Church of Scotland - Free Church Schools - Episcopal Schools - Roman Catholic Schools -	761	86,242	16·24	35·32	30·49	9·57	15	1,742	6·14	63·66	23·77	2·7	3·73		
	384	50,737	11·97	36·67	31·04	9·71	4	540	24·07	52·96	15·56	-	7·41		
	71	8,334	45·86	38·96	13·	2·93	4	152	38·82	55·26	5·92	-	-		
Total	6,623	1,180,732	29·99	44·36	16·22	6·72	123	9,528	33·01	47·54	14·36	3·1	1·99		

* Extract from the Report of the Registrar General, on the Census of 1851, p. xliii., with reference to Education :—

"Children of the labouring classes are employed at an early age—some permanently, others temporarily—at a rate of recompense which, though apparently but trifling, is sufficient for their maintenance, and more than sufficient to induce their parents to remove them from School. It is evident that even the lowest amount of wages which the child of a labouring man will receive (from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week) must be so great a relief to the parents as to render it almost hopeless that they can withstand the inducement, and retain the child at School in the face of such temptation. And this inducement will be almost equally powerful whether or not the School be one where payments from the children are required. It is, not for the sake of saving a penny per week, that a child is transferred from the School to the factory or the fields; but, for the sake of gaining a shilling or eighteenpence per week, and the mere opportunity of seeing the penny by sending the child to a free school would not restrain the parents from making a positive addition to their weekly income, if the absence of the child from School could ensure it."

ATTENDANCE, EXAMINATION, AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

DENOMINATIONS.	STANDARD I.						STANDARD II.															
	Number of Children in Average Attendance.			Number of Children presented for Examination.			Number of those Children Who passed in			Number of those Children Who failed to pass in			Number of Children presented for Examination.			Number of those Children Who passed in			Number of those Children Who failed to pass in			
	Boys or Mixed under Mas- ters.	Girls or In- fants.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.				
DAY SCHOOLS.																						
National, or Church of England - - British and Foreign, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools <i>not connected with</i> Church of England Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>)	108,356	65,990	44,584	218,930	51,094	4,422	55,516	44,445	45,885	40,649	11,071	9,681	14,867	23,416	12,407	35,823	31,881	32,993	26,682	3,942	2,880	9,141
	32,762	10,139	7,588	50,484	10,832	1,013	11,845	9,656	9,981	8,833	2,189	1,894	3,012	5,113	2,763	7,876	7,138	7,271	6,201	738	605	1,675
	3,328	5,565	2,167	11,060	2,748	298	3,046	2,081	2,166	2,080	965	880	966	980	501	1,481	1,261	1,281	891	220	200	590
Total Day Schools	144,446	81,694	54,334	280,474	64,674	5,733	70,407	56,182	57,932	51,562	14,225	12,455	18,945	29,509	15,671	45,180	40,280	41,545	33,774	4,900	3,635	11,408
EVENING SCHOOLS.																						
National, or Church of England - - British and Foreign, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools <i>not connected with</i> Church of England Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>)	4,280	1,284	-	5,564	-	848	848	662	682	719	186	216	123	-	1,078	1,078	980	992	859	98	86	219
	711	277	-	988	-	107	107	65	91	100	42	16	7	-	195	195	165	177	180	30	18	15
	751	1,533	-	2,284	-	785	785	476	447	481	309	338	304	-	484	484	413	375	256	71	109	228
Total Even. Schools	5,742	3,094	-	8,836	-	1,740	1,740	1,203	1,170	1,300	537	570	440	-	1,757	1,757	1,558	1,544	1,295	199	213	462

(No. 8.)—Statistics of Inspection under Revised Code, up to 31st December 1863—*continued*.Attendance, Examination, and Results of Examination—*continued*.

DENOMINATIONS.	STANDARD III.						STANDARD IV.										
	Number of Children presented for Examination.			Number of those Children			Number of those Children			Number of those Children							
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Who passed in			Who failed to pass in			Who passed in			Who failed to pass in				
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		
DAY SCHOOLS.																	
National or Church of England - Foreign, British and Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England - Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>).	9,826	18,056	27,882	26,018	23,330	22,480	1,864	4,532	5,402	14,388	15,486	12,809	12,912	796	8,473	3,370	
	2,583	4,580	7,163	6,807	6,354	6,083	356	809	1,130	714	4,644	5,358	4,643	4,832	189	715	596
	346	600	946	864	751	656	82	165	290	62	435	497	343	346	32	154	151
Total Day Schools	12,755	23,236	35,991	33,689	30,485	29,169	2,302	5,526	6,822	19,467	21,120	17,795	18,090	1,017	4,342	4,047	
EVENING SCHOOLS.																	
National, or Church of England - Foreign, British and Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England - Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>).	—	799	799	739	622	613	60	177	186	412	391	311	327	21	101	85	
	—	179	179	161	155	151	18	24	28	101	100	91	82	1	10	19	
	—	302	302	284	222	220	18	80	82	128	121	67	71	7	61	57	
Total Even. Schools	—	1,280	1,280	1,184	999	984	96	281	296	641	612	469	480	29	172	161	

Attendance, Examination, and Results of Examination—continued.

STANDARD VI.															
	Number of Children presented for Examination.				Number of those Children										
	Number of Children presented for Examination.				Who passed in			Who failed to pass in			Who failed to pass in				
					Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
DENOMINATIONS.															
DAY SCHOOLS.															
National or Church of England - Foreign, British and other Protestant Schools	185	2,906	3,041	2,837	2,530	2,387	204	511	654						
not connected with Church of England - Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>)	62	1,539	1,601	1,557	1,455	1,465	44	146	136						
Total Day Schools	197	4,474	4,671	4,421	4,012	3,878	250	659	793						
EVENING SCHOOLS.															
National, or Church of England - Foreign, British and other Protestant Schools	-	54	54	52	41	36	2	13	18						
not connected with Church of England - Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>)	-	43	43	43	37	41	-	6	2						
Total Even. Schools	-	97	97	95	78	77	2	19	20						

(No. 8).—Statistics of Inspection under Revised Code, up to 31st December 1863—*continued*.Attendance, Examination, and Results of Examination—*continued*.

TOTAL. (STANDARDS I. to VI. inclusive.)												Total Number of Passes on Attendance only. Infants under 6. Article 40b. (2).	Percentage of Failures (confined to Children above 10 Years of Age) under each Standard.				
Number of Children presented for Examination.		Number of those Children						Who failed to pass in									
Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.									
DAY SCHOOLS.																	
National, or Church of England - Foreign, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England - Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>) -	86,381	53,102	139,483	121,523	118,274	105,832	17,960	21,209	33,651		35,210	27.29	28.57	29.11	32.21	32.59	31.2
	19,318	15,190	34,508	30,979	30,225	27,980	3,529	4,213	6,528		6,703	25.56	26.53	23.62	20.93	15.72	13.82
	4,136	1,878	6,014	4,713	4,611	4,013	1,301	1,403	2,001		1,885	36.24	44.31	36.33	42.06	17.24	20.
Total Day Schools -	109,835	70,170	180,005	157,215	153,180	137,825	22,790	26,825	42,180		43,798	27.45	28.71	28.21	29.74	26.69	23.98
EVENING SCHOOLS.																	
National, or Church of England - Foreign, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England - Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>) -	—	3,224	3,224	2,856	2,626	2,574	368	593	650		—	35.38	25.98	32.91	32.52	37.04	42.42
	—	653	653	560	579	576	93	74	77		—	47.66	28.2	20.67	21.78	16.28	21.42
	—	1,701	1,701	1,294	1,111	1,029	407	590	672		—	61.4	53.5	40.39	60.93	—	100.
Total Even. Schools	—	5,578	5,578	4,710	4,316	4,179	868	1,262	1,399		—	47.87	33.81	32.97	36.51	27.84	34.92

Note.—The results in the above and two following Tables, Nos. 9 and 10, have been collected from 1,928 separate institutions, comprising 706 departments for boys, 643 departments for girls, 981 departments for boys and girls mixed, 501 departments for infants, and 220 evening schools.

EXTRACT from the REVISED CODE, showing what are the STANDARDS of EXAMINATION.

Article 48.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Reading -	Narrative in monosyllables	One of the narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from an elementary book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.
Writing -	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	Another short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.
Arithmetic -	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10, orally, from examples on black-board.	A sum in simple addition or subtraction, and the multiplication table.	A sum in any simple rule as far as short division (inclusive).	A sum in compound rules (money).	A sum in compound rules (common weights and measures).	A sum in practice or bills of parcels.

(No. 9.)

STATISTICS OF INSPECTION under REVISED CODE, up to 31 December 1863—continued.

GRANTS.

Denominations.	Day Schools, Article 40 (a.), (b.).*						Evening Schools, Article 40 (a.), (c.).*					
	Amount of Grants awarded on						Amount of Grants awarded on					
	Examination.		Attendance.		Total.		Examination.		Average Attendance.		Total.	
			Average.	Infants under 6.					£	s.		£
SCHOOLS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
National or Church of England	40,313	15	5	38,500	14	6	9,866	2	4	88,680	12	3
Brit. and For., Wes., and other Prot. Schools not connected with Ch. of Eng.	10,695	4	4	9,406	15	0	1,954	10	4	22,056	9	8
Roman Catholic (in England and Wales)	1,414	3	6	1,786	0	0	460	1	5	3,660	4	11
Total	52,423	3	3	49,693	9	6	12,280	14	1	114,397	6	10
										989	1	8
										249	17	5
										105	10	2
										612	15	5
										£	s.	d.
										586	11	3
										1,199	6	8
										£	s.	d.
										231	19	0
										245	3	7
										495	1	0
										937	5	0
										1,926	6	8

*Article 40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17: ---

(a.) The sum of *s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at the morning and afternoon meetings of their school, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at the evening meetings of their school.

(b.) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school :—

1. If more than six years of age 8s, subject to examination (Article 48).

2. If under six years of age 6s. 6d. subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(c.) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5s., subject to examination (Article 48).

TABLE showing the effect of Articles 51-54 on Grants to 1,828 Schools, with an average Attendance of 289,310 Children.

Denominations.	Amount of Grants allowable under Articles 40-47 for Attendance and Examination only. (1).	Amount of Grants in addition to Grants as per Column (1), under Article 54. (2).	Amount of Reduction of Grants as per Column (1).						Total Amount of Reduction.	Net Amount of Grant paid.																								
			(3).																															
			Under Article 51b.	Under Article 52a.	Under Article 52b.	Under Article 52c. (1).	Under Article 52c. (2).																											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																		
DAY SCHOOLS:																																		
National or Church of England	88,680	12	3	2,124	8	11	126	4	1	270	2	8	446	5	0	181	13	4	83	3	9	279	17	11	-	-	-	£	s.	d.				
British and Foreign, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England	22,056	9	8	462	11	2	93	17	0	42	15	8	75	16	8	75	16	8	38	19	8	38	19	8	-	-	-	401	9	9	22,117	11	1	
Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>)	3,660	4	11	107	13	7	14	10	1	23	6	5	703	15	0	703	15	0	402	1	4	402	1	4	-	-	-	152	12	10	3,615	7	8	
Total Day Schools	114,397	6	10	2,694	15	8	234	11	2	336	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,676	12	3	115,415	10	3	
EVENING SCHOOLS:																																		
National or Church of England	1,199	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,199	6	8
British and Foreign, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England	231	19	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	19	0
Roman Catholic (<i>in England and Wales</i>)	495	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	1	0
Total Evening Schools	1,926	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,926	6	8

Article 54. Pupil-teachers admitted before 30th June 1862, and the masters or mistresses by whom they are instructed, have a second charge for their several stipends and gratuities so long as their service fulfils the conditions prescribed by the Code of 1860, upon the money received by the managers under Article 49; and in case the money so received shall not be sufficient to meet the second charge upon it, the Committee of Council will add the sum requisite to make up the deficiency.

The grant is reduced.—

Article 51b. By the amount due for the portion of the year defined by Article 17, during which the principal teacher was not duly certificated (Article 67), teacher, or (after one year's notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

Article 52b. By sums of 10*l.* for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81-9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91-3 respectively. The forfeiture is reduced from 10*l.* to 5*l.* if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

Article 52c. By its excess above,—

(1.) The amount of school fees and subscriptions; or,

(2.) The rate of 15*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance

} in the year defined by Article 17.

* In Church of England Schools the Order in Council of 10th August 1840, and the instructions to inspectors relative to examination in religion, which are founded upon it, are included under this paragraph.

REPORTS ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. E. P. ARNOLD, M.A., on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS, inspected by him in CORNWALL and WEST DEVON.

MY LORDS,

Torquay, January 1864.

IN the month of February 1863 I was appointed inspector for the Church of England schools in the county of Cornwall and the 11 western registration districts of the county of Devon, of which the unions of Bideford, Holsworthy, Okehampton, and Newton Abbot form the eastern boundary. The extent and population of this new district by the census of 1861 are as follows :—

	Acres.	Population.
Cornwall - - -	889,263	364,848
Devon (part of) - - -	800,372	340,794
Total - - -	1,689,635	705,642

Although, however, my appointment to the nominal charge of this district is of such recent date, I have been engaged in these same counties as assistant to Mr. Tinling since the autumn of 1855, and have inspected the majority of the schools in them at least six or seven times.

It is interesting to note the progress which has been made in this corner of England during the last eight years. In the year 1855-6 I find that there were in my present district 80 groups of schools, and 113 separate departments inspected by Mr. Tinling and myself for annual grants. In the past year 1862-3 I have visited for annual grants 138 groups of 202 separate departments. The proportional increase in the two counties may be seen by the following table :—

Counties.	Groups.		Departments.	
	1855-6.	1862-3.	1855-6.	1862-3.
Devon (part of) - - -	38	65	59	104
Cornwall - - -	42	73	54	88

The number of groups is a fairer criterion of the progress made than the number of departments, for these latter vary

according to the organization of the schools. Sometimes boys and girls are thrown together into a mixed school; sometimes mixed schools are separated into boys' and girls' departments; sometimes they throw out or take in a swarm in the shape of an infant school. The groups, however, represent so many distinct institutions, and with one or two exceptions so many distinct parishes, which have put themselves into a condition to claim the government grants. In the former period I went to many small schools for simple inspection only, which, owing to the increase of schools claiming annual grants, I have in the past year been unable to visit.

In the year ended September 30, 1863, I inspected 20,942 children in 251 separate departments, besides holding collective examinations of 352 pupil-teachers. Out of these numbers 1,382 children in 21 departments, and 85 pupil-teachers, belong to schools in Somerset or Devon, which are now removed from this district. There remain, therefore, 230 departments and 19,560 children, who were actually inspected during the past year in my present district.

These schools, as might be expected from the physical and industrial characteristics of Devon and Cornwall, are not at all equally scattered over the whole district. They are for the most part grouped in clusters round certain populous centres, while large tracts of country show only here and there a few isolated schools in the receipt of annual grants.

In Devonshire (I am speaking now, and shall do so in future, only of that portion of the county contained in my district) the chief centres round which my schools are grouped are Torquay, Plymouth, and Tavistock. A circle drawn with a 10-mile radius round each of these towns would embrace no fewer than 40 out of the 65 groups of schools, and 72 out of the 104 departments, besides four groups and six departments in Cornwall. The proportion of children within these circles to those outside them would be even larger still.

On the other hand the Holsworthy Union, with an area of 82,519 acres, contains only one school which has any connexion of any sort with the Government, either for annual grants or simple inspection; the Okehampton Union, with 126,797 acres, contains *only two groups, Okehamp-ton and Chagford, with three departments, in receipt of annual grants. The Bideford Union, with 63,864 acres,

* Since the end of the official year 1862-63 two more schools in this union, Hatherleigh and Drewsteignton, have claimed annual grants.

contains three such groups and four departments. The Kingsbridge Union, with 72,918 acres, contains four groups and five departments. The Tavistock Union, with 158,567 acres, contains 10 groups and 16 departments, all of which are within 10 miles of Tavistock. Lastly, the sub-districts of Totnes, Ugborough, and Harberton in the Totnes Union, with 54,177 acres, contain* two groups and two departments.

Thus it will be seen that out of an area of 800,372 acres in Devonshire, 558,842, or considerably more than two thirds of the whole contain only 22 groups of schools and 31 departments in receipt of annual grants, and of this small number half are in and about the mining centre of Tavistock. If, however, we compare the acreage with the population we shall be able to a great extent to account for this comparative dearth of aided schools in the rural districts. The three unions of Bideford, Holsworthy, and Okehampton, with their 273,180 acres, contain only 46,246 inhabitants, or one person to 5.90, a little less than six acres. The five unions, together with the portion of the sixth, or the whole 558,842 acres, contain 113,139 inhabitants, or one person to 4.93, a little less than five acres.

The same is the case in Cornwall. The great bulk of the schools in receipt of Government aid is to be found in the western division of the county. The seven eastern unions, Launceston, Stratton, Camelford, St. Columb, Bodmin, Liskeard, and St. Germans contain 530,172 acres, and only 21 groups of schools, each of one department, in receipt of annual grants. But then the population of these seven unions is only 120,455, or one person to 4.40 acres. In other words, they contain very nearly three-fifths of the acreage of the whole county, and less than one-third of the population. The whole increase in population in this area between 1851 and 1861 was less than 1,400, and in five out of the seven unions there was a positive decrease. So in the corresponding area of Devonshire there has been in these 10 years an actual decrease in population to the extent of 3,500 persons.

It is clear that where the population is so thinly scattered as it is over a large portion of my district, and where of late years the more thriving and active part of this population has been thinned out by emigration, it is impossible to expect any great progress in education. In many

* Since this was written one more school, Harberton, has appointed a certificated teacher.

parts of this district, especially in Devonshire, farm wages are low, and juvenile labour is in great demand, and the small hamlets and villages, which are often separated from each other by wide tracts of down and moorland, cannot gather together more than a handful of children, quite insufficient to enable the clergyman to employ a trained and certificated teacher. In some cases much might, I think, be done by establishing district schools common to two or three parishes, and gradually, as the supply of trained teachers increases, it will filter down even to the remote country districts; but this must be a work of time, and though the rate of progress will, of course, be slower as the number of schools conducted by trained teachers increases, this increase has been so steady during the past seven years as to give every ground of encouragement for the future.

In Devonshire, the towns of Totnes, Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Moreton-Hampstead, and Modbury, and in Cornwall, St Ives, St. Columb, Wadebridge, Padstow, Lostwithiel, Fowey, Looe, Liskeard, St. Germans, and Saltash, have no schools connected with the Church of England in receipt of annual grants. At Liskeard and at St. Ives there are British and Wesleyan schools under Government inspection, but I have no knowledge whatever of the state of primary education in the other towns which I have mentioned, with the exception indeed of Saltash, in which the school at my last visit in the winter of 1862 was taught by a master 83 years of age. It contained 42 boys and nine girls out of a population of 1,900, and was altogether in a state of deplorable neglect and inefficiency.

Three schools, Marhamchurch, North Bovey, and Buckfastleigh, have ceased to employ certificated teachers and therefore to receive annual grants since 1862. At Marhamchurch the engagement of the certificated teacher took place in the first instance under unfavourable circumstances, which led to disappointment and dissatisfaction on the part both of managers and master. At North Bovey, which, like Marhamchurch, is a small rural parish, I understand that the loss of annual grants will only be very temporary. A certificated teacher has been again engaged, and the school will receive a grant in the course of 1864. Buckfastleigh is a much larger and more important place, and has a population of 2,544. There is no other school in the town with a trained teacher or under Government inspection; yet here I regret to state that the trained teachers and pupil-teachers have been dismissed from the national school, on the alleged ground that there are no funds where-

with to maintain them, and an untrained master and mistress appointed in their stead.

On the other hand 10 new schools have received certificated teachers during the past year,* and have been visited for the first time for annual grants. Their names are Rattery, Ermington, Hatherleigh, Highweek, and Ellacombe, in Devon, and Morval, Penryn (girls), Cury, Ludgvan, and St. Paul, in Cornwall. I have also visited other schools for the first time at the request of the managers, who wish their present teachers to pass their examination for a certificate. These, however, are not yet in the receipt of annual grants.

I will now make a few remarks on the state of my district under the separate heads of Buildings, Teachers, Pupil-teachers, Discipline, and Instruction.

BUILDINGS.

The school buildings generally are in good repair, sufficiently large, and very fairly ventilated. Under the first head I have only one exception to mention, at Callington in Cornwall, where the buildings at my last visit were very much out of repair, and some portions of them even in a dangerous condition. I trust, however, that by my next visit this mischief will have been remedied. The number of schools in which the accommodation is insufficient is of course somewhat larger. Brick and stone are not elastic, and if there is a sudden increase of population, as is frequently the case in a mining district, or if a master is especially successful and gains a reputation in the neighbourhood, a school will be thronged with children whose attendance was never expected or provided for when it was first built. At Salcombe (boys), Pensilva, St. Ive, Bovey Tracey (girls), Plymouth, St. James' and St. Andrew's Chapel, Gulworthy, Boscastle, and St. Austell (boys), the number of scholars has now outgrown the accommodation provided for them. But on this point, as on others, I have found the managers, who are generally the clergy, always ready to listen to reasonable suggestions, and not only willing but anxious to enlarge their premises as occasion may require and as funds permit. At Salcombe, Pensilva, St. Ive, and Plymouth, St. James', new or additional buildings have already been either decided upon or actually commenced. At St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, and at

* To these I must now add (Jan. 1864) Stoke Gabriel and Harberton, which will be visited for annual grants in the current official year.

St. Austell, where additional space is most urgently needed, there is the great difficulty of finding a site sufficient even for a single class-room. On the other hand new schools or class-rooms have been built or rendered available during the past year at Gulval, St. Erth, Pendeen, Chacewater, and Redruth, in Cornwall, and at Tavistock in Devon. At St. James', Devonport, large and handsome new schools have been completed and opened since my last official visit. I trust that this good example may soon be followed in St. Stephen's and St. Mary's, Devonport, where the children are now collected in the back premises and gallery of a large building once used as a temporary church, and in three or four rooms of an old workhouse.

With regard to the ventilation I can speak with some confidence, as I am myself very sensitive to draughts and to close and foul atmosphere. But while there are very few schools in my district in which any scientific methods of ventilation have been introduced beyond the ordinary openings in the roof and side walls, I generally find that I can enter a school-room, after a drive or walk through the open air, without experiencing any of those unpleasant sensations which are produced by a close and stifling atmosphere. In the afternoon doubtless the room often becomes too close, but even then it will bear comparison very favourably with a crowded church or drawing-room, and by creating a thorough draught for a few moments the atmosphere can be very rapidly purified. I should indeed be more disposed to complain of draughts than of too great heat; and, as far as my experience goes, I know nothing which produces more admirable ventilation than perforated zinc tubes which allow the air to trickle in as from the rose of a watering-pot, instead of falling in a blast upon one's head as if all the bags of Æolus were unloosed.

TEACHERS.

Of the teachers in my district I can speak in terms of the highest praise. It is allowed on all hands that they are the mainstay of our schools. It may almost be laid down as a maxim, that as is the teacher such will be the school. Undoubtedly their efforts may be to a great extent supported and stimulated, or neutralized and discouraged by the managers. But an indifferent or neglectful manager may yet, if the master be a good one, have a good school, while the most active and benevolent manager with a bad master must have a bad one. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I can truly say, after going carefully

through the list of schools under my inspection, that the teachers, both men and women, are, as a whole, discharging cheerfully, earnestly, and most conscientiously the work which they have to do. Whatever may be thought of the arrangement by which they were suddenly deprived of their augmentation grant from the Government, there can be no doubt that the past year has been a time of great anxiety and pecuniary uncertainty to them all; and under these circumstances the way in which they have borne the change and thrown themselves with renewed energy into their school work has done them infinite credit. They know me too well to believe that I am capable of flattering them; but an experience of eight years in this district has only confirmed and strengthened my opinion of the inestimable value of our present system of normal training, and of the great benefit which a parish receives, whether in town or country, when a trained and certificated teacher is first engaged in it. I do not pretend to say that they all are animated with the spirit of missionaries; that cannot be expected of any class of persons so numerous as theirs. But while even this high Christian zeal may be witnessed in not a few of them, it is still more satisfactory to find that the great majority of teachers strive to do their work to the best of their ability and with a real unselfish interest in its success.

It appears from the statistics published in the blue book for 1861-2 that the emoluments of certificated teachers in the south-western district are somewhat less than in the other parts of England. But as a set off against this disadvantage, it may be remarked that the cost of living and house rent is, except in some few localities, cheaper here than elsewhere, so that probably the income of a teacher in this district goes quite as far as it does in others. It is certainly an advantage also to be resident in so beautiful a part of the country. A young unmarried schoolmaster not long ago left a school in which he was working very successfully in a small town situated on one of the most lovely parts of the coast of Devon, and accepted another engagement in the heart of the black country of Staffordshire. He was anxious, he said, for more society, and I trust that his desire has been gratified; but I have not the slightest doubt that there are many masters in the black country who would gladly have changed places with him, for the sake of the sea and the pleasant climate and the charms of the scenery, while, as to society, it is difficult to believe that enough of it cannot be found among a

population of more than 1,600 souls. My advice to the younger teachers on taking their first situations is, that they should identify themselves as much as possible with their schools. I am sure that if they were to join with the elder children, not only at their lessons but their games, if they were to go out walks and expeditions with them on holidays, they would not only extend and deepen their influence over their young scholars, but would also materially increase their own happiness.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

In consequence of the Revised Code there has already been a diminution in the number of pupil-teachers in this district, and there is no doubt that this number will be still further diminished in the current year. The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers examined by me in the two official years 1861-2, and 1862-3. In the former year I did not hold the examinations for the Falmouth district or the Scilly Islands.

	1861-2.	1862-3.
Newton Abbot	12	11
Bideford	8	6
Kingsbridge	5	4
Menhenist	9	5
Torquay	53	45†
Plymouth	78	64
Tavistock	30*	27
Truro	65	53
Penzance	20	20
	280	235
Falmouth		13
Scilly		4

Besides holding these collective examinations I examined a few pupil-teachers in each year at their own schools in the north of Cornwall.

The conduct of these pupil-teachers during the past year has been on the whole extremely good. Only one has been dismissed for misconduct. Their attention to their school duties is also well reported of by their teachers, and in many instances I have heard young boys and girls teach their classes on the day of the inspection with great vigour, and

* Includes one assistant teacher.

† Includes four pupil-teachers examined at Exeter this year, but at Torquay in 1861-2.

with that careful attention to details which is the key to success in teaching. As to their private studies and instruction I must own that I am often disappointed with the result of them, as shown in their answers on paper at the annual examination. In grammar especially the failure is so great, even after repeated cautions and warnings to improve, that I am often inclined to doubt whether, for girls at any rate, it is a useful subject for examination. As a general analysis or paraphrase of the lines from Gray's *Elegy*,—

“Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor,”

which, I must add, were quoted together with the two earlier lines in the same verse, a pupil-teacher at the end of her fourth year wrote down not long ago the following absurd nonsense :—“Thou do hear the short and simple “annals of the poor with a disdainful smile with grandeur.” Yet I often find that pupil-teachers understand the meaning of passages which they are quite unable to analyse or even to parse grammatically. For my part, I should be glad, in the case of girls, to see a few questions in domestic economy substituted for grammar in the later years, while the simple rules of syntax and parsing might still be required in the earlier ones.

The question of the supply of pupil-teachers is one of great importance to the welfare of our schools, for there is nothing so essential to good order and efficient instruction as an adequate staff of teachers, so that each class of children may have its proper share of attention. It may be assumed that when the present apprenticeships expire, no more pupil-teachers will be appointed in schools where the average attendance of children is under 90. Their place will be supplied by monitors of one kind or another. How far will this new supply make up for the loss of the old? This question can only be answered by practical experience, but I am inclined to take a hopeful view of their success. It must be remembered that under the guidance of trained teachers they will be in a very different position from that which they occupied 30 years ago under the old class of national school masters. They will often, under the terms of their engagement, and still oftener perhaps from a desire on the part of the head teacher to make their services as useful as possible, receive private instruction from him, and as they will generally have been pupils in some national school themselves, they will understand and be

able to put into practice the ordinary methods of discipline and instruction, of which the monitors of 30 years since knew nothing.

DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

I now come to the last and, unquestionably, the most important division of my subject. Buildings, managers, inspectors, teachers, and monitors, are all means to an end, and that end is the training and instruction of the children. These children, too, it must always be remembered, are to the extent of 75·55 per cent. under 10 years of age, and 61·51 per cent. of these have attended school less than two years. What results have we a right to expect under such conditions as these? The first and greatest result which we may look for is that all the children who pass through our schools should have been instructed in their duty to God and man, that they should be taught to love their Saviour and to believe in judgment to come. And in strict connexion with this teaching we may expect them to learn habits of obedience and self-restraint, of cleanliness and order, which they so often have not the opportunity of learning at home. This religious and moral discipline and training is, in my opinion, the most valuable lesson which is taught in our national schools. The amount of intellectual instruction which is imparted to the children of the poor, and still more the amount which is retained by them, can never be very great so long as they are obliged to finish their education at an age when the children of the rich are only beginning theirs. But the lessons of the heart sink deep even in young children, and if these children remain even for one or two years under the influence of a kind and judicious teacher, they will have gained an insight into the true nature of religious and moral duty, which will never afterwards be effaced. In securing this great result the schools in my district have, so far as I am able to judge, been remarkably successful. The boys' schools in the towns of Dawlish, Tor, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Charles Parish, Sutton-on-Plym, Tavistock, Marazion, Gwennap, Trevenson, Fairmantle-st., Truro, St. Austell, and Penzance, the girls' schools at Trevenson Pool and Torquay, and the mixed rural or mining schools at Menheniot, Ivybridge, Dittisham, Gulworthy, Granpound, Pendeen, and St. Ewe, for excellence of discipline leave little to be desired. I might mention many other schools which hardly if at all fall below the standard of some which I have mentioned. But taking these as specimens, I say without fear of contradiction that

it is impossible to enter any one of them without observing the powerful effect which an earnest and healthy moral discipline has produced upon the children. And the influence of such training as is given in these schools extends far beyond the schoolroom doors. It penetrates the homes of the parents, and causes them to set a higher value upon education when they see its civilizing effect upon their children; it spreads abroad a kindly feeling between class and class; it teaches obedience to law, and at the same time encourages self-reliance and self-respect; above all, it teaches the children that their unruly wills and headstrong passions must be guided and controlled by a higher and better judgment than their own, and it leads them to seek this judgment in the law of God. I have always thought that in a purely political point of view the State is repaid tenfold for the money which it spends upon our primary schools by the religious and moral training which produces honest and Christian members of the Commonwealth, even if intellectual attainments are left out of the account altogether.

But, happily, we need not even in imagination divorce moral and intellectual attainments from their natural union. They act and re-act upon each other, and I venture to say that no instance could be found of a school in which the moral discipline is excellent and the intellectual instruction bad, or in which the instruction of the children is accurate and satisfactory while the discipline is slovenly and imperfect. At all events in my own district I know of no such instance. The schools which I have named as specimens of good discipline might be mentioned here again as affording examples of thoroughly satisfactory instruction.

I ask, however, again, What amount of instruction have we a right to expect in schools where 75 per cent. of the scholars are under ten years of age, and 61½ per cent. have attended school less than two years? There are many other modifying circumstances, some common to all schools, some peculiar to different localities and even to special parishes, which should fairly be taken into account in any complete answer to this question: but these are the two grand limiting conditions, within which every answer must be framed. Given children of a certain age, who have attended school a certain length of time, what results may we expect from their instruction? The first condition may fairly be allowed to limit the range of the instruction to reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the second condition limits the number of children from whom we may fairly look for good results in these three subjects. It may there-

fore be said that we have a right to expect that $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children in our schools shall have received on leaving it a sound instruction according to their age in reading, writing, and arithmetic. But as 25 per cent. of the scholars are over 10 years of age they may be supposed to require less than two years for their instruction in these branches. I will add in therefore 22.45 per cent. who have attended school more than one but less than two years. 60.94 per cent. of the children in this district have been at school one year or more. Let us assume that this proportion of children may be expected to read, write, and sum well according to their age.

How far is this assumption justified by facts? The Revised Code will in future enable us to answer this question with great accuracy. At present I can only give the result of a few weeks' experience. But this experience, such as it is, is highly satisfactory. In 39 schools examined under the new Code, the names of 3,744 children who had attended school 100 days or more during the preceding year were entered on the schedules. Of these 3,305 were present at the inspection, and 2,795 were over 6 years of age, and were examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic. 2,124 $\frac{2}{3}$, or more than three-fourths of the number examined, passed successfully in all three subjects. This result speaks very well for the attention which has been paid by the teachers to these primary subjects. The greatest number of failures has been among the young children under standard I., and especially in their reading. But in some schools, as, e.g., at St. Ewe, the little children between six and seven read so well that it is quite clear that with a little pains success may be made a matter of certainty with the great majority of those who are presented for examination. With regard to these younger children, it has always been a difficult problem in our schools to decide upon the best manner of teaching them; and, in too many cases, the knot has been cut by teaching them next to nothing. Hundreds of young children between six and seven years of age have sat still in the corners of school-rooms hour after hour, and week after week, doing hardly anything at all. There has been for many years, and I believe mainly in consequence of Government inspection, a gradual improvement in this respect; but the Revised Code will certainly stimulate this improvement more rapidly, and the children as they move up into the 3rd and 2nd classes will feel the immense advantage of having been already carefully grounded in their work, and will be able to make a much greater use

than they otherwise would have done of the short time which may be left to them at school.

In needlework I believe that the girls in my district are well and efficiently instructed. I have for the last two years requested the schoolmistresses to let every girl have her needlework in her hand at the hour named for the inspection; sometimes the girls are actually at work when I enter the school, sometimes they are sitting with their work before them; but in either case I see that needlework is generally taught throughout the school, and it is very frequently the case that I meet with some lady who is interested in this branch of the instruction, and who is kind enough to examine the needlework for me, and give me her opinion upon its merits. If no lady is present, the mistress gives me her report of the work, and often of the progress of each individual child, while I look at some of the specimens which the children are eager to hold out for inspection. This plan of requiring that all the children should bring their work as if to ordinary afternoon school has a very good effect. When a few selected specimens arranged on a back table are looked at in a hurried manner at the end of an inspection, after the girls themselves perhaps have been dismissed, they do not realize the fact that their needlework is made an important subject of examination and inspection; and there is this further advantage in the plan, that it does away with the possibility of an inspector's being misled, and judging of the instruction in needlework throughout the school from a few specimens which may have been specially got up for the occasion by one or two of the best needleworkers in the first class.

Religious instruction, which forms so prominent a part of the daily routine in our national schools, must necessarily be of a very simple kind when addressed to children 75 per cent. of whom are under 10 years of age. My plan, in conducting this part of the examination, is to have the whole school before me in their places at their desks. If there are not more than 60 or 70 children present, it is easy to question them all and keep up their attention at the same time. If the school is a large one I divide it into two or more groups for religious examination, taking, perhaps, the 1st and 2nd, or 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes together, and then the lower ones, according to their number. I invariably ask the clergyman, in accordance with your Lordships' instructions, if he will examine the children or help me in doing so. But it is very seldom indeed that I have the pleasure of receiving any assistance of this kind.

I attribute this reluctance to take part in the examination to a feeling on the part of the clergyman, that the knowledge of the children can be most satisfactorily tested if they are questioned by a stranger. I do not myself share in this feeling with respect to the subject of religion. The object of the inspection is to ascertain that the children have a sufficient elementary knowledge of the truths of religion. But what amount of knowledge is sufficient your Lordships have not attempted to decide, and your inspectors must be satisfied if the children show a satisfactory knowledge of what they have been taught during the year. In the great majority of instances this instruction has been confined to the Book of Genesis and perhaps Exodus in the Old Testament, and to the early chapters in St. Matthew's or St. Luke's Gospel, or perhaps to one Gospel, in the New Testament. It is impossible for any inspector to examine day after day, and sometimes three and four times in a day, upon so limited a portion of the Bible without falling at times into a formal and mechanical habit of questioning; and if the clergyman of the parish would from time to time take part in the examination, I feel, for myself, that it might often throw new life into my own questions and encourage the children. I always expect the master or mistress to conduct some portion at least of the religious examination. It is now my only opportunity for hearing them teach, and one which is well calculated to call out whatever power they may possess of influencing their scholars. My chief complaint as to this branch of instruction is that it is of too formal and dry a character. A religious lesson might very often be just as well a lesson on arithmetic for the amount of real religious impression which it is calculated to produce upon the children. Considering the age of the children, however, and the constant repetition of these lessons, I do not believe that this formality can be altogether avoided, and if so, it becomes a question of great importance whether too much time is not devoted to lessons which, if they are not religious and so have a special value of their own, are of very little practical utility to the children, in so far as they are a mere secular puzzle of names and dates and relationships.

It would seem too as if the clergy themselves must have a very moderate opinion of the value of the religious instruction which is given in the day school, for if any children answer particularly well or ill on religious subjects the clergyman commonly remarks, in explanation, that they do or do not attend the Church Sunday-school. And yet

there are five religious lessons on the week-days to one on the Sunday,

The truth is, that we must not aim too high in this matter, or we shall defeat our object. It is quite possible to teach to young children the Bible stories, and to apply them in such a way as not only to excite their interest in them but to illustrate their duty to God and to their neighbour; they may have their notions of right and wrong cleared and fixed for ever by sensible lessons on the Ten Commandments; they may be deeply impressed, softened, and encouraged by the study of the life and death and resurrection of Christ in all their details; they may lay up a treasure of wisdom and comfort against the cares and troubles of after life by accurately learning by heart hymns and prayers and passages judiciously chosen from the Old and New Testaments. This is a practice which I have always greatly encouraged, and I am happy to say that in almost all the schools under my inspection the little children now learn hymns by heart, though they are not always taught with sufficient distinctness and accuracy. All this may be accomplished in our national schools with a far shorter expenditure of time than is now devoted to religious instruction; this will enable the children, so far as school education can do so, to lead practical Christian lives; and what more, in sober seriousness, can be required for the children of the labouring poor between the ages of 6 and 11? If the object of our religious instruction is to make church men and women of them, the attempt must and does result in failure. Home influences and associations will always, and most properly so, be stronger and more lasting than those of the school. To a child of 8 or 9 or 10 years of age all that he learns at school, if it does not directly appeal to his heart and conscience, is in the nature of lessons. He would learn the Koran or the creed of Confucius with as much cheerfulness as the doctrines of the Church Catechism, and with just as little thought or discernment that they could have any possible connexion with his future life. No; they must be made church people, if at all, by quite other means than school lessons. But I should be travelling beyond the limits marked out for me by your Lordships, if I were to discuss this question here.

In conclusion I would repeat that the educational state of this district is on the whole very satisfactory and hopeful for the future. Every branch of industry is represented in these two western counties, and whether they are agricultural labourers, miners, artizans, sailors, or fishermen,

assert unhesitatingly, as the result of my own experience, which is gathered from a free and tolerably large intercourse with all these classes, that the parents of our school-children value education for them more and more, and have a most intelligent perception of the progress which they make, and of the merits of individual schools. They must of course feed their children before they can educate them, and therefore there is still great irregularity in the attendance at school; but it is not true that parents are unwilling to make even considerable sacrifices for the sake of their children's schooling. One fact will serve as an example. In the course of last summer two boys were presented for examination at a school on the West Coast of Cornwall, whose parents, so I was informed, had consented to put off for some days a sea voyage which they were to have made with all their family to Ireland or the North of England, in order that these children might be present at the annual inspection.

I have now only to express my thanks to Mr. Tinling for all the kindness and advice which I have received from him during the seven years and a half that I have had the pleasure of working under him, and I trust that the harmonious and friendly relations which he was the first to establish in rather stormy times, between the managers of schools in this district and himself as the representative of the Government, may still continue under his successor. If I may judge from the kind courtesy and forbearance which I have always received from the clergy and lay managers in these counties, I have every confidence that such will be the case.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. P. ARNOLD.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. H. B. BARRY, on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND and other SCHOOLS inspected by him in the Counties of DERBY, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTH-AMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, RUTLAND, and SUFFOLK, and in the CHANNEL ISLANDS.*

MY LORDS,

My object in this report is to lay before your Lordships a definite statement of the progress of elementary education in the schools visited by me during the past year. Such a statement must of necessity assume a dry statistical form. It amounts to little more than the lists of individual schools with the numbers examined and the results of the examination. But it may be of value as exhibiting, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, the actual state of education in schools more or less largely aided by public grants. And should this report happen to be read by any of the managers or teachers of the schools concerned, it may be of use to them by indicating the comparative progress made in other schools similarly circumstanced to their own. In order to show in what way the results to be given have been obtained, it is necessary just to state that my method of inspection for some years past has much resembled the mode of examination under the Revised Code, with this exception, that I confined myself strictly to the matter and extent of the subjects taught in each class at the discretion of the managers. I had lists printed and filled up before the day of inspection, containing the name and age of each child, together with the number of days attended and the occupation of the parents. Opposite each child's name were columns for reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and other subjects. I had thus the advantage at the time of the examination of seeing at a glance all the material circumstances of each scholar. These papers of schools examined by me last year under the old code are now lying before me, and it is from them that the comparative estimates of the progress of each school presented below are compiled. They do not comprehend all the schools inspected by me during the past year, as several of them were examined either for grants or experimentally under the Revised Code. Of the schools examined for grants I shall make mention afterwards. With these exceptions, no school has been omitted on account of its inefficiency or the unsatisfactory result of its examination.

The deductions leave a total of 163 departments, consisting of 33 boys' school, 34 girls' schools, 71 mixed schools under a master, and 25 mixed schools under a mistress. These schools are for the most part in the country, and are very fair specimens of ordinary agricultural schools. They do not comprise some of the best schools in the district, such as the Trinity schools at Derby and Nottingham, and the All Saints' schools at Northampton, which were inspected by Mr. Blandford.

To state the rate of progress in all the elementary subjects of instruction would occupy too much space. I have, therefore, selected as tests of the condition of education in each school the two most important subjects of reading and arithmetic. I have not included in my reckoning any child under six years of age, though in many cases the reading of such children reached the requisite standard. I have also struck out of the lists of failures, both in reading and arithmetic, the name of any child who had attended less than 100 days. The test in reading was to read fluently, correctly, and without spelling, one sentence or more in the reading book of the class, in arithmetic to work correctly one sum at least in the rules taught in the class. In order to prevent copying, different examples of as much as possible the same amount of difficulty were set in each rule, so that no two children sitting close to each other were working the same sums. Each child has read when called upon by name, and the reading has been marked on my paper. The nature and number of the sums worked correctly by each child have also been thus marked. These tests may appear very easy. But no child can pass an individual examination in them without showing that he has considerably profited by the instruction he has received.

The schools have been arranged in four lists of boys' and girls' schools and of mixed schools under a master or mistress, as it seemed fair to compare together schools of the same class, and as the comparison of the aggregate results of each list may not be without its use. Each school has been placed on the lists according to its proficiency in reading, the most important of all secular subjects. For however excellent may be the tone and discipline of a school, however skilful and interesting the oral lessons given, and whatever progress the upper classes may have made in higher subjects, yet, if the mass of the children are unable to read, or read but imperfectly, that school, as a place of instruction (and it is to schools as such that the public grants are given) has failed in its proper work and

object. In this classification of schools by reading, it does so happen that some of the best schools in other respects do not take the highest places. But there is no reason why they should not do so, and the mere calling of attention to this deficiency may lead to its remedy.

BOYS' SCHOOLS (33).

Nineteen of these Schools are in Towns, 14 in large country Parishes.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Beeston - - -	Nottingham-	74	100	62	96·8
Oakham - - -	Rutland -	88	96·6	84	82·2
Finedon - - -	Northampton	54	96·3	54	87·1
Boston, National -	Lincoln -	170	95·6	187	95
Skirbeck, National	" -	70	93·4	70	82·9
Kettering, National	Northampton	131	93·2	119	100
Welton - - -	Lincoln -	44	93·2	44	95·3
Newark, Christ Church-	Nottingham-	117	92·8	107	87·1
Ollerton - - -	" -	62	91·7	55	81·9
Sutton Bonnington -	" -	43	90·7	40	92·5
Market Rasen - - -	Lincoln -	79	88·8	65	92·1
Stapleford - - -	Nottingham-	53	88·7	52	84·7
Spondon - - -	Derby -	35	88·6	28	80
Peterborough, Practising	Northampton	139	88·5	146	89·4
Boston, West Church -	Lincoln -	155	87·5	136	88·8
Eastwood - - -	Nottingham-	131	85·5	111	82
Worksop Abbey - - -	" -	99	84·3	77	83·1
Newark, National -	" -	156	84	150	84
Towcester - - -	Northampton	66	83·4	67	83·1
Southwell - - -	Nottingham-	71	83·1	60	65
Uppingham - - -	Rutland -	58	82·8	52	67·4
Peterborough, National -	Northampton	93	80·7	82	84·3
Old Radford - - -	Nottingham-	67	77·5	54	76
Sutton in Ashfield -	" -	106	76·4	90	65·3
Langham - - -	Rutland -	28	75	20	72
Middleton Cheney -	Northampton	50	74	47	72·4
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	Derby -	51	72·6	42	64·1
Wellingborough - -	Northampton	108	72·3	101	72·3
Whitwell - - -	Derby -	50	66	38	52·7
Hyson Green - - -	Nottingham-	72	64·3	72	79·1
Castleton - - -	Derby -	17	53	13	77
*South Banbury - -	Northampton	58	50	58	44·9

All of the children over six years of age had been instructed in reading, but all of them had not been taught to work sums in arithmetic. This accounts for the difference in many cases between the numbers examined in reading and arithmetic.

SUMMARY OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Per-centage of those who passed.

In Reading.	Number of Schools.	In Arithmetic.	Number of Schools.
100 - - - -	1 Beeston	100 - - - -	1 Kettering, boys'.
Between 100 and 90	9 - - -	Between 100 and 90	5
„ 90 and 80	13 - - -	„ 90 and 80	14
„ 80 and 70	6 - - -	„ 80 and 70	7
„ 70 and 60	2 - - -	„ 70 and 60	4
„ 60 and 50	2 - - -	52·7 - - -	1
		44·9 - - -	1
	33		33

The average per-centage of those who passed in reading was 80·3, in arithmetic 75·9.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS (34).

Nineteen of these Schools are in Towns, 15 in large country Parishes.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Boston, West Church -	Lincoln -	106	98·1	106	88·6
Uppingham -	Rutland -	46	97·9	30	53·4
Exton -	„ -	43	97·4	42	95·3
Castleton -	Derby -	32	97	29	77·5
Kettering -	Northampton -	76	93·2	69	71·1
Welton -	Lincoln -	29	93·2	27	77·8
Boston, National -	„ -	124	93	123	72·9
Peterborough, National -	Northampton -	72	91·7	58	84·5
Newark, Christ Church -	Nottingham -	68	89·8	68	93·9
Oakham -	Rutland -	55	89·1	51	76·5
Skirbeck, National -	Lincoln -	63	86	64	77·2
Hyson Green -	Nottingham -	46	85	46	82·9
Eastwood -	„ -	93	84·6	74	79·8
Basford -	„ -	53	83·3	35	74·1
Sutton Bonnington -	„ -	52	82·7	35	62·9
Stapleford -	„ -	47	82·5	45	82·3
Finedon -	Northampton -	39	82·1	39	49·8
Wellingborough -	„ -	65	80	47	55·4
Ollerton -	Nottingham -	61	79·7	50	74
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	Derby -	63	77·5	37	73
Southwell -	Nottingham -	44	77·4	40	70
Beeston -	„ -	75	76	66	63·2
*Weedon Bec -	Northampton -	37	75·7	26	52
Spondon -	Derby -	27	74·1	26	61·6
Old Radford -	Nottingham -	26	73·1	29	75·9
Worksop, National -	„ -	73	72·7	60	46·7
Middleton Cheney -	Northampton -	48	70·9	47	43·3
Navenby -	Lincoln -	47	70·8	41	60·7
Towcester -	Northampton -	30	70	18	50

* New School.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Sutton in Ashfield -	Nottingham -	68	69	48	62·5
Newark, National -	" -	61	67·3	51	60·8
Peterborough, New Eng-land -	Northampton	52	59·7	53	71·7
Nottingham, St. Nicholas	Nottingham -	41	58·6	35	51·6
*South Banbury -	Northampton	35	52·9	34	41·2

SUMMARY OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Per-centage of those who passed.

In Reading.	Number of Schools.	In Arithmetic.	Number of Schools.
Between 100 and 90	8	Between 100 and 90	2
" 90 and 80	9	" 90 and 80	4
80 and over 70 -	11	" 80 and 70	12
70 and over 60 -	3	70 and over 60 -	7
Between 60 and 50	3	Between 60 and 50 -	4
		" 50 and 40 -	5
	34		34

The average per-centage of those who passed in reading was 83·2, in arithmetic 68·3. But that nearly all the girls in a school can be successfully taught arithmetic is shown by the examples of the Newark Christ Church, the Exton, and the Boston West Church Schools.

MIXED SCHOOLS UNDER A MASTER (71).

This is the common Form of country School in the District, and has in many places superseded Boys' and Girls' Schools separately taught; four only of these Schools are in small Towns, the remainder in country Parishes, in 24 of which the Population is under 600.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Cottesmore -	Rutland -	64	100	61	100
Thrapston -	Northampton	97	97	91	91·3
Welford -	" -	53	96·7	34	88·5
Helpston -	" -	84	96·5	80	90

* New School.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Kirby Muxloe - - -	Leicester -	72	95.9	68	88.3
Milton - - - -	Northampton	57	94.8	58	85.5
Great Brington - - -	" -	101	93.3	95	77.4
Piddington - - - -	" -	54	92.6	34	91.2
Belleau - - - -	Lincoln -	74	92.5	75	86.2
Balderton - - - -	Nottingham -	39	92.4	31	80.7
South Collingham - - -	" -	96	92.1	81	79.3
Harleston - - - -	Northampton	49	91.9	49	70.4
North Wheatley - - -	Nottingham -	47	91.5	33	97
Lowdham - - - -	" -	105	91.3	80	77.5
Alfreton - - - -	Derby -	54	90.8	54	94.5
Beckingham - - - -	Nottingham -	34	90	29	73.3
Ketton - - - -	Rutland -	108	89.9	109	69.7
Paston - - - -	Northampton	96	89.6	98	77.6
Wainfleet, St. Mary -	Lincoln -	61	88.9	43	90.9
Edale - - - -	Derby -	27	88.9	20	87
Hucknall Torkard - - -	Nottingham -	125	88	119	75.7
Lowick - - - -	Northampton	57	87.8	50	100
Laceby - - - -	Lincoln -	81	87.4	81	61.4
Selston - - - -	Nottingham -	127	86.7	115	72.6
Covenham - - - -	Lincoln -	75	86.2	64	77.4
Withern - - - -	" -	79	86	54	90.6
Rockingham - - - -	Northampton	54	85.5	55	85.5
Oundle - - - -	" -	106	84	90	74.5
Sturton - - - -	Nottingham -	56	84	45	90.9
West Keal - - - -	Lincoln -	32	83.9	25	66.7
Abthorpe - - - -	Northampton	42	83.4	44	88.7
Trowell - - - -	Nottingham -	29	82.8	24	45.9
Wainfleet, All Saints -	Lincoln -	101	82.3	74	74
*Lilford - - - -	Northampton	44	81.9	41	63.5
Welton-le-Wold - - -	Lincoln -	44	81.8	43	67.7
Averham - - - -	Nottingham -	29	81.5	26	70.5
Seaton - - - -	Rutland -	43	81.4	61	60.5
Blisworth - - - -	Northampton	64	81.3	53	70.9
Stanwick - - - -	" -	16	81.3	11	45.4
Farnsfield - - - -	Nottingham -	69	80.7	46	73.8
Byfield - - - -	Northampton	61	80.4	63	60.4
Brocklesby Park - - -	Lincoln -	87	80.3	67	97
Friskney - - - -	" -	93	79	94	73
Blidworth - - - -	Nottingham -	32	78.8	31	41.4
Hawthorth - - - -	" -	28	78.6	25	72
Cranford - - - -	Northampton	44	77.8	45	66.7
Bugbrooke - - - -	" -	86	76.8	79	67.1
King's Sutton - - - -	" -	59	76.3	58	60.4
Grasby - - - -	Lincoln -	34	76	21	77.8
*Nocton - - - -	" -	41	75.7	39	53.9
*Castor - - - -	Northampton	90	75.6	69	57
Greetham - - - -	Rutland -	49	75.6	52	57.4
Scropton - - - -	Derby -	40	75	40	55
Arnold - - - -	Nottingham -	60	75	47	72.4
Moulton - - - -	Northampton	82	74.4	80	73.8
North Kilworth - - -	Leicester -	28	71.5	17	88.3

* New Schools.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Nettleham - - -	Lincoln -	75	70·9	68	42
Swadlincote - - -	Derby -	65	69·3	67	71·7
*Laxton - - -	Nottingham -	39	69·3	27	77·8
Woodford, near Thrap-					
ston - - -	Northampton	58	69	54	81·5
Harpole - - -	" -	78	68	49	75·3
*Cottingham - - -	" -	84	67·9	78	52·6
Raunds - - -	" -	50	67·4	50	68
*Watford - - -	" -	56	67·4	42	62
Dunham - - -	Nottingham -	41	65·9	46	82·7
Costock - - -	" -	38	65·8	32	75
Barnack - - -	Northampton	60	62·1	45	62·3
Norton - - -	Derby -	28	60·8	32	65
Kislingbury - - -	Northampton	54	59·3	23	82·6
Woodford-cum-Membris	" -	46	54·4	43	65·2
Titchmarsh - - -	" -	31	42	32	53·5

SUMMARY OF MIXED SCHOOLS UNDER A MASTER.

Per-centage of those who passed.

In Reading.	Number of Schools.	In Arithmetic.	Number of Schools.
100 - - -	1 Cottesmore	100 - - -	2 Cottesmore and Lowick.
Between 100 and 90	14		
90 and over 80	27	Between 100 and 90	9
Between 80 and 70 -	15	" 90 and 80	12
" 70 and 60 -	11	" 80 and 70	23
" 60 and 50 -	2	" 70 and 60	15
42 - - -	1	" 60 and 50	6
		" 50 and 40	4
	71		71

The average per-centage of those who passed in reading was 80·5, in arithmetic 73·2. In Cottesmore school the results are unique and highly creditable to the master, Mr. Cattell.

At Woodford-cum-Membris, in the south-western part of Northamptonshire, the school is supported by a voluntary rate. The incumbent, the Rev. G. E. Alexander, on his appointment in 1855, found himself in a parish of small holdings in which there was no school and no apparent prospect of raising the requisite funds by subscription. To meet the difficulty he induced a few and then the mass of

the residents to agree to a voluntary educational rate, and afterwards applied to the non-resident proprietors. The result was that, with two or three exceptions, all agreed to a rate of sixpence in the pound according to the Poor Law valuation, fourpence to be paid by the landlord and twopence by the tenant. By this rate 90*l.* 12*s.* were raised in 1856. This was found to be more than was required, and the rate next year was reduced to fourpence in the pound. The amount raised in 1862 was 61*l.* 6*s.* ; 35*l.* 6*s.* from residents and 26*l.* from non-residents in sums varying from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 1*s.* The school has been thus from its establishment to the present time supported by the holders and occupiers of land in the parish, by contributions proportionate to the amount of their holdings, and is not an undue burden on the clergyman and a few subscribers. Such an instance is eminently suggestive. In Eydon and Byfield, neighbouring parishes, the schools are partially supported by rates.

MIXED SCHOOLS UNDER A MISTRESS.

Six of these 25 Schools are in Towns, and are either Infant Schools with an older Department of Girls, or Girls' Schools in which little Boys also are taught; the remaining 19 are in the Country, and 16 of these are in Parishes with a Population below, in most cases considerably below, 600.

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.
Peterborough, St. Mary's	Northampton	85	94.2	63	76.2
Holton, Bickering -	Lincoln -	17	93.4	13	66.6
Alkington - - -	Derby -	11	91	9	89.9
Kingston-on-Soar - -	Nottingham-	35	88.6	27	74.1
Thornhaugh - - -	Northampton	47	87.3	35	74.2
Charlesworth - - -	Derby -	42	85.8	41	73.8
Eydon - - - -	Northampton	59	83.1	51	74.6
Shirley - - - -	Derby -	51	80.4	42	73.9
Bole - - - -	Nottingham-	32	80	28	75
St. Catherine's, North-					
ampton - - - -	Northampton	54	79.7	51	72.6
West Retford - - -	Nottingham-	58	79.2	54	64.7
West Deeping - - -	Lincoln -	30	77.8	26	50
Croughton - - - -	Northampton	46	76.1	40	62.5
Peterborough, Albert					
Place - - - -	" -	116	75	113	77.9
Bisbrooke - - - -	Rutland -	36	72.3	33	60.7
Skirbeck, St. Nicholas -	Lincoln -	57	71.2	37	71
Old Bolingbrooke - -	" -	76	68.1	60	79.4
Markham Clinton - -	Nottingham-	30	66.7	27	55.6
Langar - - - -	" -	20	66.7	18	83.2
Retford, St. Saviour's -	" -	33	64.3	21	85.8

Name of School.	County.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
		Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Yeaveley - - -	Derby -	18	61.2	14	42.9
Brafield-on-the-Green -	Northampton	44	56.9	40	45
*Manton - - -	Rutland -	27	49.2	24	29.2
Heage - - -	Derby -	23	45.4	23	8.3
Kettering, North End -	Northampton	46	43.5	37	43.2

SUMMARY OF MIXED SCHOOLS UNDER A MISTRESS.
Per-centage of those who passed.

In Reading.	Number of Schools.	In Arithmetic.	Number of Schools.
Between 100 and 90	3	Between 90 and 80 -	3
" 90 and 80	5	" 80 and 70 -	11
80 and over 70 -	8	" 70 and 60 -	4
Between 70 and 60 -	5	55.6 - - -	1
56.9 - - -	1	50 and over 40 -	4
Between 50 and 40 -	3	29.2 - - -	1
		8.3 - - -	1
	25		25

The average per-centage of those who passed in reading was 73.4, in arithmetic 64.4.

It thus appears that in reading the girls' schools did the best, the per-centage being 2.7 above the per-centage in mixed schools under a master, 2.9 above that of boys' schools, and 9.2 above that of mixed schools under a mistress.

In arithmetic the boys' schools did the best, the per-centage being 2.7 above that of mixed schools under a master, 4.9 above that of girls' schools, and 11.5 above that of mixed schools under a mistress.

In estimating the amount of failure it should be noticed that all the departments in each list contribute to form the general per-centage, which would have been much higher if a few cases of very low and exceptional per-centage had been left out. It should also be remarked that many children failed in reading from hesitation, or from inability to make out one word, or from spelling, a habit not sufficiently discouraged in some schools; and that many in arithmetic who knew how to work some or all of the rules taught in

the class, did not pass because in the examples set no one answer was right.

I had not on my paper that useful column in the examination schedule of the Revised Code which states the time of entry, nor could I tell how the 100 days might have been scattered over the year.

I am disposed to think that these 163 schools furnish a fair specimen of the state of elementary education in country schools generally. In five schools in Suffolk examined by me for Mr. Mitchell the following results nearly tally with those just exhibited.

Name of School.	Reading.		Arithmetic.	
	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Kesgrave - - - - -	132	86·4	115	79·2
Walton and Felixtow - - - - -	78	83·6	48	54·3
Shotley - - - - -	33	81·9	25	72
Holbrook - - - - -	58	77·6	48	66·7
Hadleigh, boys' - - - - -	142	67·9	86	52·4

The general result of the examination of these 163 schools may now be summed up.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Per-centage of those who passed.

In Reading.	Number of Schools.	In Arithmetic.	Number of Schools.
100 - - -	2	100 - - -	3
Between 100 and 90	34	Between 100 and 90	16
90 and over 80 -	54	„ 90 and 80	33
80 and over 70 -	40	„ 80 and 70	53
70 and over 60 -	21	70 and over 60 -	30
Between 60 and 50 -	7	Between 60 and 50 -	12
50 and over 40 -	5	50 and over 40 -	14
		29·2 - - -	1
		8·3 - - -	1
	163		163

The average per-centage of those who passed in reading was 79·3, in arithmetic 70·4.

These results are in many respects satisfactory. They show that in 36 of these schools nearly all the children had made due progress in reading, that in 54 from eight to

nine tenths, and in 40 about three-fourths had been successfully taught. The same statement in a less degree is true of the progress of these schools in arithmetic. As regards the bulk of the departments concerned these statistics prove that your Lordships' grants have not been spent on schools where there was much show of instruction but little real learning, or where the first class was taught much but the lower classes little or nothing.

But these results have also their unsatisfactory side. It is not satisfactory that in 33 of these schools the per-centage of those who can read fluently is less than 70, and that in 94 the per-centage of failure ranges from 10 to 30. And it is still less satisfactory that in 58 of these schools the per-centage of those able to pass a simple examination in arithmetic is less than 70, and that in 116 the per-centage of failure should range from 10 to 30. Nor have these schools been judged by an unreasonable standard. For that the test used is fair and practical is shown by the high per-centage attained by many schools when estimated by it.

The great work already accomplished by the aid of the state is fully acknowledged ; but it is necessary that this work should continue to advance and be rendered more complete. The Minutes embodied in the Code of 1860 have caused an entire change in elementary education. Probably in the whole history of this country no such an amount of educational progress has ever been effected in the same time. The regulations of these Minutes have improved school buildings, fittings, and apparatus, and have so altered public opinion on these points that conditions which were at first thought preposterous are now regarded as indispensable. They have called into existence a large body of teachers trained for their special work, and have raised the market rate of the salaries of these teachers to a far greater extent than the official stipulations required. The moral effects of the system on the children are universally admitted. To those who are acquainted with the old style of school the improvement in religious teaching is no less marked. But these Minutes from the first were a fostering system adapted to the infancy but not to the full growth and advancement of education. That system has done its own introductory work at the proper time. The statements of results already given, while they mark great progress, also indicate that much remains to be effected. What is done in some schools ought approximately to be

accomplished in all. Every child who leaves school after a certain amount of attendance should be able to read fluently, to write fairly, if not well, and to work common sums in arithmetic. The per-centages of failure, small as they may seem, ought to grow less and less, if not to disappear altogether. But these deficiencies the old Code seemed unable to remedy. In practice the same grants were made to schools, whether they passed an excellent, good, fair, or pretty fair examination. It was mainly by an entry on the teacher's certificate and by a short report communicated in writing to the managers that a distinction was drawn between the excellent and moderate school. If the system had continued to be effective there should have been a constant progress from year to year. But, judging by results, I have not of late found this to be the case. Of 162 schools examined by me in the years 1861, 1862, I find that in 35 the percentage of those who passed in reading was 100 and over 90; in 54, 90 and over 80; in 43, 80 and over 70; in 22, 70 and over 60; in 6, 60 and over 50; in 2, 50 and over 60: in arithmetic the percentage of those who passed was in 17 schools 100 and over 90; in 37 90 and over 80; in 35, 80 and over 70; in 31, 70 and over 60; in 27, 50 and over 40; in 4, 40 and over 30; and in 3, 30 and over 20. There is an ominous general correspondence between these results and those obtained in the subsequent year, as if many schools were falling into a routine, and the old Code had reached its utmost limit of success.

A more searching, individual, and discriminating system was needed, which by the amount of money grant should draw a broad line of difference between the excellent and the moderate school. Some such measure as the recent change in your Lordships' Minutes was absolutely required to turn to the fullest account the valuable body of trained teachers by forcing the attention of all of them to the essentials of elementary education, and to individual children as well as to classes. And when this change, however modified in detail, is fairly and fully at work, those who have felt themselves most aggrieved by its introduction will be the first to experience the beneficial effects of a system which by payment for results stimulates, measures, and rewards the sound progress of elementary education.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS UNDER THE NEW CODE.

In the counties of Northampton and Nottingham seven schools were examined by me under the Revised Code, with the following results:—

Name of School.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
Mansfield, St. John's, boys' -	30	66·6
Walkeringham, mixed -	32	66·4
Islip, mixed -	33	62·4
Cossall, mixed -	36	58·4
Keyworth, mixed -	26	50
Elston, mixed -	44	44·6
Mansfield, St. John's, girls' -	18	40·7

The small per-centage of successful scholars is owing to the fact that these schools were examined for the first time for annual grants, and that in some of them the teachers had been very recently appointed.

In the Channel Islands 24 departments of schools were examined by me for Mr. Brookfield with the following results :—

Name of School.	Island.	Number examined.	Per-centage passed.
St. Peter Port, boys' -	Guernsey -	94	95
St. James', boys' -	Jersey -	122	91·5
British, boys' -	Guernsey -	60	88·8
St. Peter Port, infants' -	" -	57	88·8
St. Peter's, boys' -	Jersey -	21	88·8
St. Paul's, girls' -	" -	47	85·8
St. Owen's, Wesleyan, boys' -	" -	52	84·6
St. James', girls' -	" -	63	84·1
St. Owen's, Wesleyan, girls' -	" -	43	83·7
St. John's, girls' -	Guernsey -	79	82·7
St. Paul's, boys' -	Jersey -	85	80·3
St. John's, boys' -	Guernsey -	114	80·1
St. Marie du Catel, mixed -	" -	19	78·9
Wesleyan, mixed -	Alderney -	53	77·4
National, girls' -	" -	40	76·6
St. Helen's, National, girls' -	Jersey -	104	75·6
St. Peter's, girls' -	" -	12	75
St. Peter Port, girls' -	Guernsey -	105	73·9
St. Mark's, boys' -	Jersey -	79	72·1
National, boys' -	Alderney -	61	67·1
St. Mark's, girls' -	Jersey -	73	61·6
St. Mark's, infants' -	" -	20	60
St. Helen's, National, boys' -	" -	85	56·4
St. Saviour's, mixed -	" -	42	41·2

The general result of the examination of these 24 schools was, that of 1,529 children presented, 1,362, or 89 per cent., passed in reading ; 1,179, or 77 per cent., passed in writing ; and 1,053, or 68·8 per cent., passed in arithmetic.

465 of these children were presented in the first standard, 391 in the second, 315 in the third, 220 in the fourth, 95 in the fifth, and 43 in the sixth. In the first standard 68,

per cent. of those presented passed ; in the second, 88·3 ; in the third, 80·6 ; in the fourth, 78·4 ; in the fifth, 82 ; and in the sixth, 81·3 per cent. It thus appears that most children passed in the second and fewest in the first standard, though there is no real difficulty in that standard if the little ones have been carefully prepared. The small number in the fifth and in the sixth standards is in part to be accounted for by the fact that several children who might have been presented in them were expected to remain one, two, or three years more at school. I am inclined to think that the utility and elasticity of the new system of examination would be much increased by the addition of a seventh standard. For this standard the reading of a newspaper or modern narrative might be required with due attention to punctuation, emphasis, and expression, and also the recitation of a certain number of lines of poetry, some composition, such as the writing of a letter of a given length with correct spelling and expression, and, in arithmetic, the working of sums in proportion and interest. It is a great pity that the rule of proportion, so practically useful, and hitherto taught with great success in elementary schools, should have been entirely omitted. It was included in the New Code as at first proposed. The requirement of the rules of interest would give point to many lessons on Economy, a subject just introduced into the Christmas examinations. A facility in calculating the results of small investments would tend to strengthen habits of saving and forethought without which there can be no great improvement in the material condition of the classes who support themselves by manual labour. Children before they leave school should be taught the practical use of writing and spelling. The power of writing a letter is much valued by working people * and is becoming every year more and more useful.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. B. BARRY.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

* Vol. iii. of Education Commissioners' Report, p. 95.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. B. J. BINNS, M.A., on the CHURCH
OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in SOUTH
WALES.

MY LORDS,

December 1863.

ON the 27th of February last I had the honour to receive official intimation of the changes consequent upon the instructions dated September 1862, together with an announcement that the six counties of South Wales were henceforward to constitute my district. It has fallen to my lot to inspect schools in detached portions of these counties at various periods, while acting as assistant to Her Majesty's inspector, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones. I have now for the first time made myself acquainted with the entire district, having visited and reported upon all the schools in receipt of annual grants which have been assigned to me, together with as many of those requiring only simple inspection as my time and other engagements admitted of.

Statistics of
schools.

The chief particulars relating to these schools may be ascertained from the following table :—

Counties.	Schools.	Departments.	Certificated Teachers.	Pupil-Teachers.	Candidates.	Scholars present.
Brecon -	19	22	19	11	8	1,308
Cardigan -	14	15	12	18	3	1,221
Carmarthen -	31	36	27	21	23	2,579
Glamorgan -	48	74	61	94	30	7,525
Pembroke -	29	32	26	26	18	2,499
Radnor -	7	8	5	1	—	323
Totals -	148	187	150	171	82	15,455

Three schools have been withdrawn from inspection, viz., Cwmmamman, Llantwit, and St. Nicholas. Three others have lapsed into cases for simple inspection, viz., Llanbadarnfawr, Llanspythid, and Llanwonno, while the following new cases have been added to my list during the year, viz. :—

Cwmavon.
Cwmtoyddwr.
Felinfoel.
Llanboidy.
Llowes.

Marros.
Pennarth.
Pentrebach.
Swansea, St. Helen's.
Tycroes.

Rate of increase.

The rate of increase is fairly proportionate to that in other parts of the kingdom. Ten years ago I find, from the Tabulated Reports of 1853-54, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones inspected in South Wales exactly 54 schools ; their

numbers have since then very nearly trebled. Many of these schools have been established within this period, but the greater proportion have been brought under inspection by the appointment of certificated teachers, for which they are mainly indebted to the Normal school at Carmarthen. Although the increase has been so far satisfactory, yet further efforts are urgently called for. (1.) There are wide tracts of country of which it may be reported that they are still unprovided with the means of education. These are to be found in the remoter and more mountainous portions of each county, where the residents are thinly scattered and, generally speaking, in humble circumstances. Wages in such localities are extremely low, subscriptions from absent proprietors scanty and precarious, and the inducements held out to teachers but small, and such as to render their retention a matter of some difficulty. Additional schools are greatly needed throughout these localities, and, in proportion to their extent and poverty, so is their claim for public sympathy and for liberal assistance.

Further
efforts called
for.

(2.) The extraordinary rapidity with which the population has increased in the mining districts and towns of Glamorganshire has caused the existing school accommodation in many places to become quite inadequate. By the census of 1861 there were found to be 326,254 persons resident within that county, and the increase during the preceding ten years was no less than 86,159. The consequence has been that in places where new schools have not been recently added, as at Aberdare, Cardiff, and Merthyr Tydvil, the existing ones have become inconveniently crowded, and further admissions to some extent impracticable. The managers of schools attached to iron or other works generally restrict their admissions to the children of persons in their own employment, so that others not so fortunate are left to avail themselves of whatever schooling may be within their reach. The schools at Cyfarthfa, Llanstadwell, Pyle, and Skewen are situated in populous neighbourhoods, but having been originally erected without parliamentary aid are of inferior construction, and afford but imperfect accommodation. New buildings have been recently completed at Clydach, Felinfoel, Llandaff, Swansea St. Helen's, and Ystradfydwg, and others are either contemplated or in course of erection at Aberystwith, Knighton, St. Bride's Major, and Trecastle.

(3.) The schools of the district are for the most part mixed. Except in towns or in the neighbourhood of works, it has not been found practicable hitherto to support sepa-

rate schools for girls and infants. While Glamorganshire affords employment to 17 certificated mistresses in girls' schools and five in infant schools, the other counties together cannot show at present more than six girls' schools, three infant schools, and two others of a mixed character, under the charge of female teachers of this description. Such a state of things is to be the more regretted when early removals are becoming frequent, and when the peculiar advantages of such schools are taken into account. It is not always that the master of a mixed school, however conscientious he may be, is able to do full justice to the instruction of his younger scholars, and still less can he be expected to impart to the girls under his charge the demeanour and habits suitable to their sex.

Certificated
teachers,
and state of
their schools.

Of the certificated teachers within the district I feel bound to speak generally in terms of commendation and approval. Their conduct as a body is good, and their industry and devotion to their calling highly meritorious. Out of the 187 separate departments I have inspected within the year, I consider 59 to be in a state of thorough efficiency, both as regards discipline and instruction; while 108 of the remainder, although capable of improvement as regards certain points, are yet fulfilling a useful purpose and exhibit features of encouragement. Not unfrequently they have special difficulties to contend with, which prevent their attaining the same efficiency or accomplishing the same results as others in more favoured localities. Amongst these are the prevalence of the Welsh language, poverty of resources, and irregularity of school attendance, causes which are represented as operating to the prejudice of educational advancement in this district. While fully acknowledging these difficulties, I am yet of opinion that much may be done by an earnest-minded teacher to meet and overcome them. The more the instruction of the school is improved, the more highly will it be valued, and the less will these difficulties be complained of. The first suggestion I would offer is, that increased attention be given to the lower classes of each school. The instruction in these classes may profitably undergo revision, and be adapted more fully to the capacities and requirements of the children who compose them. They should be carefully grounded in elementary religious knowledge, and that as much as possible by the head teacher himself. They should also be well practised in reading, both individually from books and simultaneously from sheets or cards. Good sized slates permanently ruled on one side for large hand should be supplied

Practical
suggestions.

to them, in order to ensure neatness and uniformity in their writing, and they should be accustomed to the setting down of figures and to easy mental calculations from the very first. When the youthful age of the great proportion of scholars, and the uncertain duration of their school attendance are considered, it will be seen how important it is that their wants should be attended to, and that elementary instruction should be of such a character as will most beneficially aid their progress in after life.

Again, the instruction of the more advanced scholars may also claim further attention from teachers. Whatever may be the tendency in the present day to lower the standard of education, or to limit it to that which is of bare necessity, still it cannot be considered wise to exclude altogether those subjects which in good schools have hitherto formed an essential part of their programme. English grammar is one of these, and its study in this district is one of prime importance. How teachers expect their scholars to learn English, so as to be able to speak and write correctly without it, is more than I am able to comprehend, while the number of cheap grammars that have been published of late years renders it easy for the latter to supply themselves with text books on the subject. By prescribing home tasks teachers will both cultivate the memory of their scholars as well as in a manner double the efficiency of the school. In the higher classes more frequent exercises upon paper will in future become necessary. The examinations in all standards above the third are now required to be carried on by means of written papers, and without much previous practice in this way the attempts are most frequently devoid of neatness and accuracy ; even those, who are considered by their teachers to possess attainments beyond those of the particular standard in which they are presented, are in danger of failing as much from want of due preparation as from the nervousness and excitement incidental to such a trial of their abilities.

It is, however, in connexion with religious instruction that I am chiefly anxious to see further evidences of care and thoughtful attention on the part of teachers. Upon its tone and character the success of their efforts in promoting the moral improvement of their scholars will mainly depend. To be useful their lessons must be simple, earnest, and practical. Those portions of Holy Scripture which bear most upon the improvement of the daily life and conduct should be most frequently brought under notice, and dwelt upon ; for which purpose the history and discourses of our Saviour will at once suggest themselves as the most suitable and

instructive. It is well to abstain as much as possible from lengthy observations during the course of the reading, in order that time may be reserved for oral questioning and direct personal application at the close. The practice of committing parables and other select portions of Scripture to memory is found to be attended with decided advantage, both in familiarizing scholars with the Word of God, and in rendering their answers more correct and intelligent. It is with pleasure that I record the growing conviction on the minds of the promoters of education within this district as to the importance of sound religious training for the children in attendance at their schools, and the anxiety they feel that it should be rendered as good and effective as possible.

Operation of
the Revised
Code.

The operation of the Revised Code has proved thus far serviceable to the cause of education in this portion of the principality. The attendance and progress of each child in school are more closely observed and more frequently brought under the notice of the managers. The examinations evidently excite a high degree of interest among the scholars, and serve to impress them with a greater sense of the importance of their work. They are anxious to acquit themselves to the best of their ability, and the results have been on the whole sufficiently encouraging. Whatever may be thought as to the stringency of the conditions in requiring the same attainments from Welsh children as from those in England, still it should be remembered that each standard is a minimum one, and is easily reached under ordinary circumstances. Where children are sent to school sufficiently early, and where proper attention has been paid to their instruction at the commencement, they learn to read with nearly the same facility in Wales as elsewhere. Serious difficulty is only felt in the case of those scholars whose education has been deferred to a later period, and who from their dislike to be placed in the lowest class of the school occasion much loss of time and much extra trouble to their teachers. As English is spoken throughout more than one half of this district, the difficulties arising out of the want of it are not so severely felt as in North Wales, and these difficulties will be still further lessened as intercourse spreads, and the influences at present in operation more widely develope themselves. So long as the mere ability to read an ordinary narrative selected from the books in daily use at the school alone is required, it is not too much to expect an average degree of proficiency, such as may reasonably be looked for as the result of the previous year's efforts on the part of the teacher. In writing and arith-

metic there is no reason why Welsh children should not be as forward as those elsewhere ; and yet I have observed that failures more frequently occur in these subjects than in reading, especially among those placed in the two lowest standards, thus confirming what has been already said as to the necessity for more careful instruction in the rudiments.

Viewed then with candid and unbiassed feelings the prospects of education, as far as this district is concerned, appear sufficiently hopeful and encouraging. Existing schools are well filled, the spectacle of a half empty school-room being but rarely witnessed. Education is becoming more generally appreciated, and wherever the means of obtaining it are duly supplied the labouring population promptly avail themselves of them. Considerable sacrifices are willingly made to obtain good schooling, and school fees above the usual rate are in many cases cheerfully paid. Deductions from their wages, averaging from one penny to twopence in the pound sterling, are submitted to by the workmen in connexion with the various foundries and smelting establishments within the district. These deductions, along with your Lordships' grants, in many cases suffice for the ordinary school expenses, so that beyond the grant of the school-room and its furniture but little is called for from the proprietors as their contribution towards educating the children of those in their employment. The aggregate of these deductions, if it could be ascertained, would no doubt show a large total as the annual contribution of the working classes in these parts towards education, and is a sufficient indication of the value they place upon it. If scholars are removed at an early age from schools in the neighbourhood of works, yet it should be remembered that throughout Wales generally education is continued to a later period than in most other districts. The proportion of scholars in church schools within the principality, as appears by the tables appended to the Report of the Committee of Council for last year, of 11 years and upwards, was no less than 23·74 per cent., a higher return than can be shown from any district in England. In country schools it is not unusual to find youths of various ages, and in some cases even adults, pursuing their studies quietly and contentedly along with scholars who are far their juniors. The fame of a good school will attract them even from a considerable distance, especially where the master is able to impart a knowledge of book-keeping, mensuration, or navigation, so as to qualify them for some special calling or pursuit. There is reason

Educational prospects.

to expect that most scholars of this class will in future be provided for by means of evening schools, which are likely during the present year to be pretty generally established.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. J. BINNS.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. J. J. BLANDFORD, B.A., on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the Counties of DERBY, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, and RUTLAND.

MY LORDS,

I HAD the honour of receiving a communication from your Lordships' secretary in February 1863, in which I was informed that, "in pursuance of the intention of my Lords
"announced to you in the instructions dated September
"1862, 'to abolish the office of assistant inspectors, and to
" 'subdivide the districts in which they are employed,' I am
"directed to state that your inspection of schools will be
"confined to the geographical county of Derby, and such
"parts of the following census districts as are comprised in
"the geographical county of Leicester, viz., Nos. 410, 416,
414, 415, 418, 419, 420, 444, 427, 443."

Re-arrangement of East Midland District.

The other counties which formed part of my district have been thus apportioned:—The remainder of the county of Leicester has been assigned to the Rev. H. M. Capel; the counties of Nottingham, Rutland, and Northampton to my former assistant, the Rev. H. B. Barry; and the county of Lincoln to a new inspector.

Under the Revised Code a re-arrangement of so large a district as the East Midland was clearly necessary, but it is natural for me to feel regret in ceasing to be connected with schools which I have inspected for so many years, and with whose managers I had been on very friendly terms. I take this opportunity of thanking them most heartily for the many kindnesses I have received from them, and of wishing them continued success in their schools.

From September 1862 to the 9th April 1863 I was engaged (amongst the performance of other duties) in inspecting schools in the counties of Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, and Nottingham. After that period my official connexion with the three last counties, and also with Rutlandshire, ceased, and subsequently I have been engaged in my new district, the northern part of Leicestershire and the whole of the county of Derby.

Where employed during year.

According to instructions received from your Lordships, I submitted the following plan for the inspection of those schools in my district to which annual grants are conditionally payable.

Plan for the inspection of schools in northern part of Leicestershire and in Derbyshire.

Names of
schools to
which an-
nual grants
are condi-
tionally due,
and time of
their inspec-
tion.

NORTH LEICESTERSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

January.

Knipton.
Barkestone.

Harby.
Bottesford.

Ashfordby.

February.

Melton.
Syston.
Queniborough.
Twyford.
Thurmaston.

Barkby.
Birstall.
Belgrave.
Humberstone.
Glen, Great.

Sileby.
Barrow on Soar.
Wymeswold.
Waltham le Wold.
Edmonthorpe.

March.

Loughborough.
Kegworth.
Castle Donnington.
Long Whatton.
Hathern.
Sheepshead.*

Whitwick.
Alvaston and Boulton.
Aston-on-Trent.
Moir.
Breedon-on-the-Hill.

Hugglescote.
Measham.
Quorndon.
Woodhouse Eaves.
Coalville.

April.

Ashby de la Zouch.
Swannington.
Stapenhill.
Newhall.
Lullington.
Duffield.

Swadlincote.
Melbourne.
Scropton.
Shipley and Cotmanbay.
Ashburne.

Shirley.
Yeaveley.
Clifton.
Osmaston.
Parwich.

May.

Charlesworth.
Whitfield.
Edale.
Castleton.
Hope.
Hathersage.
Newmills.

Hayfield.
Chapel en le Frith.
Tideswell.
Eyam.
Brailsford.
Longford.
Stanton by Dale.

Middleton by Wirks-
worth.
Wirksworth.
Ockbrook.
Crich.
Bamford.

June.

Brackenfield.
Bakewell.
Ashford.
Edensor.
South Darley.
Matlock Bath.
Bonsall.
Brassington.

Ashover Hill.
Claycross.
Staveley National.
" Works.
Tibshelf.
Heage.
Heanor.

Belper.
Horsley.
Draycott and Wilne.
Ripley.
Codnor.
Woodthorpe.
Allestree.

July.

Derby Diocesan Prac-
tising S.
" Holy Trinity.
" All Saints.
" Curzon Street.

Derby St. Alkmund's.
" Christ Church.
" Bag Lane.
" Siddall's Lane.

Derby St. Paul's.
" Traffic Street.
" Devonshire
Street.

August.

Derby St. Michael's.
Chesterfield Victoria.
" National.
Brampton St. Thomas.

Norton Greenhills.
Grassmore in Hasland.
Normanton.

Newbold.
Beighton and Hacken-
thorpe.

November.

Codnor and Loscoe.	Smalley.	Whitwell.
Doveridge.	Spondon.	Alfreton.
Little Eaton.	Stainsby.	Alkington.
Ilkeston.	Long Eaton.	Hulland.
Ironville.	Sawley.	Heath.
Riddings.	Sudbury.	Swannick.

The schools in Leicestershire, with one or two exceptions, will be examined in January, February, and March, those in Derbyshire in the months of April, May, June, July, August, and November. During September and October the schools are for the most part closed or thinly attended; I purpose, with your Lordships' concurrence, to take my vacation at that time, and, to draw up, when required, my annual Report.

In fixing the date at which the foregoing schools are to be examined I have endeavoured to appoint a time at which they are most likely to be well attended, and otherwise favourably circumstanced for examination; I have reason for believing that the managers are generally satisfied with the alterations I have made.

The following is a list of cases of simple inspection, that is, of schools in my district to which annual grants are not due, but which are liable to inspection from having had grants from your Lordships towards the building, or from the invitation of the managers.

Simple inspection cases.

DERBYSHIRE.

Baslow.*	Clown.*	Repton.*
Biggin St. Thomas.	Dore.	Ridgeway.*
Borrowash.*	Hasland Hall.*	Shirebrook.
Boylestone.	Holbrooke.*	Swannick.*
Bradwell.*	Langley Kirk.	Tissington.*
Breaston.	Littleover.	Turnditch.
Brimington.	Morley.	Wessington.
Broughton.*	Norbury.*	Wormhill.*
Buxton.*	Pentrich.*	

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Belton.	Heather.	Scalford.
Blackfordby.	Hose.	Seagrave.*
Branston.	Prestwold.*	Stonesby.
Buckminster.	Queniborough.	Sweptstone.
Croxton Keyrial.	Redmile.	Thringstone.
Dalby, Great.*	Rearsby.*	Woodhouse.*
Diseworth.	Rothley.	Wymondham.
Frisby on the Wreak.		

The managers of those schools the names of which in the foregoing list are marked with an asterisk have invited inspection. It can therefore be at any time declined. Grants towards the purchase of books were made in 1854 to the

schools at Redmile and Stonesby ; and as more than seven years have elapsed since the payment of the grants, those schools are not liable to inspection unless the managers desire it.

Number of schools in district liable to inspection.

It appears, therefore, that there are in my new district 178 schools liable to inspection ; that of these, 130 have annual grants conditionally payable to them, and are therefore under certificated or registered teachers ; the remainder, consisting of 48 schools, being conducted by uncertificated teachers. But I have no hesitation in stating that the managers of the greater part of the latter class of schools could raise, with a little extra exertion, a sufficient salary for the payment of certificated teachers, if they thought proper to appoint them.

Number of schools inspected.

The number of schools (that is, of institutions held in separate buildings and separately managed) that have been inspected is 174. Of these 91 are boys', 66 girls', 36 infants', 54 mixed, and 7 evening schools ; making a total of 254 schoolrooms in which separate teachers are employed.

Number of children present at inspection.

There were present at the inspection of the day schools 13,525 boys, 11,737 girls ; at the night schools 165 males, 174 females.

Average attendance.

The average attendance in the day schools for the year was 12,027 boys, 10,283 girls ; in the night schools 194 males, 102 females.

Number of children for whom accommodation provided.

The number of children for whom accommodation is provided at eight square feet of superficial area is 37,242.

The two following tables show,—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTERS.

(1.) Aged.

Tables showing collective ages of children, and length of time in school.

Under Four.	Between Four and Five.	Between Five and Six.	Between Six and Seven.	Between Seven and Eight.	Between Eight and Nine.	Between Nine and Ten.	Between Ten and Eleven.	Between Eleven and Twelve.	Between Twelve and Thirteen.	Between Thirteen and Fourteen.	Over Fourteen.
3,189	2,993	3,279	3,950	4,245	3,957	3,613	3,002	2,127	1,539	851	477

(2.) Who have been in the School *

Less than One Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and over.
10,528	5,715	4,485	2,986	1,781	1,462

* This return does not include infants.

The aggregate annual income of 168 schools,* as stated by the managers, amounts to 20,579*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Of this sum 1,032*l.* 12*s.* arises from endowment, 6,241*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from voluntary contributions, 8,233*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* from school pence, 2,149*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* from capitation grants, and 2,923*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* from other sources.

Annual income and expenditure of 168 schools.

The total expenditure of these 168 schools amounts to 21,331*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; of this sum 14,833*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* was paid in salaries, 1,167*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* for books and apparatus, 5,329*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* for miscellaneous items of expenditure. The average income per scholar in attendance is 18*s.* 9*d.*; the average expenditure per scholar in attendance is 19*s.* 5*d.*

Average income and expenditure per scholar.

The number of certificated teachers is 235; of apprentices, 333; of assistant teachers, 5.

Number of certificated teachers, apprentices, and assistant teachers.

The greater part of the schools that I have inspected during the past year have been examined according to the old system. Thirty-five only came under the operation of the Revised Code; my experience therefore of its working is limited, and it would be premature at present to express an opinion as to the manner in which the schools may be affected by it; but it will be useful to give a general account of the methods I have adopted in their examination, and of some of the results of it.

The Revised Code.

Number of schools inspected under it.

Methods of examination.

In the individual examination it is not only desirable that the children who are in the same standard should sit together, but it is of equal importance that the order of sitting on the day of examination should exactly correspond with the order in which, in reference to their standards, the names of the children are entered on the schedule; thus if the names A, B, C, . . . P, are entered under Standard I., the children who bear those names ought to sit during the examination according to the order in which their names are written on the schedule, and the same rule should be observed in reference to the order of sitting in the other standards. The increased facility which is thus given to the examiner in marking the reading, writing, and arithmetic, the saving of time, and the extent to which by means of this arrangement quietness and order can be enforced, are results the value of which can scarcely be exaggerated, for it is impossible to conduct properly an individual

Importance of quietness during the examination.

* The number of schools inspected during the year was 174, but from 6 of them no sufficient returns of income and expenditure have been received. The number of children in average attendance to which the above items of income and expenditure relate is 21,952.

examination of the kind required by the Revised Code unless there is absolute silence during the whole time, nor have I had much difficulty in securing it. The chief hindrance has been, not from the children themselves, but almost invariably from the inconsiderate behaviour of the managers or visitors, who frequently make their appearance in the middle of the examination, begin to talk to each other or to the teachers, and thus distracting the attention of the children make them at once restless, inattentive, and noisy. I have on more than one occasion been engaged in examining schools where a maximum of stillness was prevailing, the whole number of the children being thoroughly occupied and interested in their work, and everything progressing quietly and favourably, when the charm has been at once dissolved by persons entering the room and acting in the manner above described.

Caution as
to copying.

Before commencing the examination a strong caution has been given in reference to copying; it has been explained to all present that the name of any child detected in giving or receiving assistance will at once be struck from the schedule, and that consequently the whole of the money that might have been gained for the school by that child will be lost. In order to prevent copying and to lessen the temptation to it, I have had the sums intended to be given to the children who are presented for examination in the sixth, fifth, and fourth standards printed on cards; each child has a card with three sums upon it, but no children who are sitting side by side have the same card. It is right to state that instances of copying even amongst the lower classes are rare, and I find upon inquiry that cautions on the subject have been repeatedly given by the managers and by the teachers.

Children
upon the
whole fairly
classed.

I do not think that upon the whole, and in the majority of cases, the children have been otherwise than fairly arranged in the respective standards for examination, due allowance being made for errors committed in classification at a first examination under the Revised Code, but certainly the teachers are not chargeable with aspiring too high. I have explained to the managers that whilst some allowance on this point may fairly be made at the first examination of a school under the Revised Code, they are not to expect it will be made at subsequent inspections.

Failures in
examina-
tion, and the
cause of
some of
them.

The principal failures occur in the lower part of the school, and especially amongst the children who are placed in Standard I., and yet the subjects in which they are examined

are so simple and definite that in reality there ought to be fewer failures in this standard than in the others. The reason of these failures is obvious—the teachers, although they undoubtedly pay more attention than formerly to the lower classes, do not bestow upon them that daily care and attention which are given to the upper part of the school; in some cases, where the average attendance does not necessitate the apprenticeship of pupil-teachers, monitors have been appointed for the lower classes, and the principal teachers have confined themselves almost exclusively to the first and second classes. The sure and certain consequences of thus conducting a school must be the partial failure at least of the children who are presented for examination in Standard I. As a simple matter of expediency, putting aside higher considerations, it would amply repay the principal teachers to work *systematically* in the lower part of the school, for having well grounded their scholars in the subjects in which they are required to pass in the lower standards, they would not find much difficulty in preparing them to pass successfully in the upper. It is seldom that the children are presented for examination higher than in Standard IV.; occasionally a few are placed in V. and VI.; more failures in arithmetic occur in the former standard than in the latter; the reason is, that the tables of weights and measures are seldom thoroughly and accurately learned.

Teachers do not work systematically in the lower classes.

Children seldom presented in a high standard.

The following tables, which show the passes on examination and attendance under the Revised Code, are calculated for 35 schools.

General results of examination under Revised Code.

PASSES ON EXAMINATION AND ATTENDANCE under Revised Code.

Day Schools.

(A.)

Number presented for Examination, and fulfilling Articles 40-47.				Passes on Examination.						On Attendance only.			Amount granted under Revised Code.
Boys or Mixed under Master.	Girls or Mixed under Mistress.	Infants.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Passes deducted not fulfilling Article 4.	Passes for Payment.	Infants under Six.	Passes deducted not fulfilling Article 4.	Passes for Payment.	
1,600	987	36	2,623	1,853	2,197	1,487	5,537	311	5,226	730	15	715	£ s. d. 1620 16 6

Evening Schools.

(B.)

Number presented for Examination and fulfilling Articles 40-47.			Passes on Examination.						Amount granted under Revised Code.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Read- ing.	Writ- ing.	Arith- metic.	Total.	Passes de- ducted not fulfilling Article 4.	Passes for Pay- ment.	
26	160	186	157	148	131	436	—	436	£ s. d. 55 6 8

Grants un-
der Revised
Code.

The grant on account of day schools was made up in the following manner:—

	£	s.	d.
Grant on examination	675	9	3
„ average attendance	748	0	8
„ infants under six	203	13	10
Additional grant (Article 54)	11	9	2
	1,638	12	11
Deductions Article 52a	12	16	5
„ „ 52b	5	0	0
	17	16	5
Net amount paid	£1,620	16	6

The average attendance in the day schools was 4,036 ; but the grant on these children must not be reckoned at 4s. for each child, as it was in some cases for a portion of the year only.

To judge of the success of the schools that have been examined under the Revised Code, the total number (2,623) presented for examination may be compared with the several numbers under reading, writing, and arithmetic in Table A, or three times 2,623 may be compared with the sum of the numbers (5,537) under reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In my next report I shall possess fuller details, and have had greater experience in the working of the Revised Code than is the case at present. I hope, therefore, to be able to give your Lordships a more extended account of the effect it is producing on the schools in my district with which I am officially connected.

PRIZE SCHEME.

Prize
scheme.

The seventh examination for the prizes given by the Coal and Ironmasters' Association amongst the mining districts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, was held in the Holy Trinity School, Derby, on the 4th July 1863.

155 candidates (107 males, 48 females) presented themselves for examination ; of these, 83 (61 boys, 22 girls) were successful.

83*l.* in 1*l.* prizes were awarded to the successful candidates from the following schools :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Amount of Prizes.	Number of Candidates.		Successful Candidates.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alfreton - - -	£ 2	4	—	2	—
Clay Cross Company's School -	9	8	9	2	7
Coalville and Snibstone N.S. -	2	3	1	2	—
Coalville B.S. - - -	4	6	—	4	—
Codnor and Loscoe - - -	4	8	—	4	—
Cossall - - -	1	1	2	1	—
Eastwood - - -	15	17	4	13	2
Heage - - -	—	—	1	—	—
Heanor - - -	1	—	1	—	1
Hugglescote and Donnington -	2	2	—	2	—
Ibstock British School - - -	1	1	2	—	1
Ilkeston - - -	4	3	5	1	3
Ironville - - -	10	11	5	8	2
Measham - - -	4	4	—	4	—
Riddings - - -	1	5	—	1	—
Ripley - - -	6	10	5	4	2
Selston - - -	6	11	2	6	—
Shipley and Cotmanhay - - -	6	5	8	3	3
Smalley - - -	1	1	—	1	—
Trowell - - -	—	—	2	—	—
Whitwick - - -	4	4	1	3	1
Wingerworth - - -	—	3	—	—	—
Totals - - -	83	107	48	61	22

The reading of the candidates was very fair, but few obtained high marks. The general character of the writing was good ; the letters were rounded and well formed. The spelling was moderate, with the exception of that of those candidates who on previous occasions had gained prizes.

The attainments in arithmetic were moderately fair ; there was inaccuracy in the working of the sums, and scarcely any attempts were made to answer an easy question as to the principle involved in doing an easy sum in subtraction.

The papers of four candidates were marked "good" in grammar, and six had the same mark in geography. Few of the candidates seem to have been accustomed to do any portion of their ordinary school work on *paper* as well as on their slates.

The needlework was generally well done.

The annexed table contains a summary of the number of candidates, the number of those who were successful, and the amount of the prizes distributed from the date (1857) of the first examination to that of the last in the year 1863.

Year.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.	Amount of Prizes.		
			£	s.	d.
1857	-	70	48	83	0 0
1858	-	63	46	71	10 0
1859	-	100	74	94	0 0
1860	-	99	71	106	0 0
1861	-	129	96	112	0 0
1862	-	167	101	86	0 0
1863	-	155	83	83	0 0
Totals	-	783	519	635	10 0

In order to encourage those who had left school to keep up and extend their knowledge, to show them the value of a good character, and to teach them habits of economy, it was determined, according to a rule of the association, to offer in 1863 one prize of 5*l.* to male, and another of 4*l.* to female candidates, who could pass a satisfactory examination in some one or two books of which notice had been given in 1862. The conditions of the examination were as follows:—

1. That the competitors had gained one of the preceding prizes.
2. That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.
3. That their character is good.
4. That they are turned 14 and are under 18 years of age.

The female candidates were also required to cut out and make some part of a dress.

Only five candidates (three males, two females) presented themselves for examination. The book in which the male candidates were examined was Paley's "*Horæ Paulinæ*;" the females in Mrs. Bray's "*Physiology for Schools*," and in Miss Nightingale's "*Notes on Nursing*."

It is to be regretted that so few candidates presented themselves, and the result of their examination was so unsatisfactory that I was unable to award the full prize to any of them

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. J. BLANDFORD.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. A. T. BONNER, M.A., on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the Counties of CHESTER, LINCOLN, SALOP, STAFFORD, WARWICK, and WORCESTER.*

MY LORDS,

Coalbrookdale, Jan. 1864.

DURING the year ended August 31, 1863, I inspected 199 schools, containing 316 departments. The greater part of these schools are situated in the district formerly assigned to Mr. Norris, in the counties of Chester, Salop, and Stafford. In the autumn of 1862 I inspected some schools in Warwickshire and Worcestershire for Mr. Bellairs, and I spent March 1863 in assisting Mr. Blandford, in Lincolnshire. Since the month of March I have been engaged exclusively in that part of Mr. Norris' old district, which has now been assigned to me, Shropshire and the south-west of Staffordshire; and I have examined the schools invariably in accordance with the standards of the Revised Code, retaining in almost every case statistics of the result of the examination. The numbers thus obtained may serve as a standard by which to measure the future advance or decline of education in my district.

Number of schools inspected.

The hostility which was aroused by the Revised Code at its first appearance has subsided rapidly. It was not unusual to hear at first that schools would necessarily be closed, or at least turned into adventure schools, no longer taught by certificated teachers, or claiming annual grants. I do not know an instance in which either of these evil results has followed. Several times last autumn I was asked by managers of schools to go over their accounts with them, and to aid by suggestion in re-arranging their schools to suit the altered system of grants. I found occasionally that the necessity of paying pupil-teachers in their later years of apprenticeship deprived the teacher of all hope of getting any share of the grant in lieu of his augmentation; but there was not an instance, I think, in which, in a year or two at latest, a re-organization of the school staff, or a slight increase of the school fees, or the opening of a night school, would not enable the managers to carry on the school as efficiently as ever.

Feeling with which the Revised Code is regarded.

Some active managers of large schools regard the change as very beneficial, not because it will give them a larger grant than they have heretofore received, but because they

Advantages of Revised Code in stimulating industry.

find that it gives the teacher a stimulus to exertion, which will be fruitful of excellent results.

The augmentation of the masters has become for the first time really conditional. In theory it was so always; but in practice, since the sum was either wholly given or wholly refused, the withholding it (*i.e.*, a third part of the master's income) was too heavy a penalty to be inflicted, except in extreme cases. The grant now does always augment the teacher's income, but in strict proportion to his success, which again is almost universally found to be in strict proportion to his industry.

And as managers seem now to regard the change with less apprehension than at first, so also do the teachers. I do not know of any teacher in my district who has left the profession in consequence of the alteration in the system of grants.

Decline in
the number
of pupil-
teachers.

The only active symptom of decline is the unwillingness of pupil-teachers to continue their profession. Some have had their indentures cancelled. Several of those who will complete their apprenticeship at Christmas do not intend to seek admission to a Normal school, and the number passed for admission does not equal the number of those whose service has expired.

I have in the schedules of the Lord President's decision on the schools inspected from April to August, the names of 148 pupil-teachers (not quite half the total number apprenticed in my district). Of these

108 continue in service,
26 will leave at Christmas,
3 failed in their examination,
7 have withdrawn,
1 has been dismissed for misconduct,
3 have retired in consequence of ill health.

148

25 candidates have passed for admission, so that there will be 133 in service next year, in place of 148 this year.

I have not been in the habit of making a memorandum when I have heard that an apprentice does not intend to continue his profession after the expiration of his term of service, but that is the usual answer to my inquiry.

Number of
examined
pupil-
teachers
leaving the
profession.

Before this report is forwarded to your Lordships my expectation will have been proved true or false, but I have little doubt that fully half of the 26 (of the male pupil-teachers two thirds) will leave the profession at Christmas.

Probable
cause, the
difficulties
of finding

Doubtless this determination is owing in many cases to the uncertainty attending an actual state of transition from

one system to another. More frequently, I think, it is owing to the difficulty of finding employment at the conclusion of the two years of training. I anticipate the lessening of this difficulty year by year. Owing to the establishment of night schools, which must be taught by skilful teachers if they are to be successful, it is becoming more and more common to employ a second certificated teacher in place of pupil-teachers. The increase in the number of places and the decrease in the number of candidates will every year bring demand and supply nearer to an equilibrium, and then, with the surer prospect of employment, the reluctance to enter the profession will vanish, and training and school work will be, as heretofore, the natural end of apprenticeship.

employment
at the end of
their train-
ing.

In the table of pupil-teachers given above, three are entered as rejected, in consequence of failure to pass the required examination. Two of these were in their fifth year of apprenticeship. Independently of the loss of stipend, it is a serious thing for a young person at 19 years of age to be excluded from the occupation for which he has been so long preparing, by failure either in his yearly examination or in the competition for admission to a Normal school. I think that in order to lessen this evil it would be wise to judge the papers severely at the end of the third year, and to reject then all who are not likely to be successful at last. It would not be so disappointing to the pupil-teachers, nor so difficult for them to betake themselves to another line of life if their failure were declared early in their apprenticeship.

Advisability
of a stricter
examination
at the end
of the third
year.

I propose to act on this rule, if I have your Lordships' sanction, and to reject at the end of the third year those apprentices who are not likely to succeed in gaining a certificate at last.

There is one point in the relation of master and apprentice to which I must advert. While the hour and a half of daily instruction is, in the main, carefully and conscientiously given, the apprentice too often is looked upon as an assistant teacher in the school-room, instead of a pupil who is to be instructed in the art of teaching. It would be in the end a great saving of time if the master spent part of every day in seeing his pupil teach, in showing him the best methods of managing a class, and in giving a lesson himself with the pupil standing by to listen and learn. There is no part of the apprentices' work which I have so rarely marked "good" as their teaching.

Pupil-
teachers not
sufficiently
instructed
in the art of
teaching.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

I have said already that from April to August inclusive I examined all schools as the Revised Code prescribes. The results which I have preserved may serve as the last record of the working of the old code, and as a standard by which to test the working of the new system, to show whether the stimulus it supplies will aid or retard the progress of education.

In the four months I marked 4,474 children, not including infants, of whom—

Proportion of children passing the examination prescribed by the Revised Code.

3,516 or 78·5 per cent. passed in reading.

2,826 or 63·1 per cent. „ writing and spelling.

2,318 or 51·8 per cent. „ arithmetic.

The number of those who passed in reading may be called very fair, in writing pretty fair, in arithmetic moderate.

This year's examination a measure of progress for the future.

The arrangement of the children in the respective standards, moreover, was well adapted for testing the influence of the New Code; for although no payment was depending on the personal examination of the children, except in seven schools, the children were, nevertheless, presented in low standards. Had the reverse been the case the proportion of failures would have been higher, and next year would have shown great apparent progress; for the risk of loss will of course prevent managers from presenting children in a higher standard than they are fairly bound to do. But now, since the children were tested by an easy examination, if the per-centage of those who pass rises considerably, a great part of the progress made may fairly be attributed to the stimulus of the Revised Code.

In some cases I have a record only of the total number examined in a school and the total number passed without division into standards.

I have fuller statistics of the examination of rather more than half, *i.e.* of 2,378 children.

The following tables show the numbers presented and passed in each standard out of this total of 2,378.

Table of numbers passed in each standard.

Group.	Number presented.	Passed in Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
1	768	426	340	220
2	634	499	529	355
3	455	407	314	290
4	362	345	224	265
5	138	125	91	119
6	21	19	17	18
	2,378	1,821	1,515	1,267

r, reduced to per-centages—

Table of per-centages.

Group.	Number presented.	Passed in Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
1	32.3	55.4	44.2	28.6
2	26.6	78.7	83.4	56.0
3	19.2	89.4	69.0	63.7
4	15.2	95.3	61.8	73.2
5	5.8	90.5	65.9	86.2
6	0.9	90.5	80.9	85.7
	100.0			

These figures show that the failures in reading are few except in the lowest standard. Nevertheless I do not think that the reading is so good as it should be. Fluency is common enough, but it is not common to find children who read a piece with expression and just perception of its meaning. And this arises mainly, I think, from the method of instruction. Reading is rarely *taught*, it is merely *practised*. The teacher hears the children read, correcting, of course, mispronunciation and gross mistakes; and this is called giving a reading lesson. In those schools, in which the children read best, they are not allowed to read at all, until the teacher has read the passage to them, pointing out the words that need emphasis, and the changes of tone requisite for duly conveying the spirit of the piece, and the manner in which inattention to stops, or laying stress on a wrong word, or failing to inflect the voice rightly may alter the whole meaning of a sentence.

Reading not always skillfully taught.

The teacher's aim should be this, that at the end of the lesson every child in his class should be able to read any sentence in the page or two which has formed the subject of the lesson, with spirit and intelligence.

The proportion of failures in spelling is far greater than in reading. The table given above shows that the percentage of failure in the second standard, in which neat writing only, and not spelling, is required, is 16.8, but in the third standard, in which easy words must be spelt accurately, the per-centage of failure springs up to 31 per cent., and in the fourth standard to 38 per cent. This large proportion of failures is due in great measure, I think, to the system of teaching spelling by dictation.

Spelling.

Dictation is adapted for testing, not for teaching accuracy of spelling. As a mode of teaching it seems to me to be absolutely worse than nothing, for instead of correcting the

Transcribing a better method of learning to spell than dictation.

mistakes of the children, it confirms them. Spelling is a matter of the eye, rather than of the memory; and by making errors in their dictation the children become accustomed to the appearance of the misspelt word. I remember a school in which the spelling was very bad when I first examined it. The boy who made fewest mistakes made 13 in a few lines of prose. The master then compelled every boy to bring on his slate in the morning a passage copied at home from any book, or magazine, or newspaper. In a year it was comparatively a rare thing to find a mistake in an exercise of the first class.

Arithmetic.

Notation inaccurate.

Want of thought shown too often in the working of sums.

Not very far short of half the number examined failed in arithmetic; although I required that one sum only out of three should be done correctly, if the principle of the others was understood. Many failures were owing to the inability of the children to set down correctly the figures dictated; and a very large proportion of the errors in working were of a character which betokened great want of thoughtfulness in the children; for the answers were often not merely inaccurate by a figure or two, but glaringly impossible; so that the most hasty comparison of the answer with the original question could not have failed to show that there was error somewhere, and so to suggest a re-examination of the working. Teachers should always direct their scholars to apply the test of likelihood to the answers they give. For example, I have not unfrequently been told that if one ton costs 24 shillings, 17 cwt. will cost 20*l.* 8*s.* The children do not seem conscious of the absurdity of making part of a ton cost 17 times as much as the whole ton.

The great art of teaching consists in using the lessons as means of awakening the intelligence and strengthening the mental powers of the children. The power of applying a rule is far higher than the mere mechanical ability to multiply and divide correctly; and the frequency of such blunders ought to suggest at once to an intelligent teacher the weak point of his work.

Is the want of thoughtfulness owing to the need of higher subjects?

It is common to attribute this want of intelligence to the slight amount of instruction in the higher subjects of school-work,—grammar, geography, and history, and to look forward with apprehension to the working of the Revised Code, lest making the payment of schools depend solely on the reading, writing, and arithmetic, should issue in restricting still further, if not altogether abolishing, instruction in the higher subjects, and thus in reducing the standard of intelligence.

In this fear I share but slightly, for it is impossible to

have a better instrument for awakening and training a boy's intellectual powers than arithmetic properly taught; and if a teacher fails to use this instrument rightly, he would not succeed better with grammar or geography. In a school in which I found many arithmetical blunders of the class I have mentioned, I should probably find grammar, if taught at all, an utter failure; and I should not expect to receive any answers in geography or history to questions out of the common groove. I might find proof of the goodness of the boys' memory, not of their intelligence.

Of the three higher subjects I could see without regret the general exclusion of grammar from our national schools, I do not know any school in which it is of practical benefit; for it is rarely carried high enough to be valuable either as a mental exercise, or as a help to accuracy of speaking and writing. Geography and history I should very much regret. They do enlarge the circle of a boy's ideas, and it would be a shame that an English lad should know nothing of the world in which he lives, or the nation to which he belongs. And it certainly will be bad policy on the part of teachers to exclude these subjects, for they are taught now mainly in reading lessons, with a special lesson occasionally. A small sacrifice of time for this special instruction would suffice to keep up a fair general knowledge of geography and history; and this slight sacrifice would be far more than compensated by the additional interest which would be given to the reading lessons, and would render the task of teaching the children to read with expression far easier and more successful.

Grammar
may be neglected without injury.

Not so
geography
and history.

I have two more remarks to make on the numbers given above. It is commonly thought that town children pass a better examination than village children. I find that of the 4,474 children 1,148 belonged to town schools, and 3,326 to village schools. Of the 1,148, 868, or 74·7 per cent., passed in reading; 728, or 63·4 per cent., in writing; and 594, or 51·7 per cent., in arithmetic. Of the 3,326, 2,648, or 79·6 per cent., passed in reading; 2,098, or 63 per cent., in writing; and 1,724, or 51·8 per cent., in arithmetic. The reading of the village children appears thus to be a little in advance of the town children; while the writing and arithmetic are curiously alike, the integer being the same in both cases, the decimal being in favour of the towns in writing, and of the villages in arithmetic.

Village
schools in
Shropshire
not inferior
to town
schools.

The lowest group supplies an interesting proof of the stimulus of the Revised Code. Among the 768 children examined in Standard I. the per-centage of failures was

Instance of
the influence
of the Re-
vised Code.

55·8. It is now (December) not uncommon to find every child in the lowest group able to write well enough to pass.

Knowledge
of Holy
Scripture
very fair
among elder
children.

There are but few schools in which the elder children have not a very fair knowledge of Holy Scripture. In some schools the teachers deserve very great credit for the substance, the methods, and the results of their lessons. Generally, however, I do not find the lower classes so well advanced in proportion to their age; and I notice two faults which need specially to be guarded against, and which, though by no means universal, are yet so common as to call for some remark:

Two points
require spe-
cial care;
1. Rever-
ence.

One is the teacher's allowance of a careless manner in himself or his class. It is hardly needful to say that this perverts the whole object of religious instruction. Just as in the old story of the contest between the two painters, the curtain was the picture—what seemed the covering was really the substance—so one may almost say of religious instruction—the manner is the lesson. It is far more important to teach children to be reverent and devout than to give them a knowledge of the facts, even the most sacred facts, of Scripture history. It is hard to imagine a greater contradiction than, for example, giving a lesson on the third commandment in a sharp tone to a class of inattentive children.

2. Accuracy.

The second fault is one that has often been mentioned in the reports by Her Majesty's inspectors to your Lordships, and it is still so very general as to call for constant attention and warning. I mean the being satisfied with the repetition of a text or a commandment, if it sounds right, without taking pains to ascertain that the words are really used intelligently. It is rare to find even a second class able to write the Creed or the Lord's Prayer not only without mistakes of spelling, but without blunders which make whole sentences absolutely meaningless. The use of the Lord's Prayer in the daily school devotions seems useless when children say "butter liverus from evle," for example. A teacher's first care should be to go through the familiar sentences, word by word, again and again, until such mistakes are impossible.

Number of
nightschools
small, but
increasing.

The number of night schools in my district at the beginning of 1863 was very small; I do not remember more than six in the whole of Shropshire. Three of these were attended by boys under the Mines Inspection Act. One at least is maintained chiefly for their sake. The amount of instruction which the boys receive at this school is greater than the Act requires, although it is not given at the times speci-

fied in cap. ii. I do not know any school at which boys attend under the Act during the day.

Since the Revised Code came into operation the number of night schools has increased considerably. Several managers have availed themselves of the permission to open a night school under the charge of the master of the day school, and have re-apprenticed their pupil-teachers on the terms of the New Code. Others have appointed a second master instead of filling up vacant apprenticeships. I have already remarked that a general adoption of this plan seems to be the best course, both for the proper instruction of the night scholars and for the establishment of an equilibrium between the number of situations and of trained teachers to fill them. I should not be sorry to see the employment of a second master made compulsory in all schools which meet three times a day and have an average attendance of 130 in the morning or afternoon; for although the master of a small day school may undertake the additional labour of a small night school without risk of injuring himself or failing to do justice to his scholars, I think it would tax a man's energy too severely to have the charge of 130 children, and undertake a large night school also.

Advisability of appointing a second master.

Should the appointment of a second master be compulsory in certain cases?

Among local efforts to increase the efficiency of national schools, the prize schemes of Staffordshire and Shropshire hold a high place. In both counties the examination and prizes have been extended to night schools, and very wisely, for the examination supplies a want which I always felt when I had the management of night schools, that is, a definite goal at which to aim, definite subjects to teach. The attainments of those who attend night schools are usually so unequal that it is hard to group them in classes. An examination which gives the scholars a common interest in one subject is a great help to the teacher.

Prize schemes extended to night schools.

These prize schemes have a very beneficial effect on day schools also. I have elsewhere adverted to the fear often expressed, that the Revised Code will banish the higher subjects from our schools.

Prize schemes help to keep up the teaching of higher subjects.

It is of course needful that a national system of education should prescribe a minimum, both of extent and accuracy of instruction. A standard must be set, to which at the least a school must attain to be counted worthy or recognition. And there is a fear lest teachers should be satisfied with reaching this minimum.

The prize schemes help to diminish this fear, by proposing rewards for attainment in these higher subjects; and they have now been established so long, and the fairness of the

award is so entirely trusted, that a good place on the class list is looked upon as a worthy object of ambition, both by teachers and scholars, and the success of a school in these examinations is regarded in the district as a proof of its efficiency, and so attracts scholars. Thus, in a neighbourhood where there is a choice of schools, the prize schemes exercise a real power, and I do not doubt that they will do much towards supplementing the defects necessarily attaching to a minimum standard of attainment.

This effect of the prize schemes, which has become the most important of all, was not the one originally contemplated.

Original intention of prize schemes to keep children longer at school.

Their design was to offer an inducement to parents to keep their children at school longer than was—unfortunately I may say, than is—the custom in districts where there is a demand for children's labour. The supporters of the Salop prize scheme lamented at their last meeting that one of the rules of the Revised Code opposes what they for the past few years have been striving to effect, *i.e.*, the longer continuance of the children of the working classes at school. A child becomes eligible for one of their prizes only after his 11th birthday, just as his claim to the parliamentary grant ceases, if he has gone regularly through the standards year by year. Parents are generally only too anxious to secure the additional help of a child's earnings; but if a *bonâ fide* working man (and no other can claim a grant at all) is willing to deny himself that help for the good of his child, I should be glad to see the grant continued. It would be claimed only too rarely; I know that it would give great satisfaction to the most liberal supporters of education in my district; and I trust that if any trifling alterations or relaxations of the new Code are found by experience to be advisable, this one may be among the number.

Should the grant be continued to children of working men so long as they remain at school.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR T. BONNER.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. W. CAMPBELL, M.A., on the CHURCH
of ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the METRO-
POLITAN DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordships my report upon the schools visited by me in the metropolitan district of inspection during the year ended August 31, 1863.

During that period I visited 78 institutions under separate management and held in separate buildings, embracing 170 schools under separate teachers, viz. :—

Boys	-	-	-	-	57
Girls	-	-	-	-	58
Infants	-	-	-	-	44
Mixed	-	-	-	-	9
Night	-	-	-	-	2
					<u>170</u>

The number of scholars present during examination was—

In day schools, boys	-	-	11,446	
„ girls	-	-	8,721	
			<u>20,167</u>	
In night schools, males	-	-	72	
„ females	-	-	17	
			<u>89</u>	
Total	-	-	<u>20,256</u>	

The number of children returned as in average attendance in these schools is—

In day schools, boys	-	-	10,733	
„ girls	-	-	8,153	
			<u>18,886</u>	
In night schools, males	-	-	72	
„ females	-	-	17	
			<u>89</u>	
			<u>18,975</u>	

The number for whom accommodation is provided, allowing eight square feet of superficial area per child, is 25,920.

The teachers employed in these schools amount to the following numbers :—

Certificated teachers	-	-	153
Pupil-teachers	-	-	274
Assistant „	-	-	17

The number of children on the school registers of different years of age is as follows :--

Under 4	-	-	-	2,214
Between 4 and 5	-	-	-	2,073
„ 5 and 6	-	-	-	2,507
„ 6 and 7	-	-	-	3,080
„ 7 and 8	-	-	-	3,682
„ 8 and 9	-	-	-	3,242
„ 9 and 10	-	-	-	3,199
„ 10 and 11	-	-	-	2,680
„ 11 and 12	-	-	-	1,958
„ 12 and 13	-	-	-	1,224
„ 13 and 14	-	-	-	504
Over 14	-	-	-	185

This and the following table are suggestive. The number of children who have been in the school—

Less than 1 year is	-	-	9,168
For 1 „	-	-	3,961
„ 2 „	-	-	2,192
„ 3 „	-	-	1,375
„ 4 „	-	-	787
„ 5 years and over	-	-	571

The following statements will show the balance of income and expenditure as far as 73* of the above-named 78 institutions are concerned :—

Income.

	£	s.	d.
From endowments	-	-	1,062 8 2
„ voluntary contributions	-	-	7,420 8 9
„ school pence	-	-	7,527 19 5
„ capitation grants	-	-	1,533 7 8
„ other sources	-	-	3,331 10 5
Total	-	-	20,839 14 5

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	-	-	11,069 13 8
Books and apparatus	-	-	1,395 16 7
Miscellaneous	-	-	8,301 10 6
Total	-	-	20,767 0 9

The average income per scholar in attendance is 1*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* ; the average expenditure 1*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Owing to the changes in organization and methods of teaching which the introduction of the new system required by your Lordships of testing and displaying the actual work done in schools aided by the parliamentary grants, it

* The number of schools inspected during the year was 78, but from five of them no sufficient returns of income and expenditure have been received.

is difficult to define accurately, and during so brief an interval, the general progress in schools such as those which have, for the purposes of inspection, been placed under my charge. If the time shall come for me to furnish another report of my year's work, I shall be more able to supply definite and useful information on the results of it; but at present all concerned in the work of elementary education with whom I have had anything to do, and it will be remembered that this has been almost entirely in the east of London, are feeling their way carefully, conscientiously, and seriously to maintain the connexion which has existed between your Lordships and them during so many years of struggle and anxiety. I say *seriously*, because I have reason to know that in most cases your Lordships' grants are to them the condition of vitality. It is therefore a very important matter that they should be able to urge as full a claim as possible to pecuniary assistance from the Committee of Council consistently with the independence of action which has never been interfered with by your Lordships' early or recent Minutes. This course I have in almost every instance seen pursued, and, while there has recently been an honest straightforward discussion as to the practicability, in reference to their own cases, of the regulations which your Lordships have thought proper to impose, there has existed, as it has appeared to me, a universal desire to carry out those regulations in as broad and co-operative a manner as possible. Hence I find the schools fairly classed, as far as my judgment can decide, under the various standards, and a careful sifting as to those children whose parents ought not, from their social position or pecuniary means, to require their education at the hands of the public.

With regard to the subjects of instruction, I find that they are naturally more strictly confined to those three which are called the "money-making" subjects, although the more far-seeing and sensible teachers are by no means excluding the higher teaching of geography, grammar and English history from a place, however subordinate, in their time-tables.

The point upon which there seems to be a very decided change in the schools of the eastern district is the character of the teaching power. Formerly the pupil-teacher staff was very numerous, but now it is being fast swept away. Candidates for election, especially males, are becoming every day more difficult to be obtained; in my last three collective examinations of pupil-teachers the number of boy

candidates were five, three, and two, and their place is being supplied by assistant teachers under Art. 91, (Revised Code,) or more generally by probationary certificated masters. The pupil-teachers who have served their time, both male and female, exhibit a repugnance to enter a normal school, or otherwise pursue the natural course of the profession in which they have spent several of the most important years of their lives; and in however great a degree this state of things may be considered as a relief, in the present generally acknowledged disproportion of *supply* to *demand* in the matter of teachers, the fact must bring, to those who look a few years forward, a foreboding of reaction which may be too truly realized.

With regard to books, fittings, and apparatus, I find that school committees are anxious, in so far as their means allow, to comply with your Lordships' requirements. Ventilation and roominess are aimed at as much as possible; but it is hard to attain these desirable requisites in the present densely populated state of East London; more than one school in the district, however, is prospering vigorously under a railway arch, or under the shadow of a huge brewery or gaswork.

There is great vitality in school work in the district in which I have been employed, and I believe that although there exists much anxiety as to the present transitional state of the schools under Government inspection in this district, and as to their prospects during the next few years, managers, supporters, and teachers are all desirous of doing what they can to inaugurate a state of things which shall be alike advantageous to the interests of the public and the cause of true and elevating education.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CAMPBELL.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. J. W. D. HERNAMAN, M.A., on the
CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the
Counties of HEREFORD, MONMOUTH, and WORCESTER,
and in SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MY LORDS,

Hereford, December 1863.

DURING the year ending August 31, 1863, I have
visited 148 institutions under separate management, con-
taining 194 departments under separate teachers, and
consisting of 32 boys', 35 girls', 25 infants', and 102 mixed
schools.

The number of children present at inspection was 16,036.

The number of miles travelled was 6,555.

There were 153 certificated teachers, five assistant teachers,
and 190 pupil-teachers employed in these schools.

As regards the general condition of the schools, they may
be classed as follows :—

	Superior.	Ordinary.	Inferior.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Annual grant schools - -	27	66	
Simple inspection schools -	3	46	51

This result it will be seen bears convincing testimony to
the advantages to be derived from the employment of
certificated teachers and apprentices.

The following schools have been added to the annual
grant and simple inspection lists during the year :—

Annual Grant Cases.	Simple Inspection Cases.
Bristol, St. Philip's. Do. do. Marsh. Do. St. James and St. Paul Infants'. Clent. Cwmbran. Ivington. Magor. Staunton. Stretton Sagwas. Llanellen.	Llandenny. Northwick. Two Mile Hill, Crew's Hole. Brimfield.

New schools have been erected at—

Brimfield.		Cwmbran.
Bristol, St. Philip's.		Hentland.
Do. do. Marsh.		Llanellen.
Bromyard.		

Hope, Upper Hill, Overbury, and Dodderhill have been withdrawn from inspection.

It is important to ascertain how the parishes which are provided with schools under inspection stand, as regards number and population, when compared with all the parishes in the district. The following table, compiled from the clergy list, supplies this information :—

	Total Number of Ecclesiastical Districts.*	Number of Ecclesiastical Districts with Schools under Inspection.	Proportion per Cent. of Number of Ecclesiastical Districts with Schools under Inspection to Total Number of such Districts.	Total Population of Counties.	Population of Ecclesiastical Districts provided with Schools under Inspection.	Proportion per Cent. of Numbers in last Column to total Population.
Hereford - - -	186	63	34	123,659	64,802	52
Monmouth - - -	117	35	30	174,670	97,302	56
Worcester - - -	217	107	49	307,601	235,702	76
Gloucester † - -	94	54	57	182,757	146,571	79
Total - - -	614	259	42.5	788,687	544,377	66

Thus it appears that upwards of 40 per cent. of the parishes in this district, representing 66 per cent. of the whole population, are provided with schools under inspection, and have received aid from your Lordships' grants.

This encouraging result shows how generally acceptable the minutes of the Committee of Council have been to the managers of schools in this neighbourhood, and shows also, how fallacious are the representations of those who affirm that the bulk of the people have not been benefited by the education grant.

Of the other parishes which have not yet availed themselves of your Lordships' help, 55 per cent. have less than 400 inhabitants. Most of these have been hitherto too poor and small to comply with the requirements of the Committee of Council; but their wants are provided for

* Two adjoining parishes under one head are counted as one ecclesiastical district.

† Deaneries of Bristol and Hawkesbury only.

by the new Code, according to which small rural schools under ex-pupil-teachers, who have been specially recommended by Her Majesty's inspector, are eligible for your Lordships' grants. This concession has been long looked for, and will prove a great boon to such parishes.

On behalf of the other parishes which have no Government aid, the same excuse cannot be pleaded for their being deprived of the advantage of it. Most of them are wealthy and populous, and few would experience any difficulty in satisfying your Lordships' requirements.

I subjoin a list of those which contain upwards of 1,000 inhabitants :—

Herefordshire.	Monmouthshire.	Worcestershire.	Gloucestershire.
Bodenham - 1,096	Aberystroth - 8,000	Bredon - - 1,555	Bristol :
Colwall - 1,537	Bassaleg - 2,169	Catshill - 2,393	St. Barnabas 3,735
Fownhope - 1,112	Beaufort - 5,880	Dodderhill - 2,141	St. Bartholomew - - 1,826
Hampton	Bedwas - 1,019	Fladbury - 1,514	Christ Ch. - 1,149
Bishop - 1,047	Bedwelty - 3,127	Chaddesley - 1,457	St. Stephen - 2,680
Pembridge - 1,500	Caerleon - 1,544	Langley - 5,825	St. Thomas - 1,276
Ross - - 4,346	Christ Church 3,004	Hartlebury - 2,115	Clifton :
	Llanvihangel	Wolverley - 1,451	Trinity - - 3,000
	Llantarnan 1,301	Cookley - 1,454	St. Paul - 1,444
	Machen - 2,700	Yardley - 3,354	Henbury - 1,982
	Monmouth,	Malvern Wells 1,417	Kingswood - 4,699
	St. Thomas 1,140	Suckley - 1,207	Coal Pit Heath 1,828
	Mynyddyslwyn 4,191	Hanley Castle 1,175	Iron Acton - 1,234
	Risca - - 2,744	Redmarley - 1,265	Marshfield - 1,742
	Tredegar - 20,318	Barbourne - 1,500	Warmley - 2,016
	Usk - - 2,112	Ombersley - 2,463	
		Worcester, St.	
		Helen - - 1,484	
		Ribbesford - 1,849	

If I were asked to state what I considered were the principal reasons why schools did not avail themselves of your Lordships' grants, I should say they were to be found in the indifference, the superficial information, and the prejudice of the managers. One manager, it may be, takes little or no interest in the state of his school, he seldom goes into it, and more rarely takes the trouble to ascertain whether the children are progressing or not. He does not, therefore, see the necessity of having a trained master and pupil-teachers in order to secure efficiency. Another manager has the slightest measure of acquaintance with the operations and requirements of the Committee of Council; he imagines it to be impossible to fulfil the conditions upon which a grant is allowed, and he exaggerates all the obstacles in the way of its accomplishment. A third thinks that his management will be interfered with, that his independence will be sacrificed, or that he will not have full control over his teachers. These impediments to the work of the Committee of Council though still too frequently existing, are not nearly so

prevalent as used to be the case, and will, it is to be hoped, eventually disappear, when your Lordships' Minutes, and the objects which they have in view, are better understood, and, therefore, more fully appreciated.

A considerable part of school income should arise from school-pence. It is generally allowed that at least one-third, or ten shillings per child per annum, should accrue from this source. I am sorry to state, however, that generally in this district the amount under this head is much less than what I have named. A higher rate of payments has succeeded in several instances, at Abergavenny and Newport in Monmouthshire, and at Ashperton and Marcle in Herefordshire, for example, and I am convinced might be tried with advantage in many other places if the managers had sufficient courage to make the attempt, and to bear patiently with a slightly diminished attendance for a few weeks.

Through the kindness of the Dean of Hereford I have been favoured with the following remarks on school fees by Mr. With, the distinguished master of the Hereford Blue Coat School :—

Blue Coat Schools, Hereford, Oct. 19, 1863.

" These schools were entirely free until the year 1856, when the managers decided to admit a limited number of pupils at a fee of 10s. per quarter in the boys' school and 6s. per quarter in the girls' school.

" During the year ending June 24, 1857, only 21 pupils presented themselves at these rates of payment. The numbers rapidly increased, however, when the quality of the education given in these schools became known to the shopkeepers and well-to-do mechanics.

" Amongst the paying pupils, who were treated and taught in the same manner as the free scholars, not the slightest distinction being made between the two classes,—were three sons of a Wesleyan minister, two sons of an architect, three of a railway contractor, and many children of farmers, large shopkeepers, &c. The income from the paying class soon amounted to a considerable sum. In 1860 it was 45*l.* In 1861 it rose to 50*l.* For the year ending June 24, 1863, it was 66*l.*

" In August last, in consequence of the probable diminution of income under the Revised Code, the managers determined to open the schools to children of all classes on payment of fees, the amount to depend on the wages and the number of children in the family. The number of free pupils was limited to 40 boys and 30 girls.

" There are now in the school—

" Paying 10s. per quarter	-	-	35 boys.
" 7s. "	-	-	4 "
" 6s. "	-	-	1 "
" 5s. "	-	-	9 "
" 4s. "	-	-	14 "
" 3s. "	-	-	10 "
" 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> "	-	-	32 "
" 2s. "	-	-	31 "
Free pupils	-	-	26 "
Total	-	-	<u>162 boys.</u>

" Income at present from these fees, at the rate of 131*l.* per annum.

" The fees are payable quarterly in advance. It is almost impossible to enforce absolute punctuality in the payment in *advance*, that is payment on the *first Monday in every quarter*. Little or no difficulty is experienced in getting in the money some time during the quarter; time must be given where it is asked.

" The offer of weekly payments is refused in these schools in all cases; but in many schools circumstances render it necessary to allow payments by the week. Such payments should be at least 20 per cent. in advance of the quarterly payment. Thus a boy paying 3*s.* per quarter should be charged 4*d.* per week.

" If a school be doing its work well, little fear need be entertained of losing pupils in consequence of a graduated and increased rate of payments. The fact of charging a fee above the ordinary 1*d.* or 2*d.* per week, and the idea of *quarterly payment* will raise the estimation in which the schools are held by the parents.

" It will be found by practice that few parents will object to pay as far as their income will allow. Only five persons out of 240 parents objected to the payment of the fee asked by the managers; of these only one person withdrew a child upon the refusal of the committee to accept a lower rate of payment, and that one sent the child to another school, and paid a higher fee there.

" One person appealed on the ground that if charity were to be had she might as well get it if she could. This person is in the receipt of a tolerable weekly sum, the total earnings of the family being at least 30*s.* per week.

" To render a school popular, that is valued by the parents, the discipline should be strict without severity; writing, reading, and arithmetic should be carefully taught, and home lessons should be insisted on."

I beg to conclude my report with the following syllabus of the religious subjects in which pupil-teachers in this district will be examined at the end of each year of apprenticeship:—

CANDIDATES.

Lives of the Patriarchs.
Life of our Lord.
Catechism.

End of First Year.

Genesis.
St. Matthew.
Catechism, with Scripture proofs and illustrations, to the end of the Creed.

End of Second Year.

Exodus. Numbers.
St. John.
Catechism, &c., to the end of the Desire.

End of Third Year.

Joshua. Judges.
St. Luke.
Catechism, &c., to the end.
Morning Service.

End of Fourth Year.

Samuel. Kings.

Acts of Apostles, i.—xiv.

Order and Contents of Daily Service.

Articles I.—X., with Scripture proofs.

End of Fifth Year.

Chief types and prophecies referring to our Lord.

Acts of Apostles, xv.—xxviii.

Order and Contents of Daily Service, more particularly the Litany and the Collects for the chief Festivals.

Articles I.—XVI., with Scripture proofs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. W. D. HERNAMAN.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. W. J. KENNEDY, M.A., &c., on the
CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected in LANCASHIRE
and the ISLE OF MAN.

MY LORDS, Manchester, January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to present my general report for the year ending on the 31st of August 1863.

Though the above-named district is now divided into three separate whole districts, and contains part of a fourth, yet my remarks on this occasion refer to the whole of Lancashire and the Isle of Man, of which I have had charge for the last 15 years.

Last year I was under the necessity of speaking of the bad effect upon schools of the great distress which prevailed in Lancashire. My colleagues and myself have found the same bad effects existing during the year which has just elapsed.

Effects on
education of
the Lanca-
shire dis-
tress.

Though the general poverty and distress have been mitigated by the liberality of the rich, and by various wise measures, yet the schools have benefited very partially only by this alleviation of the distress. The removal to foreign lands and to other counties in England of considerable numbers of operatives, with their families, while it has helped to mitigate the distress, has diminished the number of scholars and the income of many schools. Meanwhile the rich, and especially the employers of labour in the cotton business, have had less means to be liberal to schools. Moreover, though there has recently been a decided increase of employment in the districts affected by what is called the "cotton famine," still the stoppage of employment prevails to a lamentable extent. For instance, even while I write, not less than 20 cotton mills are entirely closed in the single town of Preston, and most of them there are working "short time" only. The case is similar in the other manufacturing towns of Lancashire.

The principal ways in which we have found the schools affected by these and other causes is, by a falling off in the establishment of new schools, by a decrease of regular scholars in existing schools, by a wide-spread inability to pay the school fees, and by such an uncertainty about the income of schools as has prevented the managers from duly renewing the supplies of books and apparatus in the liberal way they were wont to do.

I have been interested by being told at several schools that the parents had undoubtedly struggled and stinted themselves during the distress in order to pay the school fees. This is a hopeful feature. And in some places school managers have remitted the fees to the children of the unemployed; and in a few places there have been contributions for the special purpose of paying school fees for distressed families. Without these alleviations, schools would have suffered much more even than they have done.

Moreover, there has unquestionably been in several parts a rise in the school fees, consequent I believe on a diminution, or an apprehended diminution of school income. I am aware that there are persons who regard this last fact as an advantage, but my experience makes me fear that this raising of the school fees tends at least towards the exclusion of the very poor, even if it brings to the school some increase in the number of scholars whose parents are better off, and who sometimes have a fancy for paying a large weekly or quarterly fee.

Under all such circumstances as I have referred to, our work has not been by any means so inspiring and hopeful as it was a few years ago; and, on looking back upon the details of our work in schools during the past 12 months, I fear that the few remarks which I proceed to make on those details must unavoidably be characterised by a somewhat despondent tone.

The teachers in the schools continue generally to give satisfaction. The cases are, I find, few in which my colleagues and myself had reason to be thoroughly dissatisfied with the discipline and teaching of the schools we visited. But we have had much regret at finding more changes than usual in the teachers, and we have felt especially sorry that the parish schools of Lancaster and Rochdale have lost the valuable masters who raised those schools to be the model schools of the county, but who have now embarked upon other spheres of duty.

I have throughout the year taken pains to ascertain whether there is any serious diminution of income to teachers going on, and I find beyond the possibility of doubt that in a large majority of cases such diminution is taking place. Whether this be for good or for evil, future years must determine. During the past year it has acted unfortunately in Lancashire, for the present at least, partly by causing an undesirable amount of change in the case of those teachers who are in various ways seeking to better

their condition, and partly by the way in which at this time it acts upon the feelings of those teachers who remain in their schools.

In some few cases in which the manager of a school has handed it over to the master to make what income he can by it, and in which the master has raised the school fees, I learn that there is not likely to be loss of income to the teacher ; but I confess that when consulted on this matter I have not felt myself at liberty to advise this farming out of the school to the master, as I think it likely to have an injurious effect on the tone of most schools for the managers practically to abdicate their functions in this way. The case of the Rochdale Parish School has been quoted to me by managers in this county as one in which it proved a great success in every way to leave everything to the late master, Mr. Wrigley, as was there done. But I am sure that that was an exceptional case ; and I could, if it were expedient, name several cases in which this experiment has turned out badly. I would rather urge school managers to increased activity than to the allowing our parochial schools to slide, in effect and in reality, into what is little better than "adventure" schools. There is a real danger on this head, especially in the poor but thickly peopled districts, such as are common in Lancashire. I am anxious, therefore, that managers should be reminded of the really valuable functions which they might discharge. Besides keeping the buildings in good repair and retaining the appointment and dismissal of the teacher, it is well for them also to investigate the whole of the school accounts, including the school fees, and to audit them ; to inspect and verify the school registers ; to see that due supplies of books and apparatus are at all times forthcoming, and that care is taken to preserve them ; to satisfy themselves about the time tables and course of study, including the religious instruction, and to hold periodical examinations of the scholars. These are functions, perhaps I might say duties, which cannot safely be abandoned.

I cannot quit the subject of teachers without once more remarking that I have again, during the past year, had occasion to note that the relation of teachers to their apprentices is one which demands much thought and care on the part of the teacher, and is a subject which ought to be frequently referred to by those who have charge of students in the Normal School.

There is a decided increase in the number of assistant teachers now employed in Lancashire schools. This

Assistant
teachers.

would seem to show that there cannot be as yet any serious diminution of income in those schools where they are employed. I believe, however, that two causes help managers in their endeavours to bear this expense ; firstly, somewhat lower stipends are given to the head teachers, and, secondly, assistant teachers may be engaged at lower salaries than formerly, on account of the large number of old pupil-teachers who are seeking employment. In one school I was informed that this was the case, and that the same salary was now given to a master and an assistant-master as had formerly been enjoyed by a master alone.

There is no doubt but that at this time a very large number of former pupil-teachers in Lancashire are seeking situations. A gentleman who had recently set on foot a business which required him to advertise for the services of fairly educated young persons told me that four-fifths of the applicants had been pupil-teachers. But, whatever may be the reason why more assistant teachers than at any previous period are now employed in schools, I rejoice in the result. Highly as I esteem the pupil-teacher system, still in our large schools, I think I see better discipline and better training, if not better teaching, where there are assistant-teachers, than where the master is aided by pupil-teachers only. Moreover, in the assistant-teacher the master may have a friend with whom to take counsel ; and he has in him also to some extent a friendly rival who helps to keep him up to the mark, and checks the natural and strong tendency to flagging and remissness. I regard it also as a great advantage to a school and to all parties connected with it that there should be a second master who is at hand to take charge of the school and its affairs if one master leave or become ill.

Subjects of instruction.

The subjects of secular instruction continue nominally the same as heretofore ; but, though they all exist in the time-tables, I incline to believe that they are beginning to be limited, so far as any useful result is concerned, to reading, writing, and arithmetic, which have ever been the subjects best taught. Something should be done to correct this extreme limitation of subjects.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic considered with reference to examination under the Revised Code.

In examining day schools under the Revised Code I have found that I passed more children under reading than under the other two subjects of writing and arithmetic, and more under writing than under arithmetic. This statistical fact might possibly seem to be opposed to what I have heretofore stated in my reports, viz., that in the order of proficiency, reading ranked the lowest of these three subjects.

I adhere, however, fully to my original statement ; and the statistical fact is to be accounted for by the following considerations : What is called writing in the new examination schedules includes orthography in all standards above the second, so that it is something much more than mere caligraphy ; but heretofore in speaking of writing as the best taught subject, I intended merely to refer to caligraphy, which I still see to be the most successful branch of learning in elementary schools. Then, again, in examining under the Revised Code, if a scholar sets down an error in orthography or in a sum, he has no opportunity of correcting himself. The inspector has to act upon the naked fact. Whereas in reading the test is not so bare and simple, and the child has more opportunity of correcting and repairing errors. Another consideration is, that very many of those failures in arithmetic under the Revised Code, which seem to exhibit that subject as the one least well taught, result from the inability of the very young children of six years of age to work sums in subtraction from the black-board under Standard I. But I should not deem it reasonable to say that arithmetic was unsuccessfully taught in our schools from the failures of infants in such a trial as this. On the whole, I retain no doubt but that caligraphy stands first in success, then arithmetic, and that good reading ranks last of the three, although this subject shows best on the new examination schedules.

Among the reasons why reading is so comparatively poor is, I fear, that the teachers themselves seldom excel in that branch. The pupil-teachers as a body are certainly very far from reading well. And I am afraid that in teaching reading there is too much neglect on the part of the teacher of exemplifying what reading means by himself reading to the scholars. He is too frequently contented with hearing the children read and correcting their gross errors. But in that art it is impossible successfully to dispense with setting before the poor children good models for their imitation.

The exercise of dictation, which was always one of great importance as teaching orthography, and helping to teach composition, has now a large pecuniary value attached to it in the four higher standards of the Revised Code. I have advised teachers to select passages for dictation upon some regular system and with care and forethought. The pieces should not be long, for the main value of the exercise depends upon the care with which all mistakes are corrected. The plan I have recommended for adoption with large classes is, that the reading book of the class be used for dictation, and that

On teaching
reading.

Dictation.

when the passage is written each child should find the passage and correct his own mistakes, while the teacher should see to it afterwards that this has been faithfully done. I believe that time at least is economised by this method. I have also recommended that writing from memory should often take the place of dictation, because that practice necessitates a boy's exercising his memory, and getting up home lessons, while at the same time it teaches punctuation better than any other method does.

Religious
knowledge.

Religious knowledge forms a subject of instruction in all the schools I visit, and, judging from the time-tables, a fair amount of time would seem to be devoted to it. The result does not by any means seem to correspond with the time thus nominally occupied. I doubt whether the religious knowledge is given in schools with sufficient system upon any carefully pre-arranged plan; if it were, I should not so frequently have been under the necessity of listening year after year to the same dry and barren facts, and of hearing them repeated in a manner often little calculated to arouse the attention or awaken the interest of the children. I fear that in this subject both the matter taught and the manner of teaching are susceptible of improvement. The Church catechism is very hard for children to understand properly. An easier and preparatory authorized catechism is a desideratum. The easiest part of the Church catechism to teach and explain to young children is the Ten Commandments, and it is not the least important part. On this account in my own examinations I have dwelt more on this than other parts, and I have endeavoured to connect with it exemplifications of duty and of sin derived from Scripture history; so that when the children read the Bible they may be able to take an intelligent interest in it, and to understand and deduce the moral and religious lessons involved in the history.

Discipline.

Discipline may be called the foundation stone of a good school, the first and necessary element of success.

It may be noticed under this head, that the excessive attention to concerted signals and drill which used to prevail in our national schools, under the system of Dr. Bell, has almost entirely disappeared, and there is no doubt but that it used to be carried to excess, and to consume time which ought to have been devoted to teaching and learning; but I incline to think that now there is perhaps too little time and attention given to drill by technical signals; for if time be not unduly consumed in mechanical exercises, it must be admitted that such exercises may be made to

conduce to the formation of habits of silence, attention, and good order.

It is well known that many years ago a system of rewards, which were really bribes, used to prevail in our schools for the poor. This system had almost entirely died out for various reasons; and I regret that lately there seem to be symptoms of a considerable revival of it. It is necessary to utter a caution against an abuse of this practice, because now that money payments are attaching both to the attendance and the attainments of the scholars, there arises a manifest danger of a re-introduction of the abuse. I am very anxious therefore to call attention to the injurious moral principle involved in the excessive practice of rewards to the scholars. Such rewards are too often disguised bribes to parents and children, they violate the first principles on which schools rest, they treat those who are receiving a boon as though they were conferring an obligation, and they lead both parents and children to regard the school with other feelings than those of gratitude and esteem. At the same time I desire to observe that it is only the abuse of the principle which I deprecate. A rigid exclusion of all rewards is not what I am recommending. I have no desire to deprive generous and warm-hearted school managers of any appropriate means of showing their approbation of deserving children. I only desire to express a caution, which I have lately seen to be needed, against such indiscriminate rewards as I believe to be injurious to the moral tone and standing of our schools.

Rewards to
scholars and
their
parents.

I have made inquiries about the working of the educational clauses of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151., concerning the Regulation and Inspection of Mines. Up to the passing of this Act, the law was simply that no females at all, and that no male person under 10 years of age, might be employed in a coal mine. The new Act of 1860, which has been actually in operation for little more than two years, further provided that no boy under 12 years of age might be employed in a coal mine, unless he could produce a certificate from a competent schoolmaster that he could read and write, or failing in this, that he was attending school for not less than three hours a day during two days in each week.

Mines' Re-
gulation and
Inspection
Act of 1860.

I have reason to fear that as a rule this law is of little practical effect in Lancashire from three causes; first, because the expression "competent school master" admits of a wide application; secondly, because the expression "able to read and write" is also susceptible of loose interpretation; and,

thirdly, because the supervision of the working of the clause is not and probably cannot be rigidly carried out. The result is that the educational provisions have not had much effect in Lancashire. From St. Helens the Rev. Dr. Carr writes me word that "the average age of the collier boys has not risen since 1860," and "that boys continue to be employed in the coal pits under the age limited by the Act of 1860." The Rev. John Webster, writing from a colliery district near Chorley, states, "I have to say that, upon examination of the school books, I find we have scarcely been affected at all by the Act of 1860, and only in one case has a certificate been asked for by colliery managers. Our average age of boys is about the same as before the Act." The Rev. Charles Bissett, from near Wigan, writes to me as follows: "The master of it (Lord Crawford's Upholland colliery school) does not consider the age of his scholars to have been at all affected by the Act. . . . He believes the Act to be frequently evaded by incompetent persons giving certificates to boys who are not deserving of them." The Rev. J. G. Hollingworth states, "I do not think that the Mines' Regulation Act (1860) has affected the average age of our scholars in any appreciable degree. The average age of the boys is, I believe, rather less than it was in 1860." I visit no school which is more purely for colliery boys than that supported by the family of Lord Ellesmere at Walkden Moor. The master of this school gives the following average of the boys' ages for the last four years:—

" For 1860, 9 years 2 months.
 For 1861, 9 years 1 month.
 For 1862, 9 years 7 months.
 For 1863, 9 years 3 months."

The account from Haigh school near Wigan is rather more favourable. The master writes that "the average age of boys in the four upper classes was, in 1860, $8\frac{1}{2}$ years; in the present year the average age in the same classes has risen to 9 years." The Rev. A. Hewlett sends me word from the Astley coal district, "there has been in our school an increase of such boys as were likely to be affected by the Act, yet so slight as to be almost imperceptible."

The foregoing communications and others which I have received do not on the whole tend to show that the Act of 1860 is efficient. I know, however, that it has done some good. I meet with a few boys here and there who are attending school on account of the Act, and others I am sure have been stimulated to pass in reading and writing. In some cases, too, the owners and lessees of coal mines have

been induced to establish schools; thus at Clifton, in Eccles, there is a good school, with a certificated master, established and maintained entirely by a coal proprietor, Mr. Fletcher, on purpose for the families of his colliers. In this school the young collier boys have all learnt to read and write well, except five, who still attend school for the prescribed hours till they shall be able to pass with credit.

I reiterate, then, that the conclusion at which I have arrived is, that, while some partial educational benefit accrues from the Act, it is mainly rendered inoperative by the three causes which I enumerated above. A communication which I have received from the Rev. A. Coates, manager of the Pemberton school, near Wigan, illustrates so well and truly the working of the Act, that I have appended it to my report.

I have referred so often in my reports to the wants and difficulties in the way of the education of the poor, that I shall speak very briefly on the subject on this occasion.

Various local circumstances have drawn an unusual amount of attention to the large numbers of children in Lancashire towns who are utterly ignorant of the first elements of instruction. Some of those who have been spending their time in the investigation in Manchester have recently stated that there are at this moment in this city 50,000 children between 6 and 13 years of age receiving no education. My experience in all the parishes of this city, and my inquiries and calculations, lead me to consider that this number is very greatly exaggerated of those who are receiving *no* instruction. Schools in Manchester have penetrated into the most wretched districts, and though the fees are, I fear, sometimes too high for the very poorest to pay, yet in such cases the fee is generally remitted. I believe that the want in a town like Manchester is not now so much of school accommodation as of a few more free schools in certain selected districts where the most abject poor congregate. But then, supposing we should get these few free schools which seem needed, there remains the main difficulty of getting the very poor children to come to school with any approach to *regularity*. About a year ago I asked some teachers in some of the most squalid districts to register the numbers and attainments of the children admitted into their schools in the course of the year, striking off their lists those who were absent for three consecutive months. In one of these cases the master has registered not less than 330 admissions into his school, and out of these 255 could not read monosyllables easily. In another

Wants and
difficulties.

case a mistress had admitted 290 children in the course of the year.

While I admit, then, the want in our large towns of some additional free schools, conducted with a careful scrutiny into the means of the applicants for admission, statistical facts like the foregoing tend to show that the great educational difficulty in large towns lies chiefly in the *irregularity* of attendance,—in the way in which a child comes for a few weeks to a school, and then leaves off. I believe that in the case of towns this is the great problem above all which remains to be solved, the great hindrance to education which has to be surmounted. Little I am sure will ever be done by a mere evening school to remedy the evil resulting from irregular attendance at the day school. After more than 15 years' experience I do not personally know a mere evening school which is worth being kept up. I designedly limit this assertion to what I call "*mere*" evening schools, because there is a new institution taking root in Lancashire, especially in Preston, Manchester, and Liverpool, called Working Men's Clubs, with which a room for study and learning is always connected; and the unofficial visits which I have paid to these institutions make me sanguine, that by connecting instruction in an evening with comfort and social life, even those whose nervous energy has been exhausted in the day's labour may be enabled and induced to begin or carry on the work of their own education.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. J. KENNEDY.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

MINES REGULATION ACT.

Memorandum by the Master of the Pemberton School, near Wigan.

I am not aware, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that the above Act has made the slightest difference in the average ages of the scholars, the average being about the same now as in 1860, the year in which the Act came into operation.

I am afraid that the Act itself, so far as it was intended to serve educational purposes, is altogether valueless in its present form; for while it was the evident intention of the promoters of the Act that no child should be employed in connexion with mines who was not able to *read* and *write*, in the strictest sense possible, that is, able to *read* in an ordi-

any class-book fluently and accurately, and able to *write* with ease and correctness both as to form of letters and spelling, I know of cases where boys are actually employed, and beyond being able to write their names and read monosyllables imperfectly, cannot be said to fulfil the requirements of the Act at all.

Again, though it was intended that boys between the ages of 10 and 12 years should attend a school at least *twice* a week, and not less than *three hours* each time, (which evidently implied attendance at a *day* school, for it is scarcely possible to find an evening school open *THREE* hours,) and though certificates are framed accordingly, I have been invariably compelled to *qualify* the certificates which I have signed, by stating that the attendances have consisted of three in number each week and *TWO* not *THREE* hours each time, as our *evening* school is not open more than two hours at a time, and the attendances have been without exception at the *evening* and not the *day* school.

In many instances, however, the time at which boys leave work in the evening does not allow of them coming to our evening school in time, and the consequence is that not even more than a *single* hour can be spent in the evening school in many cases.

Again, another serious point for consideration is, whether the boys can be expected to attend the evening school, even supposing their work were completed in time for their being punctual in their attendance every evening.

In most cases these boys are obliged to rise as early as four o'clock every morning to commence their daily labour, and on some days they are compelled to rise between *two* and *three* o'clock, so that it is impossible to expect that they can, after spending so many hours in the mine, set themselves energetically to work in an evening school.

In fact, there is great difficulty in keeping them awake, so utterly exhausted do they appear to be from the effects upon an overworked system.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. F. MEYRICK, on the CHURCH OF
ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the Counties of
ESSEX, NORFOLK, and SUFFOLK,

MY LORDS,

Schools
visited.

DURING the year for which I am instructed to report to your Lordships I have visited 231 schools. These 231 schools contained at the time of my visits 15,849 children, viz. :—

Boys	-	-	-	7,247
Girls	-	-	-	7,335
Infants	-	-	-	1,267
Total	-	-	-	15,849

Of these 231 schools 206, containing 14,492 children, are in receipt of annual grants from the Committee of Council on Education; 25, containing 1,357 children, have received assistance in the erection of suitable buildings, but derive no part of their annual maintenance from the parliamentary grant. They are all of them situated in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, viz., 153 in Norfolk, 53 in Suffolk, and 25 in Essex. In visiting them I have travelled rather more than 4,000 miles.

Amount of
education.

The state of the schools is on the whole good. Norfolk is not equal to some other counties of England in its educational advancement, but it has nevertheless shared in the effects of the impulse given to education first by the efforts of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster at the beginning of the century, then by the exertions (still continued) of the religious and educational societies, and lastly by the Minutes of 1846. The number of children under instruction in Church of England schools in the deanery of Heacham (with respect to which very accurate statistics have been provided me by the kindness of the diocesan inspector, the Rev. W. T. Beckett) is in the proportion of one in six of the population. This is a larger proportion than had been deemed possible in England, and it is equal to the proportion which exists in Prussia where children are compelled to attend school by legislative enactment. It is not, however, to be supposed that the deanery of Heacham is in this respect a specimen of the other deaneries of the county.

It is perhaps equalled in educational progress by the deanery of Redenhall, but there are parts of Norfolk where educational zeal is not so active. In the district extending from Holt to Yarmouth, bounded on the one side by the sea-coast, on the other by a line passing through Norwich (a district which comprises nearly half of east Norfolk) there are only four schools in receipt of annual grants, and none of them have pupil-teachers. Nor does Norwich yet take the lead which so large and important a city might be expected to take in such a cause. Ipswich, with a population of 35,000 is better supplied with schools for its numbers, and supplied, if a few exceptions are made, with better schools than the city of Norwich with a population of 70,000. This is in part perhaps owing to a system of district schools established some time ago in Norwich, which has not been found by experience to answer well. It is probable that the attention lately paid to the subject by the Rev. Canon Heaviside, the Rev. W. C. Davie, and several of the city clergy, will remedy whatever evils may have existed in this system. The proportion of children in Church of England schools in Norwich is probably at present from one in 20 to one in 25—a very great falling off when compared with the deanery of Heacham.

With respect to the quality of the teaching in the schools that I have visited I can report well of it in almost all, if not in all, of the schools that are under trained masters and mistresses. There is not a possibility of doubting that trained teachers are in every respect superior to untrained teachers, more particularly in that their training teaches them to avoid those very faults to which it is popularly supposed to conduce. In schools taught by untrained teachers I have found an ambitious striving after show to the neglect of what was solid: I have found the lower classes neglected for the upper classes: I have found elementary work made to give way to what was supposed to be more "genteel," and crochet substituted for plain sewing. I have never found these faults in schools under trained teachers; the training of the teachers has, as we should expect, saved them from those faults into which men and women are more likely to fall in proportion as they are less educated themselves.

I have examined 30 schools according to the provisions of the Revised Code. In these 30 schools 1,500 children were presented to me for special examination. Of these, 1,200 passed successfully and 300 failed to obtain grants either from insufficiency of attainments or on account of their parents not living from manual labour. The average

Quality of
education.

Examina-
tion under
Revised
Code.

number presented in these schools was 50 children, and out of every 50 children 40 obtained the full grant, while 10 failed to do so for one of the two causes assigned above. These causes were probably equally operative, whence it would follow that out of every 50 children five were rejected on account of their attainments, the school thereby incurring a loss of 2*l*. As I have been in the custom of individually examining all the children present in reading, writing, and arithmetic for the last four years, there has been little alteration in so far as this part of the examination goes, except that greater length of time is, of course, required for *reporting* than before. The absence of all premium on geography, grammar, history, and the higher parts of arithmetic (from proportion inclusive upwards) leads managers and teachers to pay attention to other things rather than to these. The present tendency is to exclude these subjects altogether from elementary schools.

Subjects of
study.

Pupil-
teachers.

Another tendency should not fail to be noticed because it is a serious thing, whether for good or evil. This is the tendency to return to the monitorial from the pupil-teacher system. This does not show itself as yet so strongly as will soon be the case, because the five years during which pupil-teachers appointed under the Old Code were apprenticed are not yet expired. The supply of candidates, especially of male candidates, to take the place of those whose apprenticeship expires, is diminishing.

Evening
schools.

I find that the subject of evening schools causes much embarrassment to managers, especially in country places. Where the population is small and the day school is taught by a master there is little hardship in his taking the evening school as well, and the present system is found to work satisfactorily. But in places where the day school is taught by a mistress it is difficult, even with the relief bestowed by the Circular of October 13, to maintain an evening school. I have frequently heard a hope expressed that under such circumstances their Lordships might be induced to extend some aid towards the maintenance of teachers of moderate attainments specially employed in conducting the evening school under the superintendence and often with the constant assistance of the manager of the day school and his family.

Age of
scholars.

The age of the children who attend the day schools continues to decline. The average age of children in the first class in country schools is now eleven, whereas a few years ago it was twelve. This is partly owing to the natural pressure on the poor which arises from the requirements of labour, partly to the existence of what is called the gang system,—

a system which unhappily prevails too extensively in Norfolk. According to this system children of both sexes are drafted into gangs by a man who contracts to do so much agricultural work in a given time, and the result is most deleterious, not only to the efficiency of schools, but also to the modesty and the moral character of the young people who are thrown together without any sufficient safeguards and protections. The attention of some influential landlords has been directed to this point, but no adequate remedy for the evils involved in the system has been discovered.

The gang system.

I have found infant schools in a less efficient state than formerly. I attribute this to an attempt made by the teachers to instruct the upper part of the school on one system and the rest of the school on another. The first class is generally above six years of age, and the teachers drill them in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a view to their passing an individual examination. Gallery lessons to the whole school are thus comparatively neglected, and the *Kindergarten* system, which has been introduced with great benefit to the little children, is exchanged for a method of teaching more suitable to older children than to infants. An infant school to be successful must be taught as a whole, not in classes, while a boys' or girls' school must be taught in classes, not as a whole. A remedy would be readily found for this evil, in the case of schools where there is a boys' school or a girls' school connected with the infants' school, by the managers requiring children to be passed on to the upper school as soon as they are six years old.

Infant schools.

A system of diocesan inspection is organized in an effective manner throughout Norfolk, and I find that the double inspection of the Queen's inspector and the Bishop's inspector is very valuable for the schools. This is especially the case in the deaneries of Heacham and Redenhall in Norfolk, and of Ipswich and Colness in Suffolk. In Essex I have visited but few schools. The school which has best kept up its efficiency during the four years that I have been connected with the county is Chesterford.

Diocesan inspection.

The district which has now been assigned to me (Norfolk with half of Suffolk) contains about 180 schools receiving annual grants and about 100 schools otherwise open to inspection. It is with respect to the progress of these schools that I shall in future have to report.

New district.

I have given notice to the school teachers that I intend to conduct the examination of pupil-teachers according to the following scheme:—

Examination scheme for pupil-teachers.

—	Scripture.	Reading.	Writing and Composition.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Recitation.
Candidate	Catechism and outline Scripture.	Good Reading, Prose or Poetry.	Dictation -	<i>Males and Females.</i> Four Rules, Simple and Compound, and Tables.	Elementary -	Parts of Speech	The Romans in England.	—
1st Year	Gospels, Catechism, Morning and Evening Prayers.	Improved ditto.	A part of the Catechism from memory.	<i>Males.</i> Practice and Simple Proportion <i>Females.</i> Practice and Bills of Parcels.	British Isles. (Map - drawing this year and henceforward).	Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Parsing.	The Saxons and Danes.	80 lines of Poetry.
2nd Year	Pentateuch, Acts, and Liturgy.	Ditto -	Life of some one in Scripture.	<i>Males.</i> Compound Proportion and Vulgar Fractions. <i>Females.</i> Simple and Compound Proportion.	Europe and Palestine.	Pronoun, Verb, Preposition, Parsing, and Paraphrase.	William I. to Henry VIII.	50 lines of Poetry.
3rd Year	Joshua to Esther, special Services.	Ditto -	Notes of a Lesson.	<i>Males.</i> Decimals and Euclid, Book I. to Prop. XV. <i>Females.</i> Vulgar Fractions.	English Colonies.	Conjunction, Paraphrase, and Analysis.	Tudors -	40 lines of Prose or 80 lines of Poetry.
4th Year	Epistles and Articles.	Ditto -	Ditto -	<i>Males.</i> Simple Interest; Euclid, Book I. to Prop. XXVI.; Algebra, Introductory. <i>Females.</i> Decimals.	Eastern Hemisphere.	Parsing, Paraphrase, and Analysis.	Stuarts -	100 lines of Poetry.
5th Year	Prophets, Prayer Book, and History of Prayer Book.	Ditto -	Essay -	<i>Males.</i> Arithmetic in general; Euclid, Book I.; Algebra, first four rules. <i>Females.</i>	Western Hemisphere.	English Grammar, in general.	Hanoverians	80 lines of Prose or 150 of Poetry.

The children in the schools will be examined during the next year in religious knowledge as follows:—

In the Old Testament, in Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.

In the New Testament, in St. Mark's Gospel.

In the Prayer Book, in the Catechism, and the Evening Service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. MEYRICK.

the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. G. R. MONCREIFF, M.A., on the
CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the
Counties of CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND,
and WESTMORELAND.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

MY LORDS,

Division of
district.

1. My first duty is to say a few parting words to that portion of my original district, with which I am no longer officially connected. It includes, besides Cumberland and Westmoreland, a small section of Northumberland. But of this I do not speak. Its inspected schools are few.

Progress
since 1855.

2. From the western portion of my district I parted with much regret. I found it, eight years ago, at a very early stage of progress in the system of 1846; and even yet it has not passed out of the transition period. There was in many respects more interest in watching its slow advance than in the comparative stagnation of more forward districts.

In September 1855 there were under inspection—

In Cumberland	-	-	31	departments.
In Westmoreland	-	-	6	„
Total	-	-	37	

There were up to February 1863—

In Cumberland	-	-	-	-	70
In Westmoreland	-	-	-	-	24
Total	-	-	-	-	94

The increase being—

In Cumberland	-	-	125	per cent.
In Westmoreland	-	-	300	„
On the whole	-	-	154	„

Of the 37 departments, no less than 27 were *town schools*, leaving only 10 from the country parishes of the two counties. The proportions now are 38 and 56 respectively. In no other part of the district has the proportionate increase been nearly so great.

Character of
schools.

3. The town schools, as a whole, are not equal to those I have known elsewhere. The attainments are, generally, lower, and the attendance more irregular. The latter evil is frequently curable to a larger extent than is believed; but it requires diligence and attention out of school as well as in school. I speak from actual experience of the effect of

such working in Cumberland and Westmoreland as elsewhere.

4. The country schools are, for the most part, based on old foundations, generally of very moderate amount. Subscriptions are scanty; nor can they be much increased till the popular feeling is far more thoroughly on our side. Much has been done to win it over; more than can be fairly estimated without a comparison of these schools as they are with what they were even 10 years ago. Their teachers and promoters have been pioneers, and, like all pioneers, have had to do much hard work, the fruit of which must be reaped by others. They have stood in many cases isolated, the solitary specimen to their own neighbours of what are deemed new-fangled devices of education. Young men, inexperienced, untried, sometimes of moderate parts—for scanty stipends will not draw the flower of our flock—have had to feel that by their success or failure a whole parish, not over willing to be convinced, was prepared to try the merits of our system of training. Under all hindrances, the actual progress has been great; the actual results in the highest degree creditable; but the promise for the future was tenfold greater.

Little grammar schools.

5. Here it is hardly possible to refrain from expressing a fear lest these little “grammar schools” (as many of them are still entitled) should be seriously injured by the reduction or withdrawal of grants under the Minute of May 19th 1863. The *principle* of that Minute seems undoubtedly sound; that so far as education is provided for by permanent endowment, so far there is no claim on the Parliamentary grant. While I am sorry that it should be applied to these small and struggling schools, I cannot dispute the principle. But might it not be held to be sufficiently carried out, if for every 30s. of endowment *one* qualified scholar was deducted from the list of those “examined and passed,” and *one* also from the average attendance? This seems the fair mode of reckoning. School A., with an average of 50, has no endowment; 30 scholars are examined and passed; the school receives 10*l.* of attendance grant and 12*l.* on examination, or 22*l.* in all. School B., with the same average and the same number passed, has an endowment of 15*l.*; this educates 10 children (since each child costs 30s.), leaving 40 on average attendance and 20 passed, for whom no more provision is made than for the children in school A.; let the grant be 8*l.* + 8*l.* = 16*l.*, and strict justice seems to be done.

Minute of
May 19th
1863.

6. My parting view of education in Cumberland and

Carlisle
Diocesan
Society.

Westmoreland would be incomplete without a glance at the work of the Carlisle Diocesan Education Society, and their organizing master, Mr. Murphy. The value of his labours (as seen from my official point of view) lies not so much in the number of schools brought under inspection as in the improved standard of public opinion by which inspected schools are judged. Where the results of his presence in a school have been seen, the prejudices of a whole neighbourhood have, almost invariably, been at least shaken. And in yet another way has he done good service; he has shown, by repeated instances of successful perseverance, that where there is a will there is a way, even to that most difficult achievement, the extraction of needful funds from the pockets of Cumbrian statesmen.

CHANGES OF DATE.

Necessity of
change.

7. The subdivision of the district, as well as the provisions of the Revised Code, have rendered it necessary to change the dates of inspection of a large number of schools. In effecting these changes, I have aimed at giving to country and colliery schools the months best suited to their special circumstances, town schools being removed to the autumn. To the latter the change was to a certain extent injurious; but I have found managers in every instance ready to waive their own wishes for the general good. I may observe that, as one consequence of these changes, nearly all my inspections under the Revised Code have been for broken periods; except at Alnwick, I have not yet seen a single school at the usual time of year. This diminishes considerably my opportunities of comparison of the present with the past.

Difficulties
of inspection.

8. This arrangement, however necessary for the good of schools, will somewhat increase the difficulties of inspection. In the earlier months of the year, there is now an accumulation of small schools, more than one man can manage, yet of a kind in which an "inspector's assistant" cannot, under the terms of the Minute of last May, give any effectual help. Thus, in January I have 14 departments, and usually about seven or eight days for inspection; in February 29 departments, and 20 or 21 days; and so on to the end of June. Arrears, increasing from month to month, seem to me unavoidable. Of the 43 departments referred to, there are not more than 15 or 16 in which an assistant could be employed.*

* Since this paragraph was written an assistant has been appointed.

It is natural to ask whether the work could not be more quickly done by spending less time in each school. As regards the particular class of schools I am speaking of, the answer is simple ; they are, with a few exceptions, *single* departments ; most of them will give ample employment for four or five hours, to see them properly ; but, even where half a day will suffice, it is not often that there is another school near enough to admit of its being taken the same afternoon. And, even when it can be done, it is almost always at the sacrifice of much of the benefit of inspection.

9. On the *general* question of the time required, I have not as yet any real experience. My work under the Revised Code has hitherto been exceptionally light, and having plenty of time I have used it freely. I have still to learn what I can do when I am pressed. On certain points of practice, it seems desirable that we should have specific instructions. They have a good deal to do with the amount of time occupied, and I fancy there is already considerable difference of practice. My practice has been :—

Time re-
quired in
each school.

- (a.) To give out *all* dictation myself.
- (b.) To give out every sum by dictation.
- (c.) To give to every "standard" three sums, whenever possible, including "back work" on more elementary rules.
- (d.) To hold myself responsible for the close and personal superintendence of every child under Revised Code examination.
- (e.) To correct all slate work as I proceed, showing each child his mistakes. This is not needed for the *examination*, but it seems to me indispensable to the thoroughness of the *inspection*.

In each of these ways there can be no doubt the time is increased.

RESULTS OF REVISED CODE.

10. I will now give in detail the results of my experience, so far as it has gone. First come *seven* new schools, never before inspected ; *one* in a town (Workington), *one* in what may be called a suburb of Middlesborough (Port Clarence), *one* in a colliery village (Cornforth), and *four* purely agricultural, Temple Sowerby, Brenckburne, Mindrim, and Sedgefield. Of these, Port Clarence was *bad* ; Workington in very poor state (as might be expected in a place of that size, which four years ago had no public school of any kind) ; Brenckburne, Mindrim, and Sedgefield, *weak* ; Temple

Newschools.

Sowerby, *very fair*, and Cornforth, on the whole, *creditable*. The results were these :—

TABLE I.

No.	School.	Average Attendance.	Pre-sented.	Passed.*	Infants.	Grant per Head on Average.	Probable Loss per cent.
1	Workington, Free - (2 departments).	133	116	153	30	s. d. 8 4	14·9
2	Brenckburne -	27	33	39	2	6 11	66·1
3	Temple Sowerby -	27	25	42	1	8 1	60·6
4	Mindrim -	43	36	45	6	7 4	23· (gain)
5	Cornforth -	74	62	95	0	7 4	20·8 (loss)
6	Sedgefield -	40	36	48	3	7 1	50·8
7	Port Clarence -	50	43	42	11	Nil.	0·
	Total -	404	251	464	53	6 9 or (without No. 7) 7 9	43·

In estimating the loss per cent. I have taken the old capitation grant at 10 per cent. on the average attendance (a low estimate). This, with the teacher's augmentation, is the probable grant under the Old Code. In Nos. 2, 3, 6, I have assumed the "probationer's" grant of 25l.; in the others, the augmentation according to certificate.

Inferences.

11. I shall not reason much on these data; from so small an induction no inference could have much weight. I shall simply point out some facts which lie on the surface.

(a.) The proportionate loss increases as the average attendance decreases, *i.e.*, the smaller the school the greater the proportionate loss.

(b.) In the most favourable case, Cornforth, the "gain" arises from there being no pupil-teacher. A pupil-teacher's *first year* stipend would have turned the balance the other way.

(c.) On the other hand, all these schools, and especially very sequestered ones like Brenckburne and Mindrim, were at a disadvantage from the children's want of familiarity with examinations. This will be less felt next time.

12. Here ends my experience of the working of the Revised Code within the year ending August 31st, 1863, to which, strictly speaking, this report is confined. The details of in-

Amount of grants to old schools.

* The unit here is one child passed in one subject; a child passed in three subjects counts as three. The figures given include all passed on examination, *without* deducting those of a grade superior to that of labourer, for whom no grant was allowed. The calculation is made for a *year's* grant: in all the new schools, and most of the old ones, the actual grants were for broken periods.

spection since that date will belong to a future report. I will only say that out of 18 departments (boys and girls) in Stockton, Darlington, Barnard Castle, Durham, Alnwick, and Jarrow, having altogether 1,630 children in average attendance, out of 1,297 presented, I passed 2,553 units (equivalent to 851 children); so that on the average each child may be said to have passed in two subjects. In six of these departments, on which the Lord President's decision has been given, the average grant was 8s. 1d. per head on the average attendance, or about 4d. per head above that of the new schools in table I. In the infant departments of the same schools the grants are higher, averaging 9s. 6d. per head on the attendance. But I doubt whether the general earnings of infant schools will be found quite so high.

13. It does not always follow that the teacher who has succeeded in passing the greatest proportion of those presented has thereby proved his school to be the most efficient. Much depends on the principle on which his lists have been made out. In every school, I think, the lists have been thoroughly *genuine*. I have seen no tendency to "*packing*," but, on the contrary, while the whole body of teachers have striven, with remarkable fairness, to carry out the intentions of the Code, not a few have seemed to me to err in unduly pushing upward children who might fairly have been presented in a lower standard. Sometimes from over-confidence, oftener from the feeling that they were bound to produce scholars in every or almost every grade. This last impression is, I find from the "supplementary rules," more correct than I had previously supposed. It is now of course incumbent on every teacher to present a class as high as Standard III., and very desirable, for the sake of a full grant, to have some children who can pass in Standard IV. But still, whatever the penalty, it will in the long run be better to incur it than to mar the teaching of a whole school by attempting to build without a foundation. It is better, that is, if these be the only alternatives, to pass a whole 1st class in Standard III., even with a deduction of $\frac{1}{10}$ th from the whole grant, than to place half a dozen of the best scholars in the disheartening position of attempting, only to fail in the attempt, arithmetic and dictation which they know to be beyond their power. It is better, because it is sounder in itself and more honest towards the children. The reasons why they have not made more progress may or may not be beyond the teacher's control. In well organized schools of old standing this particular difficulty will seldom occur: the whole of the first class will be at or beyond

Principles of
classification.

Standard IV. The exceptional cases will be either *new schools* or very *fluctuating schools*, in which it may often be impossible to fulfil the condition, without inconveniently reducing the number of the first class—sometimes, for a single year, impossible to fulfil it at all. Even so, it may still be right and wise on general grounds to enforce a rigid rule which a teacher may think harsh in its application to himself. He may feel this a grievance, but it is better to lose by a rule than to lose by failures. The one is once for all, the other entails the necessity of continuing to push children year by year beyond their natural standard. The rule, which is intended to guard against indolent teaching, or unfair manœuvring under examination, can never be meant to encourage unsound professions of attainments not really reached. This was the greatest evil of the old style of teaching, and is the great temptation still of all inferior teachers. There can certainly be no intention of encouraging or rewarding it. The true influence of these rules is in impressing on teachers beforehand the necessity of reaching a certain standard; but, when it comes to classifying the children for examination, I should still say, as I have said all along, “place each child where he or she can probably pass, count no consequences, but let the examination list be an honest representation of the real state of the school, to the best of your judgment.” Any cases, which would not come under the form of classification prescribed by the supplementary rules, must imply some error in the arrangement of the school-classes. But these, I believe, would be very few.

14. I wish it were possible to allow children “presented” but not “passed,” or at least those who have failed in all subjects, to be again presented under the same standard. Practically, I suppose, this is impossible. But I shall be very much inclined in future to consider any large proportion of failures as indicating imperfect acquaintance on the part of the teacher with the real state of his school, and as therefore deserving of a further penalty, besides the loss of so many items in the examination grant. For nothing can be more injurious to a school than to have a large number of children in the anomalous position of having to look forward to examination in one group, because they have been “presented” in the next below it, but having also to be taught with another group, because practically they belong to it, having “failed” in examination on its subjects. The responsibility of avoiding this is thrown on masters and teachers; the only safe course is steadily to throw out of

the examination list altogether every child who is not likely to pass in the proper standard. This should be done, even if the child is about to leave; we have no right to saddle our neighbour's school with the anomaly which we should seek to avoid in our own.

15. Wherever I have had the opportunity, in colliery schools, I have inquired whether the Mines Regulation Act of 1860 has had any perceptible influence in raising the age of scholars' attendance, *i.e.*, in promoting the attendance of boys between 10 and 12. The answer, both from schoolmasters and from owners or viewers, has, I believe, invariably been in the negative. I believe the provisions of the Act are fairly carried out, but I am not aware of any instances of boys attending school and receiving the certificate required. Viewers would rather dispense with them altogether than have the trouble of looking after the certificates. It does not, however, I am sorry to say, follow that because they do not go down the pit they are therefore at school. Other employment, not within the scope of the Act, is found for them, so that nothing is commoner than to be assured on good authority on the one hand that there are no boys of that age in the pit, and to see on the other hand that there are hardly any of them in school. The following table gives the actual facts for 11 schools, selected as specimens. I make no comment, however, feeling by no means sure how far the results may be, in each case, accidental.

TABLE II.

COLLIERY SCHOOLS, 1861 and 1863.

No.	Name of School.	1863.		1861.		Rate of Increase (or Decrease) of Proportion of Boys over 10 Years of Age in 1863 over that in 1861.
		No. in Sch.	No. over 10.	No. in Sch.	No. over 10.	
1	Wearmouth Colliery -	250	94	294	36	Increase $\frac{25}{100}$ per cent.
2	Coundon National -	220	74	180	33	" $\frac{15}{100}$ "
3	Black Boy Colliery -	203	71	188	45	" $\frac{11}{100}$ "
4	Killingworth Colliery -	275	97	263	76	" $\frac{6}{100}$ "
5	Belmont Church -	131	44	137	39	" $\frac{5}{100}$ "
6	Shincliffe Parochial -	170	57	140	47	Neither increase nor decrease.
7	Sherburn Church -	202	57	148	42	Decrease $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent.
8	Wreckenton National -	143	40	180	51	" $\frac{2}{100}$ "
9	Hetton-le-Hole National -	263	61	202	53	" $\frac{3}{100}$ "
10	Newbottle, St. Matthew's -	131	24	157	40	" $\frac{7}{100}$ "
11	Lumley National -	169	46	180	61	" $\frac{7}{100}$ "
Total -		2,157	665	2,069	523	

Total increase = $(31-25)$ $\frac{6}{100}$ per cent.

16. I will now state, as simply and as briefly as I can, the actual effects of recent changes, so far as I can trace them in my short experience of their operation.

Neglect of
higher sub-
jects.

(a.) The first and most striking is the neglect of the higher subjects of instruction. A little geography is still taught in most schools, still less of grammar, and very often nothing of history. This was certain to be the case, especially at first; the pressure of the new requirements has concentrated the attention of teachers on elementary subjects, and classification by "Standards." To some extent there may soon be a reaction, but I do not expect, for some years to come, to see oral teaching of geography, grammar, or history resume anything like its former place.

The oral teaching might be dispensed with, or kept within narrow limits, without abandoning the subjects taught. Home lessons tested by written examinations might to a large extent take their place. But the subjects themselves cannot I am certain be spared, not only—indeed not so much—for the specific information to be conveyed, as for the purpose of drawing out the general intelligence of the children. Already, if I do not deceive myself, there is a difference; there is less spirit, less power of thought, less willingness to think. It is no doubt true that the inspection does not now put these powers to the test as it used to do. Still I think I am not mistaken in believing that there is already a change for the worse. For this there seems to be no remedy, till experience shows that children cannot do really well in anything, without being trained to think and to follow thought. I cannot take upon me to advise teachers or managers to devote time to these matters at the risk of losing part of their expected income; nor do I conceive that I have any right to recommend the infliction of a penalty, be the pretensions of the school what it may, for neglect of subjects not required as conditions of the grant.

Lower
classes.

17. (b.) Of the lower classes I should say, they are better drilled, better used to examination, and undoubtedly better "*crammed*." The performances of Standard I. have in many schools been very creditable. How far it will hereafter be found to serve as a real foundation remains to be seen. My impression is that most of the work of Standard I., indeed all except the reading, may be and sometimes is the work of a very short time. In Standard II. the work is respectable but not high; the reading and writing generally passable, while there are a good many failures in arithmetic. But if I am asked generally, without reference to the standard work, "have these classes decidedly improved?" I should say that in the best schools I do not perceive any essential change, and that what change there is is not in some respects for the better. I think there has only been

one case in which I have been struck by a decided improvement, and in that case there was at last inspection a great deficiency of books, which has now been supplied. On the other hand, in all but the best schools there is a tendency to curtail, sometimes to omit altogether, the religious instruction of the younger children; and I think also I can trace the effect of harder *driving* in details in their more jaded and less interested look, as though they liked school somewhat less than they used to do. I confess I shall not be reconciled by quicker advances in knowledge (supposing them to be attained) to the loss of what has always been one of the chief boasts of our system, the children's love of school and the moral influences grounded on that love.

18. (c.) Even in my short experience, the results of the examination have, in several instances, been seriously affected by an element not reducible to theory, viz., *weather*. The most striking instances have been at Alnwick girls' national school, at Lady Waterford's school at Ford, and the colliery school at Collierley. Rain in the first instance, and snow in the two latter, diminished by 25 or 30 per cent. the chances of the examination day. The *exact* number at Alnwick was, 22 absentees out of 79 on the list for examination.

19. (d.) I am speaking now of results not causes. Yet there is one cause already in partial operation which deserves to be noticed,—the reduction of the number of teachers. My experience so far is to this effect.

Reduction
of staff.

In not one of the *new* schools, except Workington, were any candidates for apprenticeship presented.

In each of the *three* schools in Darlington one pupil-teacher had retired from the service; in St. Cuthbert's there was another vacancy impending. Yet there were no candidates.

At Stockton Trinity, with an average attendance of 81 and no pupil-teacher, there was no candidate.

At Stockton industrial school, with two apprenticeships on the point of expiring, there was no candidate.

At Stockton St. Thomas' there was one male candidate, the master's brother.

At Barnard Castle there was a full supply of candidates to fill the three vacancies.

In the four boys' schools in Durham there was no vacancy. In each of the two practising schools connected with the female training college, there was one vacancy and a candidate to fill it,

At Jarrow there was no male and no qualified female candidate.

At Alnwick national boys' school, one pupil-teacher had retired, and another was useless and likely to be withdrawn: there was no candidate. In the girls' school, there was no vacancy.

In the Duke's school, the pupil-teacher was retiring; there was no candidate.

In the Corporation school, both apprenticeships were ended; there was no candidate.

The second master of Darlington St. Cuthbert has left, and I understand it is likely that the same thing will happen at Newcastle St. Andrew's. On the other hand second masters have been appointed at the Duke of Northumberland's school, Alnwick, and at Gateshead assistant masters (ex-pupil-teachers) at Alnwick national, Alnwick Corporation, Barnard Castle, and possibly in other places.

Disappearance of pupil-teachers.

20. On the whole, it seems that pupil-teachers are likely to disappear, or be reduced to a very small number, confined probably to a few town schools. There is no evidence as yet that they will be replaced to anything like the full extent by second or assistant masters. The causes are chiefly two, the increased scarcity of candidates, and the still greater scarcity of funds. It is in vain to tell managers that the pupil-teachers will pay for their stipend by the increase of the grant; the answer is conclusive: on the one hand it is more than doubtful whether the services even of a good pupil-teacher will increase the grant by 10*l*, which is equivalent to 25 children passing in all subjects, on the other hand, this is at least uncertain, and school committees are seldom in a position to incur certain liabilities on the strength of contingent, not to say improvable, income. A year or two hence it is possible that balance sheets may give more encouragement to financial ventures.

Supply of students.

21. Connected with this dearth of candidates for apprenticeship is the comparatively deficient supply of candidates for admission into the training schools. My present district furnished 10 male and 5 female candidates; the four counties 13 male and 12 female. One candidate, Jane Ellen Fairbairn, of Hendon (Sunderland), has, for the first time on the female side, secured for the district the honour of the highest place on the list.

Evening schools.

22. Evening schools are an important part of the present educational machinery. Their inspection is, however, diffi-

ult, and all the more so because they are chiefly found in towns, where the inspection is now fixed for the last quarter of the year, at the very beginning of the night school season. I hope to be able to visit some of them in February and March, reserving my report till the regular time of inspection. Up to the present time I have only seen one new night school, viz., Bellingham, and examined the eight scholars of another, viz., Mindrim. These are the only instances I have yet met with of evening meetings of country schools. That at Mindrim (now, I am sorry to say, discontinued) produced six or seven young men, shepherds, joiners, and so on, who seemed to be in earnest, and making some progress. That at Bellingham included 10 or 12 scholars, of very varied attainments; the master seemed to feel the labour too much for him.

Of the older night schools, Darlington St. Cuthbert's had been discontinued, though not unlikely to be resumed or replaced by one at Trinity; Durham Blue Coat was hardly equal to its former condition; that at Henderson's factory was only meeting once a week, and for boys alone; Newcastle, Castle Garth, was rather improved, but still feeble; Bishop Auckland I did not see. On the whole, the question of evening schools, as an important educational agency, cannot be said to have made much progress. I have heard, however, of several others projected, some of which may be in actual operation.

23. Let me here say a word on the much abused log-book. Very few teachers have yet learnt to value it as it deserves, or to use it so as to make it of value. The very few well-kept log-books that I have seen go far to satisfy me that, rightly used, it is not only a check on carelessness, but a most efficient help to an accurate teacher. I hope to find it, on my second visit, bearing its testimony to the fact that the head teacher of each school has, week by week, and month by month, "taken stock" of his classes, by that close review in detail of all their work, without which the most vigorous teaching may produce most disappointing results.

Log-book.

24. It would be premature to say much about the financial results of the Revised Code. My *data* are still so imperfect that I do not venture to submit any figures, or to estimate the average amount of loss under the Revised Code. The only point that seems to me clear is this, that there are only three classes of schools which can as a rule escape serious loss, viz., (1), infant schools without pupil-teachers; (2), schools with average attendance from 50 or 60 to 89, also

Financial results.

Effects on
schools.

without pupil-teachers; (3), schools under "registered" teachers who had no augmentation to lose.

25. There are four possible ways in which this loss of Government aid can be met. Either—

- (a) By increased subscriptions; or
- (b) By increased school pence; or
- (c) By reduction of staff; or
- (d) By reduction of salary.

I do not hear much of increased subscriptions. The few who are givers generally feel that they are doing their part and there is nothing in the present aspect of education to stir up those who have been apathetic.

An increase of school pence has been tried, with good results, in all the schools in Durham and elsewhere.

The reduction of the staff of pupil-teachers is proceeding rapidly.

The nominal salaries of teachers have nowhere, I believe, been reduced. The most hard pressed managers are endeavouring to avoid a retrenchment so fatal. In a large number of instances than I expected they have undertaken to make good the entire loss of augmentation. More frequently they have given the teacher so large an interest in the grants as to encourage him to hope to replace the whole or the greater part of his former income from Government. Unfortunately, from the very nature of the case, the lowest salaries are found in the poorest schools; and consequently it is those teachers who had least before who run the greatest risk of losing part of that little. Town schools, town teachers, town managers, can generally take care of themselves; it is on poorly paid country teachers and country managers, who are already making sacrifices beyond their means, that the loss is falling with real severity. Still, up to the present time, I have only heard of one school withdrawn from inspection.

CONCLUSION.

These are the present facts of my district. I wish I could draw from them encouragement or hope. Such as they are I leave them to speak for themselves.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. R. MONCREIFF.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. J. P. NORRIS, M.A., late Fellow of
Trinity College, Cambridge, on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND
SCHOOLS inspected in the Counties of CHESTER, SALOP,
STAFFORD, and KENT.

MY LORDS,

Beckenham, Kent, January 1864.

THE report which I have the honour to present to your Lordships, for the year ending 31st August 1863, is based upon two distinct groups of schools. During the earlier six months of that year I was occupied among the schools of my former district,—Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, during the latter six months in those of my new district, comprising two-thirds of the area and six-sevenths of the population of the county of Kent.*

Comparison
of two
districts.

It was with much interest that I entered on this new field of work. After 14 years' experience of the schools of those north-midland counties, I was curious to observe and compare the educational features of this south-eastern corner of England.

Outwardly the two districts presented as great a contrast as could well be imagined. One almost entirely inland, the other having an extended coast line; coal and red sandstone colouring the former, chalk and alluvial gravels characterizing the latter; those northern provinces spreading into plains of tillage and pasture or rising into bold moorland hills; Kent a series of gentler undulations; there a surface half covered with mines and manufactures, here a garden of fruit trees, coppice wood, and hop grounds. So with the people, those northerners had a rough independent character and a shrewd mother-wit of their own; these southrons are fast losing all originality under the nearer influences of London. In one respect only are the districts alike, in each the town and country populations are about equally balanced, only *there* it is the coalfields with their manufactures of iron, pottery, silk, and cotton, that attract the dense population; here it is the sea-board with its great arsenals of Woolwich and Chatham, and the cluster of watering-places on the eastern coast.

Geographi-
cal contrast.

With so many geographical differences it might have been expected that the schools of the one district would prove to be very unlike the schools of the other. And yet, after visiting more than a hundred of these Kent schools, I

Educational
similarity.

* My new district is equal in area to one-third, in population to two-fifths, of my old district.

find but few essential features by which I can distinguish them as a group from the schools of my old district. Here, as there, I find success depending far more on the good sense of the managers and teachers than on the local circumstances that surround them. So far as these latter are concerned, the difficulties here are much the same as there. The schools which are near the great dockyards and arsenal of the Thames and Medway, have to compete (though perhaps to a less degree) with the same incessant demand for children's labour that keeps down the age of scholars in the iron and coal districts of Staffordshire.* The school attendance at Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, and Folkestone fluctuates as irregularly as it used to do in the group of towns that make up the new borough of Birkenhead; the schools of Canterbury and Maidstone pair off very equally with those of Chester and Shrewsbury; Faversham with its brick fields and admirable district school reminds me of Burton-on-Trent; in the rural districts of Kent the heavy culture and fruit picking empty the schools in the summer months, as inevitably as the seed times and harvests of the Cheshire and Shropshire plains. Here, as there, I am troubled by the parents' apathy, and the insufficiency of subscription. Here, as there, a successful school is surely found wherever a cheerful sensible clergyman carries his parish along with him in the work of education.

Statistically I find the two districts running parallel with each other. In my late district I computed that there was a church school† to every 2,440 of the population; in my present district there is one to every 2,499. Of the 63 church schools† of those three counties, 425 were in receipt of annual grants when I left the district, *i.e.*, 65 per cent. Of the 250 church schools comprised in my present district 154 receive annual grants, *i.e.*, 62 per cent.‡

Slight superiority of Kent schools.

As to the efficiency of the schools of the two districts to the advantage, so far as I have gone, appears to be somewhat on the side of Kent. In my general report for 1861 I stated that of the church schools receiving annual grants:

* See the statistics of the ten schools under inspection in the Medway group of towns in the Appendix, illustrating most forcibly the difficulties with which they have to contend.

† By "school," I mean throughout this report an institution comprising one or more departments.

‡ In the list of pupil-teachers who "passed for admission into normal schools" last December, I observe 24 from my new district, and 72 from my old. This large number from my old district—exceeding by 12 the number who gained the Queen's scholarships in December 1862—seems to show that our pupil-teachers are by no means forsaking their career as teachers.

Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, I marked "one-fourth as decidedly *good*, more than one-half as *fair*, and "the remainder, less than one-fourth, as *moderate*." Of the 100 schools that I have examined in Kent, I find from my memoranda that 34 per cent., or about one-third, were marked *good* or *very good*; 48 per cent., about one-half, were marked *fair* or *very fair*, and 18 per cent. *unsatisfactory*. This somewhat larger proportion of good schools in Kent I ascribe to three principal causes:

1. In those northern counties the dialect and pronunciation. Its causes. of the people present greater difficulty to the teacher than in Kent.

2. The schools of the mining and manufacturing districts of north and south Staffordshire lose their children at an earlier age than those of any other part of England with which I am acquainted. Kent, in this respect, is on a level with the rest of England, 30 per cent. of the school children being 10 years old and upwards; whereas in my former district the proportion was only 25 per cent.*

3. Wherever I have gone in the diocese of Canterbury, I have found evidence of the benefit resulting to church education from the very efficient scheme of biennial inspection, carried on during the last 13 years under the auspices of the Diocesan Board, by their inspector, the Rev. B. F. Smith.

These three favouring circumstances would doubtless give the Kent schools a more decided superiority over those of my former district, were it not that in certain other respects those three northern counties have an advantage over Kent. I had *there*, under my inspection, three distinct classes of schools, which *here*, in my Kent list, are wanting.

Three classes of school wanting in Kent.

1. Half-time schools.

2. Schools supported by proprietors of great works.

3. Estate schools.

Schools of the first class, *i.e.*, schools where the *regular attendance of half-timers until the completion of their 13th year* is required by law, can of course only exist where the Factory Acts are in force, namely, in connexion with spinning or weaving mills. The benefit of these wise provisions is most evident in the great towns of the cotton and silk trade, and might be largely increased by a few very simple amendments of the law. It should be required, and it might *now* be most fairly required, that all schools

1. "Half-time schools."

* I am assuming that the proportion of infant schools—a most important element in these calculations—is about the same for the two districts.

fulfilling the purposes of the act should be under Government inspection, that the surgeon's certificate of age should be superseded by a certificate of registration, and lastly, not only attendance at school for certain hours, but also a certificate of having "passed" in the fourth or fifth or sixth standard of the Revised Code should be required. With such amendments it is confessed on all hands by those competent to form an opinion that the benefit of these acts would be very considerably increased, and their evasion rendered far less possible. The application of some similar enactment to the Potteries has been frequently urged in my reports to your Lordships, and has been recently recommended by the Children's Employment Commissioners of 1862. If parliament legislate on this subject, it is to be hoped that the very moderate recommendations of the Commissioners may be adopted in their entirety, and that the matter may not be compromised, as was the case in the *Mines Act of 1860*, which, so far as its educational provisions are concerned, *has been a complete failure in the mining districts of Staffordshire and Shropshire.*

2. "Schools in connexion with great works."

The second class of schools which I find wanting in Kent* consists of schools established and supported in connexion with great works. I well remember the impression left on my mind by my first visit (just 14 years ago) to the magnificent group of schools erected, at an expense of nearly 5,000*l.*, by the Messrs. Chance, at their glassworks near Birmingham, for the benefit of their workpeople; and how, two years later, the late Mr. William Chance, saying that he had a pleasant surprise for me, took me to their chemical works, where I found a second group of schools, almost as expensive, just completed. It is the glory of Staffordshire that it can show so many establishments of this kind, testifying to a most enlightened interest in the welfare of their workpeople on the part of many of the leading manufacturers on iron and coal masters of the county. Messrs. Bagnalls, the British Iron Company, Mr. Foster, Messrs. Cochrane, and the Messrs. Barkers, in South Staffordshire,—and in the north the late Mr. Kinnersley at Kids Grove, Lord Granville at Shelton, the late Mr. Minton at Hartshill, and the Messrs. Philips at Tean, have all established and undertaken the support of schools of this description; and my reports from year to year have borne witness to the very high standard

* The dockyard schools at Chatham, Deptford, Sheerness, and Woolwich are supported by Government, and fall under my colleague Dr. Woolley's inspection.

of efficiency attained by these schools almost without exception.

In Cheshire the admirable group of schools maintained by the London and North-western Railway Company at Crewe, and Lord Vernon's no less excellent schools at his Poynton collieries, are specimens of the same class; and in Shropshire the Coalbrookdale Company with yet greater munificence have built and support five distinct schools under five certificated teachers.

The third class of schools, which distinguish Cheshire so honourably, and which were not wanting in Staffordshire and Shropshire, consists of schools established and supported by large landed proprietors for the children of their tenantry.

3. "Estate schools."

In my annual reports to your Lordships the following schools of this description have almost uniformly appeared in the very first rank of rural schools:—

Acton school, established in 1845 by the late Mrs. Tomkinson of Dorfold; a model school in all respects.

Lawton school, established more than 30 years ago by Mrs. Lawton; admirably successful in training domestic servants, until 1840, when its management passed into other hands.

Tilstone school, maintained by J. Tollemache, Esq., M.P.

Bickley, by the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Rostherne, with its rural half-time scheme for farm work, by Lord Egerton of Tatton.

Alderley girls' school, by Lady Stanley of Alderley.

Capesthorpe and Siddington school, established by the late E. D.

Davenport, Esq., and maintained by A. H. Davenport, Esq., in great efficiency, for the benefit of his tenantry.

Oulton girls' and infants' schools, by Lady Grey Egerton.

Crewe Green, by Lord Crewe.

Arley middle school, by R. Warburton, Esq.

These are all Cheshire schools. In Staffordshire the best of this kind under inspection are—

Lord Hatherton's at Penkridge and Cannock.

Mr. Watts Russell's at Ham.

Sir Oswald Moseley's girls' school at Rolleston; and

Lord Calthorpe's at Perry.

In Shropshire the Lilleshall school, supported by the Duke of Sutherland, has always occupied a high place in my reports; it is on a level with the best rural schools of the three counties.

To compare with these seventeen "estate schools" of my old district, I have none of a like kind under my inspection in Kent, unless it be Lord Kingsdown's at Teston.

It may be said, therefore, generally, that my former district possessed three distinct kinds of elementary schools—half-time schools, works' schools, estates' schools—which are

not to be found among the schools under my inspection in Kent.

Prize
schemes.

In one other respect also my former district had the advantage over my present district,—in its prize schemes. These prize schemes (in the 13th year of their operation) in North and South Staffordshire and in Shropshire, are now placed on a permanent footing, being administered by their local officers, and having a paid examiner. About 500*l.*, subscribed by the iron and coal masters and manufacturers, are annually awarded to the most successful candidates, the conditions being two years' regular attendance at a school under inspection, having completed their 11th year of age, and testimonials of good character. The total number thus qualified in the three districts last year was about 1,800, and of these the select number examined was 725. 212 received guinea Bibles; and 65, having received the Bibles in previous years, won the 3*l.* prize (given in money). These adult education societies established in North and South Staffordshire now undertake the examination of the "old scholars" who used to be included in our prize schemes. Our great difficulty from the first has been how to prevent the prizes going to the children of small tradespeople, or clerks, or the like, who could afford to remain at school longer than the children of colliers, potters, and labourers. Up to the last year it was thought best not to attempt the almost hopeless task of drawing a line of demarcation between those who might and those who might not compete; and the subscribers were content that about half their money found its way to the class for whose encouragement it was specially intended. Since the publication of the Revised Code it has been ruled in South Staffordshire that those candidates only shall be eligible for prizes on whose account grants might be claimed under Article 4 of the Code—those, namely (to adopt your Lordship's definition),* "*who belong to the labouring class in the literal sense of the words, i.e., persons who live by their own manual labour only, and who do not employ capital in hiring the labour of others.*" This definition is interpreted to include policemen, but to exclude clerks; to include "shopkeepers who have petty stocks, and employ no one but members of their own family," and to exclude any one who employs a servant or journeyman in his business.

Night-
schools;

The subject of prize schemes leads me to that of *night*

* Circular letter to Her Majesty's Inspectors, on Article 4, R. C., dated 1st December 1863.

schools. I am persuaded that we shall fail to raise night schools into the position which your Lordships wish to see them occupy without the sort of stimulus afforded by prize schemes.

I do not know what the experience of my colleagues may be, but in my own district the examination of night schools is the most disappointing part of the administration of the Revised Code of Minutes. It was your Lordships' hope that henceforth a night school might be the rule, not the exception, in connexion with a day school. That this is far from being the case in this district may be seen in the fact that of 50 schools examined by me thus far under the Revised Code, only 11 had night schools.

Of these 11 night schools four were in country parishes and seven were in towns. Their aggregate attendance did not exceed 165—15 at each on an average.

Of the four country night schools *one* was assembled for me at 4 p.m., after the dismissal of the day scholars. In the other three parishes the night scholars could not meet except in the evening; and as there was no lodging for me, their examination was impossible, and the managers lost the grant on examination. I mention this to show the difficulty under which we labour in administering this part of the Revised Code. Of the seven town night schools I visited five in the evening, spending the night in the place for the purpose. The managers of the sixth were able to induce seven of their scholars to present themselves for examination in the dinner hour. The seventh was examined by my assistant, Mr. Emmerson, in the evening.

Now from this experience two things are, I think, self-evident.

peculiar
difficulties
connected
with them;

1st.—That school managers find it very difficult to maintain the attendance at night schools; and

2nd.—That their examination presents very serious difficulties to the inspector.

Now it seems to me that both these difficulties may be met, and can alone be met, by a well-organized prize scheme.

might be
partly met
by a prize
scheme.

The difficulty of inducing the youths of a parish to attend a night school twice or thrice a week during the winter months would certainly be lessened if the managers were able to hold out a reasonable hope that one in five, say, of those who so attended would win a prize of 20s. value—books, or a microscope, or a box of tools, or the like—to be presented to him at a public meeting.

And the difficulty of examining these night scholars for

grants, under the Revised Code, would be much lessened if we could, by the inducement of such a prize scheme, assemble them on a Saturday afternoon, or, if that were found difficult, on some evening, *for collective examination at central places.*

At present I hold a collective examination of pupil-teachers about once a month, on a Saturday, in 10 central places in my district. The pupil-teachers finish their work about two o'clock p.m.; it would add but little to my labour to give two more hours to an examination of night scholars, who would possibly find Saturday afternoon a convenient time, and the place of examination would be of course as accessible to them as to the pupil-teachers.*

It would be desirable, for reasons well known to all who have to do with night schools, to examine them in two separate groups, the boys in one room competing for one set of prizes, the men in another room competing for another set of prizes. The work would be on paper, and the papers, together with my reading marks, would, besides enabling me to award the prizes, also serve as a basis whereon to calculate the examination grant payable to each school. None should be admitted to examination who had not attended at least 24 evening meetings of the school. In all probability every scholar able to compete for these prizes would bring a grant of 5s. to his school, and the managers of each school would find it well worth their while to subscribe, say 1l., out of the grant so obtained to the prize fund. To the prize fund thus obtained, many of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county would gladly add their 5l. or 10l. annually, as they did in Staffordshire.

With such "*results*" of the work done in each night school, and with a report from the inspector that he had seen the registers and log book, and questioned the teachers on his methods. I apprehend your Lordships would waive the requirement that the night school should be actually *inspected* in places where this would involve much inconvenience.

No one can estimate more highly than I do the importance of *inspection*, as well as *examination* of *day schools*. In day schools the discipline, method of government, organi-

* Since writing the above I proposed, that the hundred night scholars who were to be examined in Maidstone should meet me on Saturday afternoon. I was told that not more than five would be able to do so. On Friday evening they said they could all attend at one central school-room. In the month of June (when the inspection of the Maidstone day schools takes place) no night scholar, I was informed, would be forthcoming.

ization, are of paramount importance. In night schools it is not so. It is not *education* but *instruction* only in certain specific subjects that is there aimed at. The enforcement of any exact method or discipline would often defeat the purpose of the institution. So long as the individual scholars make progress in their studies it really matters not much how this is effected. In the best night schools, class-teaching is often abandoned, and the teacher prefers to keep his scholars at work individually, going from one to the other with such help and direction as each may need. The *inspection* of such a school, as distinct from the examination of results, is clearly of not much value.

One great advantage attending the *collective* examination of night scholars would be that it would render it possible to comply with the universal desire of managers that their night scholars should be examined during the winter session of the school. Unless the night school examination be detached in the way proposed from the inspection of the day school, this desire could not, of course be complied with in the case of schools inspected in the summer months. But without the stimulus of a prize scheme I much doubt whether we shall accomplish this *collective* assembling of night scholars.

As this has been my first experience of the operation of the kind of examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, prescribed by the Revised Code, I have analysed the results obtained from 68 school departments situated in 36 separate places. I find that of 4,120 children "presented" on the schedules,—

Analysis of
"results" in
reading,
writing, and
arithmetic.

331	failed to appear,
1,965	passed in all three subjects,
957	„ reading and writing,
149	„ reading and arithmetic,
109	„ writing and arithmetic,
230	„ reading only,
157	„ writing only,
44	„ arithmetic only,
178	failed altogether.

4,120

Thus it appears (deducting the 331 absentees) that of 3,789 examined, more than one-half passed in all three subjects, a satisfactory result ;

3,301	passed in reading,
3,188	„ writing,
2,267	„ arithmetic.

On the 3,789 who were examined, the managers obtained

an average grant of 6s. 2d. a head, or rather more than three-fourths of the maximum. On the total number "presented" (4,120) they obtained about 5s. 7d. a head, or seven-tenths of the maximum.

I find also that the number "presented" is about 90 per cent. of the average attendance.

Paramount
importance
of moral
results.

That this examination of individual children, the younger as well as the elder, in the three necessary rudiments of all school work,—reading, writing, and ciphering,—is having a most wholesome effect on the work of the teacher throughout my district is very evident. But the prominence given to this, the lowest, though it may be the most indispensable department of the teacher's work—by the money value which has been attached to it, renders it more than ever incumbent on school managers to impress on those to whom we commit the children of our parishes that there are other "results" of a far higher value for which we hold them responsible.

The real "*results*" by which the teacher's work is to be measured are to be found, not in statistics of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but in the after conduct of their scholars.

There are two ways of teaching even these lowest rudiments—one dry and mechanical, the other active and exciting. Two teachers in two adjoining parishes may "pass" an equal proportion of their children, and may win equal grants of the public money, and yet one may have done nothing more for his children than give them these mere tools of learning, to be used as chance or caprice may direct, for good or for evil, in their after life; while the other, alongside of these elementary lessons, may have awakened, and to some extent informed, the reasoning powers; may have touched and quickened the affections; may have not only stored the memory with pleasant words and useful facts, but also given to the mind some taste of pure and noble thoughts, to the heart some feeling of kindly, unselfish emotions.

Herein lies the secret of the wide difference between the conduct in after life of the scholars of one school and of those of another. It would be difficult to over-estimate the service which many masters and mistresses with whom I am acquainted are rendering to the country, sending forth every year intelligent, conscientious boys and girls to strengthen the heart of the nation.

Without for one moment meaning that it would be practicable to make your Lordships' grants depend on such

"results" as these, I am very anxious that all who have to do with schools should steadily bear it in mind that it is on their good or bad success in the training of their children's characters that the merit of the teachers' work really depends; and that we inspectors, in our award of praise or blame, wish emphatically to take this view of their responsibilities. I have in previous reports endeavoured to bring before your Lordships' attention some of these moral results of our schools' work. In my report for the year 1861, I published some facts connected with the after conduct of girls who had left some of our best parish schools, which I regard as perhaps the most valuable testimony that I have ever been able to bear to the worth of our annual-grant schools. The bearing of such facts on the question of the supply of domestic servants—whether it is promoted or hindered by our education—is evident. In further illustration of this subject I will conclude my report by giving some notes of the career of "old scholars" furnished me by the teachers and managers of two or three schools in my former district.

"Old
scholars."

The following list of 30 girls who were educated in one of the best parish schools of Shropshire, and who have all had at least five years' trial in service, may be taken as a sample of what many schools could have furnished:

E.N. Upper housemaid for several years in good families; much respected.

K.S. Nursery maid at Lady — for several years; *very good character*.

A.B. For many years with Mrs. —, and then kitchen maid in a gentleman's family; *excellent character*.

S.B. Schoolroom maid for several years at Lady —; *much valued*.

E.P. Ladies' maid; *left school 1853; very steady*.

S.P. First assistant in the infant department; then nursery maid, now ladies' maid; *very good and steady*.

E.P. In the kitchen; about to be married to a respectable carpenter.

M.P. and A.P. Both in service and well conducted.

E.W. *left school 1859; kitchen maid ever since in the same place*.

S.C. *Left school 1853; has been in service ever since; very steady and good*.

S.T. *In the kitchen in very good families; left school 1853*.

M.T. *In kitchen several years in the same family*.

A.H. *Married*.

L.D. *Laundry maid*.

E.W. *Housemaid in a gentleman's family; very good*.

E.L. *Well married at Wolverhampton*.

E.L. *Most valuable servant for many years*.

M.L. *Very well married at Halifax*.

H.L. *Very steady; good servant; laundry maid*.

E.L. *At home nursing her mother; very steady*.

M.H. *Very good servant in the nursery since 1855*.

M.D. *Very good; married in 1863*.

A.R. *Cook; very steady*.

A.C. Married a gardener.

M.R. *Excellent* housemaid from 1855 to 1863; now nurse.

S.A.H. Very good; housemaid.

A.R. Cook; very steady.

M.A.H. Left school 1858; *very* good girl in all her places.

F.J. Housemaid; good.

C.T. Assistant with the infants, and then housemaid; *very* good.

The following list of "old scholars" from the boys' school of the same parish may be interesting to those who complain that no career is open to the sons of agricultural labourers in England:

The following are all of them sons of Labourers.

G.C. Carpenter at Stafford; an excellent youth; married and settled; comes to his old home occasionally on a Sunday; forward in Euclid while at school.

A.C. Carpenter at Wolverhampton; bears an excellent character for steadiness.

J.H. At Stoke; an engineer; a good and religious youth.

G.W. At service in London; excellent character. (One of the Euclid class at school.)

T.N. Carpenter and sawyer; (headman in choir).

C.T. Carpenter and Sunday school teacher.

B.W. Groom and gardener; (bass in choir).

D.T. Under stationmaster at Bedford, at 60*l.* per annum; age 22; got it by examination.

W.H., D.J., J.T. Certificated schoolmasters in charge of schools.

S.D. At the Cape under the Bishop of Cape Town, in charge of a whole district as schoolmaster and lay-missionary; preparing for holy orders.

T.R. Excellent in character; now our groom.

W.L. Collecting agent for L. & N.-W. Railway at Ludlow.

C.L. Guard, I think on the South Wales Railway.

T.L. Foreman in goods warehouse, Hereford.

E.L. Copying clerk at Shrewsbury station; (was a pupil-teacher for two years).

R.H. Ticket collector at W——; a most thoroughly good and well-educated young man.

F.T. Guard on the L. & N.-W. Railway; only 20; was remarkable for his proficiency in Euclid and arithmetic at school; he won his advancement by examination.

H.T. Is living at Manchester as carpenter with excellent wages; a good fellow.

T.T. Butcher, doing well at Lilleshall.

W.B. At Woolwich; engineer with 2*l.* a week; (has married a captain's daughter).

S.H. Rapidly promoted in his regiment (Fusileer Guards); come to be serjeants in two years.

M.H. In post office in London; excellent conduct; married.

T.B., E.P. In Liverpool; carpenters; doing very well.

D.M'C. I have heard he owns and farms land in America.

It will be noticed how widely scattered these labourers' children have been over the country, in spite of settlement laws.

The following sketch of the career of the son of a forger

labourer is sent me by the master of a school in North Staffordshire :—

A— W—, the son of a plate roller, had attended the — school for a few years, when he was taken at an early age to work with his father, rendering him great assistance. The father, a great drunkard, often left A— and his brother to do his work, frequently for a whole turn, while he was either at the public house drinking, or lying at home in a state of intoxication. A— having a great desire to learn, prevailed upon his father to permit him to again attend school.

Rejoicing, he presented himself for admission, and by his diligence and earnestness fully repaid the master for all the care he bestowed upon him. He subsequently carried off the only prize for which he was able to contend, taking a high place on the prize list. While preparing for his examination, he was frequently called upon to work all night for his father, who was away on one of his drinking bouts. This was hard work for the lad, at school by day and work at night; but so earnest was he that he would attend school, having had but two or three hours' rest. Soon after winning his prize, against great competition, he was called upon to leave school for the forge, and as he was not comfortable with his father, on account of his drinking habits, he went to his uncle's, and by him was placed to check the time and work of his workmen. His course from that period has been upwards, and he is now at the age of 21 manager of the entire works, and part proprietor.

In conclusion, I will give entire the letter of two other schoolmasters whom I asked about the career of their old scholars, *limiting them to sons of labourers.*

REV. SIR,

1st February 1864.

IN accordance with your desire I send you a very brief outline of the career of several boys whom I can think of just at this moment; they are the sons of labourers and have been educated here. One entered at about 14 years of age into the grain department of one of the breweries in this town. He was punctual and attentive to his duties; he studied the qualities of barleys and malt, and eventually he was apprenticed to the firm as a brewer. He is now getting a liberal and progressive salary, and probably at the termination of his apprenticeship his services will be worth from 400*l.* to 500*l.* a year.

Another left me rather young (but attended the night school); engaged at a brewery, first to deal out the allowance, next to mark and take the number of casks, then to keep books, and now he has received a very important appointment from the same firm as manager of ale stores in Dublin.

Next are two brothers who were engaged from school at the railway station. Their good conduct and business habits attracted the attention of a firm in this town. Now one is a ledger clerk there, and the other who is young holds a more subordinate office.

Another boy in whom I took great interest is the principal clerk in a small brewery here; and every confidence is placed in him by his master.

These have been placed in their respective positions through my recommendation, and I am not aware of more than one instance where a boy has failed to meet the expectations of his employers. He was led in error by crafty companions who sought his ruin, and after some time he enlisted as a soldier, and I believe he was killed in India.

I could give you many instances of boys similarly situated as the above (perhaps twenty). Most of them are receiving a greater salary than I am. I come frequently in contact with them; they always meet

me with a smiling face and a respectful nod of recognition. They seem grateful, I feel thankful. Often they come to me for advice, and I am always proud to give it, and perhaps you will not charge me with egotism when I tell you that I believe I have the same power over, and more influence with them now than I had when they were boys and seated on a bench in the school-room.

Rev. J. P. Norris,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C.

The following is the account of "old scholars" sent me from the second school:—

J.M. Began with farm service, and has been porter between two and three years at Wolverhampton.

G.M. Began in farm service; saved a little money, and took a small farm on which he prospered. Lord W. was so pleased with his intelligence and industry, that he offered him the farm he is now on of 160 acres.

S.M. Began with farm service; he went out to India with Sir S. T., who at his death left him a small legacy; now he farms, and keeps the Hotel at Worsley, in Lancashire.

T.M. Began with farm service; he is now a roller, and gets 50s. a week in the Mersey Steel Company.

All four brothers, the sons of one of our poorest of cottagers.

G.E. A poor deformed boy; mother dead; his father was afraid of sending him to school, fearing that the boys might seriously injure him in their games by running against him, &c. On leaving school he entered the service of the London and North-western Railway Company, and is now after eight years receiving a salary as clerk of 65*l.* a year; his employer lately told me how much he valued him, and that if I had another clerk like him, to send him at once.

G.W. Began as errand boy to a draper, Nantwich; next lived between four and five years at D—— as groom; now coachman to a gentleman, with whom he has lived three years; he has also shares in a lead mine.

T.G. In his 15th year in Mr. M.'s office; he has been stipendiary secretary to the provident club in our village 12 years, and collector of the vicarial tithes between four and five; he is highly respected by all in the neighbourhood.

J.P. Served his apprenticeship to a carpenter in Nantwich, and has risen to be the head carpenter at D—— Hall.

P.B. Began as usher at C—— Hall, and to assist the house carpenter, who took a liking to the lad for his quickness and intelligence, and partly taught him his trade; on leaving C—— Hall he apprenticed himself for two years to a carpenter; he has married his master's daughter, and doing very well in life.

J.W. Began with farm service, and has kept for the last five years a large country shop near Malpas for ironmongery, drapery, and grocery.

G.C. Began in farm service; he has been for the last six years porter on the London and North-western Railway; and when last over here, he had the promise of promotion to a guard.

J. and J.M. Both began in farm service; John is a porter, at the Mold Railway Station with 18*s.* a week; Joseph has 1*l.* a week in Mr. F.'s steam mills, Chester. I am proud to add, that the boys take great care of their widowed mother.

T.B. Two years as office boy to Mr. B——, solicitor, at 5*s.* per week; rose to 10*s.*, and has been four years clerk, stipend for the last year 65*l.*

J.B. Began in farm service; now keeps a draper and grocer's shop near Peckferton.

S.B. Began in service; obtained a situation at a guinea a week, in the telegraph office, and now keeps seven cows in Birmingham.

R.P. Began as page; rose to be valet to a travelling gentleman, and is now in his 5th year butler at M—— Manor House.

J.W. Began in service; has now risen to be a farmer.

J.H. Began in farm service at 30s. a year; afterwards with Mr. B—— the solicitor; rose from 3s. to 20s. a week; last year he had 70l. with the promise of another rise in stipend; he has been in Mr. B——'s office 13 years.

W.B. Began in farm service; he has been about seven years pointsman at Birmingham, at 1l. a week.

G.F. Apprenticed to a carpenter, and now carries on a large business as provision dealer.

H.G. An orphan boy from Suffolk; brought over to Acton for his education by the Rev. ——; apprenticed to a carpenter; married his master's niece. The whole business and premises are given up to him.

T.G. Our village shoemaker; employs two men, and an apprentice.

E.W. Began as helper in the stables and gardens at D——; apprenticed pupil-teacher; obtained a 1st class Queen's scholarship, a certificate, and is now a master of one of the London schools.

T.P. Began in farm service at 2l. a year, rose to be wagoner at 12l.; got on as fireman, &c. at Crewe, and now an engine driver at 4s. per day.

(Signed) W. A.

I call attention to the above as illustrating the "results" of our school training; and believing that evidence of this kind is far more valuable than the statistics on which we are too much in the habit of relying when forming an estimate of the value of education.

Nor can I better conclude my last report on a group of schools amongst which I have spent 14 very happy years than by testifying, however imperfectly, to the success with which the teachers are discharging that part of their responsibilities which—lying, as it does, beyond the immediate notice of managers or examiners—must be fulfilled, if at all, in a spirit of faith and for conscience sake.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. P. NORRIS.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

Kind of School.	Name of School (Infants' Schools are left out of account).	Number of Children on the Books, aged											Who have been in the School						Admitted in last 12 Months. (B.)	Left in last 12 Months. (C.)	No. who have at- tended at all dur- ing the Year. (D.)	Highest Weekly Ave- rage in past Year.	Lowest Weekly Ave- rage in past Year.	Average Attendance for past Year.	Present ordinary At- tendance.	
		Under Years.	Between four and five.	Between five and six.	Between six and seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Over fourteen. and fourteen.	Total.	Less than One Year. (A.)	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.								Five Years and over.
Boys	Strood	—	—	5	10	9	15	13	12	16	5	4	—	89	36	21	14	8	10	56	166	109	70	82	85	
"	St. John's N.S., Chatham	—	—	—	18	27	19	20	12	14	4	1	116	38	28	14	11	16	12	96	228	119	67	90	84	
"	St. Nicholas, Rochester	—	—	—	5	20	28	25	16	14	13	1	115	36	32	19	16	9	3	45	221	94	63	82	87	
"	St. Paul's N.S., Chatham	—	—	—	17	17	25	15	14	15	4	2	128	74	43	23	20	—	—	121	261	109	68	93	78	
"	St. Peter's, Rochester	—	2	6	10	16	22	16	14	14	4	—	104	51	43	10	—	—	—	123	191	95	60	80	82	
"	Parochial S., Chatham	—	—	6	9	20	18	30	24	18	4	—	114	45	53	11	1	3	99	217	105	46	90	93	93	
"	St. Margaret's, Rochester	—	—	—	9	18	21	17	10	12	3	—	102	55	14	12	5	6	94	182	85	49	72	71	71	
"	Luton	—	—	—	25	16	15	14	16	13	3	—	130	60	22	21	11	6	102	94	199	91	41	77	81	
"	Brompton	—	7	13	19	30	28	26	30	24	6	—	188	89	49	10	14	13	13	141	354	175	136	138	130	
"	New Brompton	—	—	1	8	15	24	20	15	16	4	2	111	70	41	—	—	—	96	187	298	130	80	99	85	
	Total boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,197	554	314	131	86	67	42	973	1,017	—	—	—	—	
Girls	Strood	—	—	5	27	9	13	14	14	9	10	2	105	23	16	14	17	21	14	79	146	74	36	67	84	
"	St. John's N.S., Chatham	—	4	9	15	12	18	11	12	9	4	2	107	73	16	4	3	5	4	110	221	104	50	68	60	
"	St. Nicholas, Rochester	—	—	—	24	14	15	14	5	4	3	8	110	29	21	18	19	11	12	40	27	139	89	59	72	80
"	St. Paul's N.S., Chatham	—	21	17	28	25	10	14	5	4	3	—	140	75	4	25	36	—	—	152	317	143	47	102	72	72
"	St. Peter's, Rochester	—	11	31	25	17	19	20	24	14	19	8	206	117	83	6	—	—	—	156	352	163	93	142	144	
"	Parochial S., Chatham	—	9	16	20	24	20	6	8	2	1	3	120	65	44	10	11	—	—	117	247	122	41	92	90	90
"	St. Margaret's, Rochester	—	3	16	14	24	19	12	11	5	2	—	98	43	13	14	14	2	7	61	153	74	38	56	48	
"	Luton	—	9	12	8	18	10	14	9	11	10	7	115	60	16	11	11	2	12	102	95	90	29	66	54	
"	Brompton	—	9	17	10	6	9	6	10	5	7	4	92	36	18	9	12	11	6	53	155	90	53	70	76	
"	New Brompton	—	11	17	25	14	6	7	7	9	2	4	121	103	18	—	—	—	239	186	347	125	45	95	94	94
	Total girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,214	627	249	114	123	57	55	1,109	908	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand total	68	106	149	295	341	355	328	279	226	146	96	2,411	1,181	563	245	209	124	97	2,072	4,489	2,186	1,276	1,753	1,698	
	Per cent. -	3	4	6	12	14	15	14	12	9	6	4	100	49	23	10	9	5	4	86	186	91	49	73	70	

N.B. The following instructive inferences may be drawn from the above figures:—

1. From column A, — that of the children found at school by the inspector, *one-half* have been less than a year at school.
2. From columns B, C, D, — that the mean length of stay at school is only 2½ years.
3. From column D, — that for every 100 found by the inspector, there are 86 (come and gone during the year) whom he never sees.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the REV. C. J. ROBINSON, M.A., on the CHURCH
OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the Counties
of BEDS, BUCKS, CAMBRIDGE, HERTS, HUNTS, and
WILTS.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships my report for the year ending 31st August 1863.

During the first six months of that period I assisted in the inspection of elementary schools in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, Huntingdon, and Wilts. In the month of March I took charge of the district allotted to me by direction of your Lordships, under the regulations of the Revised Code, comprising the counties of Hertford and Buckingham.

The schools under inspection in this district are situated in the midst of a population engaged, for the most part, in agricultural pursuits, whilst over a large portion of Hertfordshire, and in a smaller section of Buckinghamshire, straw plaiting is the constant employment of the labouring class, especially of females, from a very tender age, and in a part of the district, lying chiefly in the latter county, the manufacture of lace, though gradually diminishing, is still carried on. The same conditions of labour, varied in a few instances by paper mills, silk mills, or other manufactories demanding the employment of young hands, more or less affect the towns of the district, of which only eight are found with a population exceeding 5,000.

The 22 schools, comprising 36 departments, inspected by me in Wiltshire during the past year, were in receipt of annual grants, but 17 schools in the five counties first mentioned were visited for purposes of simple inspection. The latter, together with many others similarly circumstanced, had been previously inspected by me in former years, and presented the same general features which I had observed on other occasions. As a general rule, their condition is indifferent, and among them examples of utter inefficiency are to be met with. In some cases the teachers are badly paid, and then, almost invariably, badly qualified; in other cases the payment is better, though inadequate, but the efficiency of the schools very little, if at all, improved; the qualifications of the teacher, not necessarily, but most constantly rising or falling with the remuneration afforded. In all these instances I find a tone, discipline, and standard of attainment far below that which is usually maintained in

establishments employing trained and certificated teachers. Here, too, the furniture, books, and other appliances are usually on a par with the teaching power, even where good buildings have been already provided.

The obstacle to improvement in schools of this unsatisfactory type appears, as far as my experience goes, to lie, not so much in the actual poverty of a district as in the want of a leading manager, whose interest and activity will soon remove difficulties which before seemed to be insuperable. Funds fall short in certain cases, not, as it seems to me, because the neighbourhood is unable or even unwilling to contribute, but because no one undertakes, in behalf of the education of the poor, to stimulate the benevolence of those who have the means ; or, on the other hand, funds enough are provided to secure a competent teacher for the children, but motives of charity towards an old dependent, or of contentedness with a state of glaring inefficiency, which length of time has sanctioned, prevent any change for the better.

Here and there owners of property, or persons interested in the parishes, still exclude the school from their list of charitable contributions, or subscribe a sum miserably insufficient for the purpose, as well as disproportioned to their own stake in the neighbourhood. With an ill grace they profess themselves dissentient from the general voice of the country, and allege, that in their opinion "the poor are better without education." How far such a reason really determines the question of contributing it is impossible to demonstrate, but requires little sagacity to conjecture. Other instances might be cited where the problem of increasing the local resources of a school is more difficult of solution, such as when a parish is almost entirely held in possession by an absent and uninterested corporation ; or, more rarely, where the ownership of a parish is divided amongst a large number of small occupants, who lack the ability, even if they entertain the wish, to raise the total of the subscriptions for educating a class socially below themselves, but whose education and intelligence are often found to be superior to their own.

The following schools in this district, which have been aided by building grants, do not employ certificated teachers :—

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aston Clinton.
Bletchley.
Brickhill, Little.
Chesham, Boys.

Crawley, North.
Drayton Beauchamp.
Dunton.
Granborough.

Hulcott.
Langley Marish.
Lavendon.
Leckhamsted.

ee Common.	Ravenstone.	Stratford, Fenny.
t. Leonard's.	Risborough, Monk's.	Thornborough.
orth Marston.	Risborough, Prince's.	Tyler's Green.
ilton Keynes.	Stewkley.	Whaddon.
ursley.	Stoke Goldington.	Wingrave and Rown-
lney.	Stoke Hamond.	ham.
ving.	Stoke Mandeville.	

HERTFORDSHIRE.

lban's, St., N.S.	Burnham Green.	Pelham Brent.
nstey.	Chipperfield.	Stevenage.
alcock.	Gaddesden, Great.	Tring, Boys'.
arnet, Chipping.	Hertford, Girls' In-	Ware, N.S.
ennington.	dustrial.	Watford Heath.
uckland.	Hormead, Great.	William.
untingford.	Manden, Great.	Wymondley, Great.

Of this number two schools, one at Dunton and the other at Watford Heath, are extinguished, and the buildings are not used for school purposes.

On taking charge of this new district I found 139 schools in the receipt of annual grants; viz., 85 schools in Herts, consisting of 116 departments, and 54 schools in Bucks, consisting of 74 departments.

Altogether 168 certificated teachers found employment in the schools of the district, of whom 70 were masters and 98 were mistresses.

Hertfordshire contained 38 masters and 67 mistresses in schools where 33 male and 74 female pupil-teachers were apprenticed, and 6,954 children were in average attendance, of which number 3,650 were boys and 3,304 were girls; 14 of these schools are for boys, 19 for girls, 18 for infants, and 44 are mixed establishments; 14 of the latter are conducted by masters and 30 by mistresses.

Buckinghamshire contained 32 masters and 31 mistresses in schools where 13 male and 36 female pupil-teachers were apprenticed and 3,944 children were in average attendance, of which number 2,113 were boys and 1,831 were girls; 14 of these schools are for boys, seven for girls, seven for infants, and 35 are mixed establishments; 18 of the latter are conducted by masters and 17 by mistresses.

It is to be remarked that 59 of these certificated teachers, or upwards of one-third of the whole number, are employed in small parishes or places which furnish less than 100 children in average attendance at school.

25 of these schools, owing to pressure of work, were permitted to receive the grants this year without inspection.

16 of the schools were inspected by the Rev. D. J. Stewart,

and the remainder were visited by myself. The latter consisted of 127 departments under separate teachers, viz :—

28 Boys' Schools.

23 Girls' „

23 Infants' „

53 Mixed „

The aided schools in the two counties composing the district assigned to me, may be said to have existed rather than progressed during the last 12 months. Their condition has been not more than stationary.

Up to this point, stimulated by the minutes of 1846, education has made gradual though not rapid progress in them ; at this crisis there appears to be a halting time before settling down to the new regulations just coming into effect. Fewer schools are very good this year, not so many are good in discipline and acquirements, far more are content with reaching a fair standard only, some drop below the level they have hitherto attained. These variations, which occur always, have now taken place in a greater degree. The tendency, if anything, has been downwards rather than as hitherto within my experience upwards. In a sense education has lost ground, because the progress of preceding years has been absent this year. This is true both of the multiplication of schools and of the internal management of existing schools.

In many schools I have found that changes of teachers had already taken place or were impending. Old and experienced teachers have most frequently given place to younger ones. The arrangements for the payment of salaries are for the present unsettled, waiting for a solution until the receipts from the Parliamentary fund under the Revised Code are ascertained. The staff of teachers is being gradually reduced. The existing pupil-teachers are retiring in much greater numbers, or looking forward to other employment at the completion of their apprenticeships. There is a general inclination to substitute monitors for apprentices, or to carry on the school without assistance. Suitable candidates are found to offer themselves in decreasing numbers.

Without doubt the most prominent feature of the present time is the gradual melting away of the class of pupil-teachers created under the provisions of past Minutes of Council.

At the same time I cannot mistake that a diminution of energy and interest, exhibited in a lessened care of details and a lightened anxiety for the essential niceties of school

management, is very general among teachers themselves as well as pupil-teachers.

In this attitude the schools of this district are preparing to pass under the new regulations.

The whole of the previously established schools have received their last grants under the expiring minutes during the past year. Not more than one or two cases of inspection under the Revised Code had yet occurred in the district.

INSTRUCTION.

My remarks upon the different branches of instruction in our aided schools are offered in the order in which they are usually reckoned.

It is due to the zeal of managers, and the painstaking of teachers, to record that in no respect is the contrast between aided and unaided schools more marked than in the *religious instruction and moral training*. There can be no doubt that the children carry away as good a knowledge of the Bible, and receive as distinct and wholesome impressions of morals, as can be expected for their years and considering the length of time they are under instruction. It is the most satisfactory result which attends the liberality of those who give to the children of the poor the benefits of a trained and educated teacher. If the great personal sacrifices so often made by the benevolent met with no other reward, the improved education of the heart and feelings so commonly effected in schools maintaining their efficiency, would of itself be enough, while it may be said with truth that the safest guarantee for thorough teaching in the staple subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic has been success in the primary subject,—a knowledge of God's word and will. Where a teacher is best adapted by intelligence, character, and professional skill to impart and impress upon his scholars the latter, he will, almost without exception, win the highest reputation in the former, and where earnestness and industry extend to the one they will surely embrace the other.

No subject of instruction has made more real strides in the last few years than *reading*, partly, no doubt, from the increased attention and care bestowed upon it, but perhaps as much owing to a better supply of desirable books, and a better selection of them introduced into schools. Intelligence and expression may yet make better progress, especially amongst boys, in whose case the greatest difficulties are to be overcome, and it may be hoped that enterprising publishers, encouraged by the increasing demand, will con-

tinue and enlarge the issue of entertaining books for reading at a reasonable price.

The cheapest reading books, apparently irrespective of their qualities, still continue to be too attractive in schools, and are perpetuated through generations of children; or again, a class is worked on through and through a single book, till promotion provides an escape from the dull lessons long known by heart. The day may arrive when the children are introduced to some strange book, possibly in the presence of an all powerful patroness or patron, and it need not be surprising that a miserable failure follows.

Writing.

Writing is not, on the whole, so satisfactory as it might be. I do not attribute this to want of care and proper attention on the part of the teacher. Generally the writing lessons appear to me to receive enough personal direction to warrant the expectation of better results, though it may be forgotten sometimes, or not sufficiently understood, that writing is an art which, as it does not come by nature, cannot be left to carry itself on as a machine when it is once set going. Perhaps in no branch of elementary instruction is so much precaution required against the formation of a bad habit which, when fixed, can scarcely be eradicated. The earliest stages of learning to write are the most critical, and bear most seriously for better or worse upon the formation of the hand. The quality of the handwriting, however, seems to be affected by other causes, such as the too frequent selection of copy books made of inferior paper, and filled with copy setting in a bad style, or ruled with a complication of supposed helps to "make the writing easy." This is the most prevalent hindrance. Not seldom pens of moderate make are supplied, either as the only local production or as drawing least upon the funds. In the case of girls, the preference for angular writing, as more refined, has not entirely disappeared, though long ago discarded by the best teachers.

Dictation.

As a branch of writing, *dictation* deserves more particularity than it sometimes receives. Where the old methods of teaching to spell have been recently abandoned, it not unfrequently seems to be thought enough if dictation, however unskilfully performed, be adopted as the alternative. To realize that a dictation exercise in its delivery and execution involves many items of accurate observance, on which successful results depend, is reserved for another stage of progress. Among these particulars a strictly honest performance of their work by the children occupies a first place in the care of the teacher.

Arithmetic.

The methods of teaching *arithmetic* are gradually improving; in schools conducted by mistresses I am glad to notice decided progress; instances might be named which would now make no mean figure by the side of the best boys' schools. Numeration, accuracy of method, promptness of execution, in questions applied to things and involving thought, are much more commonly exercised and more thoroughly imparted. Scarcely any teacher is now content with the slovenly habits of teaching arithmetic which used to prevail. The advantage of teaching the younger children the value and effect of number by methods suited to their years is more clearly discerned and more extensively practised.

Higher subjects.

What are called "the higher subjects," as grammar, geography, history, are unknown as separate and distinct lessons in most of the schools in the district. Managers rightly consider that where the children are withdrawn from educational influences at such an early age as is customary in rural neighbourhoods, the time is better spent on those subjects which are of prime necessity, and which can with difficulty be perfected during their school life. These subjects naturally come in, by the way, as illustrative or explanatory, for a not undue share of attention during other lessons, and are collaterally beneficial when intelligently applied.

It has been stated by some that these higher subjects have been too much or too commonly cultivated to the neglect or disparagement of weightier matters. This assertion does not apply to any schools which have come under my observation. If a young master or mistress has at times given undue prominence to these subjects, the fault, which rarely happens excepting at the outset of a teacher's career, is quickly corrected by a practical acquaintance with the necessities of elementary instruction which experience at once acknowledges. Wherever the children remain a longer time at school, and the elements have been for the most part mastered, their minds are not allowed to stagnate, but the rudiments of grammar, geography, and history have, amongst other things, produced much useful fruit.

Another objection has been taken in some quarters, that in many of our schools the progress of the scholars in the lower classes bears no reasonable proportion to that which is made in the upper classes, and the charge of neglecting the younger children, to the general detriment of the schools, has been fastened upon the teachers.

The masters and mistresses who are employed in this

district are not, as a class, in my opinion, open to such a serious imputation. Even where no higher motive would weigh with them, they are sufficiently alive to the suicidal consequence of neglect in the early stages of a child's education. Scarcely any are found so improvident as intentionally to leave lost ground to be regained, if at all, doubtfully and at the cost of extreme labour, when the higher class is reached. Few blind themselves to the inevitable result in the gradual depression of the standard of the class itself. Generally all is done for the lower end of the school that can be done under the circumstances, and very commonly it is surprising that so much can be done for the children under the given conditions. Many schools in a rural district receive boys, girls, and infants in one room, and sorely tax the skill, patience, and ingenuity of teachers to provide for all as they severally require ; to conduct, as it were, two schools in the same room—for a section of infants, and above these for children of all ages. The absence of any assistance, or a supply of helpers who are educationally worthless, frequently complicates the situation and doubles the labour of teaching. I think the majority of teachers meet and deal with these difficulties in a manner which deserves high commendation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. J. ROBINSON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, the Rev. T. W. SHARPE, M.A., on the CHURCH
OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the WEST
RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MY LORDS,

Leeds, 21 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit my General Report for the year ending August 31, 1863.

My work has been confined to the manufacturing districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire almost entirely. The four last months of the year were employed in the inspection of that portion of Yorkshire which their Lordships had assigned to me under the recent changes in the mode of district inspection. This district comprises the manufacturing towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Dewsbury, with the north-western portion of the West Riding. There are in the district about 130 schools in manufacturing localities, and 60 agricultural schools in the receipt of annual grants, and about 40 others liable to inspection on various grounds.

The first eight months of the year were employed in inspection under the Old Code; the last four months in inspection and examination combined under the Revised Code. Inspection under the Revised Code did not come generally into operation for the months of May and June; but owing to the re-arrangement of the dates of school inspection consequent on the re-distribution of districts, the majority of the schools in the Leeds district, which would have been inspected towards the close of the year, under the Revised Code, received partial grants and were inspected at an earlier date. The experience of those two months' unaided work proved that the necessary mechanical routine of examination, prescribed by the Revised Code, would preclude all possibility of carrying on the ordinary inspection.

It is very desirable that the inspection of a school should not be sharply defined from the formal examination of individual children. The one, in fact, relieves the other to all concerned. The certainty of the prescribed examination corrects the indefiniteness of the varied methods of inspection, while the variety of methods by which an inspector aims at testing the character and intelligence of a school prevents his visit from degenerating into a mere mechanical examination of certain facts, laborious and degrading to all concerned. For the two months above mentioned I was unable to undertake more than the mechanical part of my

duty. Since then your Lordships have kindly granted me the help of an assistant, who will relieve me of two-thirds of the more formal examination of the individual children in the elementary subjects.

Having classified the schools inspected under the usual heads, I find that I have placed under the head of Good or Very Fair, 40 per cent. ; Fair or Moderate, 55 per cent. ; of very little service, 5 per cent.

This last small class of schools were not inspected for the purposes of annual grants, but in most cases to consult with the managers for the purposes of improvement. Of the schools receiving annual grants, I find that I have placed under the head of Good or Very Fair, 43 per cent. ; Fair or Moderate, 57 per cent.

School attendance.

The general testimony of teachers tends to show a slight improvement in two ways, that there is a greater readiness on the part of parents to send their children regularly, and that the attendance has been more steady through the past year. This applies to the older children more especially, the younger children having suffered severely in the large towns from a variety of epidemics. But the attendance is still painfully irregular in the lower districts and is even aggravated by the abundant means of education provided. In some cases the number of children admitted is double the number under education at one time. It is found, however, that many of them have changed from school to school, and have left either from inability to pay arrears of school-fees or from offence taken by the parents, but more often from the caprice of the scholars themselves, who at a very early age in manufacturing districts govern their parents. Managers would do well to look more closely into the case of this irregular fringe of scholars. They learn very little, cause much useless trouble to the teachers, and bring in very little to the school income.

In a school of 150 children I found that 20 of the most irregular had contributed only 10*d.* on the average in the year to the school funds. Such scholars under the Revised Code would be a serious loss to the school in every way. It would be more economical in neighbourhoods thickly populated, where schools are numerous, for the managers collectively to establish some joint free school, not necessarily a ragged school, where the children of parents professing themselves unable temporarily to pay the fees might be sent, instead of being allowed to migrate from one place to another. At all events it would be wise, in order to avoid pecuniary loss, to establish defensive communication with

each other, and keep some common register or black list of these Arabs of the schools.

On the other hand, if these children are admitted, the teacher should not be allowed to shunt them collectively, with very little regard to classification, into one class-side, to be out of the way of the more regular train, as I have found in several instances. If admitted and allowed to continue at school, they should be as carefully classified as the others.

Still it is not sufficiently recognized in a considerable number of schools that their normal state of attendance is irregularity. The village teacher may claim his children with tolerable certainty for the five cold months, the half-time school as long as work is good, the upper class of National schools as long as there is no "feast" in the neighbourhood; but there are many schools where, perhaps, the first class and the babies come regularly, the others do much as they please. It is of no use to say that, if the children are regular, an excellent education awaits them. The same routine of time-table and methods, suited for the higher class of school, is not adapted to the lower. Nor will a mere recapitulation of lessons at stated periods meet the difficulty. It is often the case, when half-time children are mixed with day scholars, that the same lesson is repeated almost *totidem verbis* both morning and afternoon to the class unnecessarily wearying both the teacher and day scholars. The same lesson may be given, the same in outline and leading facts, but with an expansion of different details at the two lessons. If we extend the same principle to more irregular absences, the teacher, having once ascertained by experience what the law of irregularity was, might arrange groups of lessons in such a way that the general purpose and end should be grasped by all, though the individual lessons might have been attended by very variable classes.

The returns drawn from the registers are to some extent rendered inaccurate by this irregularity of attendance. The same child may figure in the books of two or three different schools; he would appear as three children in the returns, while his school stay would be diminished on the average to one-third. This inaccuracy might be removed by fixing the same day for all schools to make their return of the children under instruction, the teacher ascertaining who were absent from sickness or any other cause. Registers, also, as at present kept, often contain useless items, carried forward through the year. All such entries are worse than useless, wasting much valuable time. Registers.

Half-timers.

Trade has been so good throughout the woollen districts that half-time schools have rarely been so well and steadily filled. So great has been the demand for half-time labour as to bring within the operation of the Act a number of older children, especially girls, in many cases almost 13 years of age, who could not say a single letter. Some of these, having surmounted the first difficulty of learning at all, have voluntarily given an additional attendance at the night schools. The good effect of the half-time system are especially perceptible in night schools. The half-time scholar, having already formed the habit of uniting study with the daily work of life, is more commonly to be found in night schools than the fellow mill hand who has to form the union voluntarily, without the gentle compulsion of the law. In two instances, also, children employed about mills, but not employed directly in any textile manufacture, have been sent by their parents to school on the half-time system, though exempt from the operation of the Act, no doubt from seeing the beneficial effects of the system—a double boon to the children, preventing the double school attendance at an earlier age, and keeping them at school till of an age voluntarily to continue intellectual exertion.

Children
employed in
collieries.

These children seem to derive more benefit from the short school hours prescribed by the recent Act, when the hours are spread over three or four attendances at night schools, rather than when lumped together in a morning and afternoon attendance. Teachers generally do not regard with much favour the latter method of observing the Act.

Other
children.

A more general Act would be a great benefit to children employed in other trades. I may instance the case of children of eight years old employed in rope walks for the whole day turning a wheel, a monotony of work equally depressing both to their physical and intellectual powers.

With regard to the class of children under education in National schools there has been considerable misapprehension, especially among the employers of labour. Managers have in many instances been refused subscriptions on the ground that the parents were well able to provide teachers for their children. No doubt in the manufacturing towns the school fees are still lower than could be paid in many instances, and in one case when several neighbouring schools combined to raise their fees, the increase of payment was met by the parents without any very appreciable falling off in the attendance or any general complaint. But it is hardly

possible to draw the same line between classes of artisans that is drawn between farmers and labourers in a country parish. All managers of schools would hesitate to attempt a task so invidious and undesirable as regards the multiplication and distinction of classes, already too numerous.

Classes of children of course vary in National schools in the different localities of the same town. But in the three schools of Leeds likely to possess the greatest number of scholars above the class living by manual labour, not more than five per cent. were found; in most of the schools none. No complaint could, therefore, be made that the grant of public money made to National schools for the education of the labouring classes had not reached its proper destination.

There is one danger likely to arise from the more rigid exclusion of the higher class of children from the public grant.

These children have been charged a higher fee, and, to compensate for this, been placed in a select class. A tendency also was shown in one instance to appropriate the greater part of the time of the certificated teacher to the children of the smaller manufacturers, and to hand the poorer children over chiefly to the care of an assistant. There will always be the danger, where this select class is introduced, of the teachers paying more attention to this class, not from any partiality, but because they are able to stay at school longer, and so form necessarily the chief part of the first class. Such a class should be taught as much as possible from text-books, the teacher lending a helping hand when required, and so being enabled to devote at least an equal portion of his time to other classes composed chiefly of the poorer children.

It is an almost invariable rule that class-movements, whether to leave the room for play or to change lessons, are performed with very little waste of time and no more noise than is unavoidable. But in class there is often a degree of restlessness, proceeding sometimes from want of command in the teacher, but more often, and especially in junior classes, from neglect of the simple rule that the whole class should work collectively as much as possible and not individually. There is often also some confusion on entering and leaving school, caused by the bad position of the pegs for caps and bonnets. A good substantial porch is the only efficient remedy. The schoolroom is kept tidy and warm, and all confusion is avoided.

There was considerable misapprehension at first with

Discipline.

Religious
knowledge.

regard to the probable effect of the Revised Code upon the religious knowledge of the children. But the prescribed order of examination, that the religious knowledge in Church of England schools should be satisfactory, before the inspector proceeded to inquire into other results, has almost entirely removed the misconception.

As regards the Scripture stories told to infants, it is of very little use to tell them without the aid of a picture. It is often painful, in the lower classes of boys' or mixed schools, to find a boy pupil-teacher explaining a story without such help in imposing language, and his little congregation yawning or playing, instead of listening to their first sermon. It is a common mistake also to attempt chronological order in the series of Scripture lessons given to very young children. The time-honoured preface, "Once upon a time," seems sufficient to recall the infant mind from the vastness of to-day to the distant epochs of Scripture without any painful attempt at connexion with other stories previously told. Oral Scripture lessons also for older children, though most useful for recapitulation or giving more general views than can be obtained by reading, are inferior to reading. Where reading is used, each chooses by "natural selection" what suits him best, and simple questions secure a simple comprehension of the whole.

Catechism.

The Catechism is generally most carefully taught and with Scripture proofs, but not sufficiently illustrated by Scripture stories. This is especially the case with regard to the Ten Commandments.

Liturgy.

It is not too much to expect in the first class of a Church of England school a simple explanation of the terms used in the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, the Litany, and Collects. But even in pupil-teachers this is a point sometimes neglected. The Book of Psalms also is seldom a subject for lessons, even as far as regards the historical allusions.

Other subjects.

There has been a tendency, as regards geography, grammar, and history, also to consider them as possibly superfluous for the future. I have no fear that any intelligent teacher will persist in neglecting these subjects after a short experience of the dull monotony of mechanical teaching without these helps in developing the intelligence of his scholars. There will be one great positive advantage arising from the necessity for curtailing oral lessons, that short text books on these subjects will be much more used in the higher classes. The text-books hitherto used have been in many cases so long that in history the children might have a

Good knowledge of Caractacus or Alfred, or even William Rufus, but in certainly not more than 10 cases have I found a knowledge of the reign of George III. or Queen Victoria. The text-book should be proportioned to the average stay of the scholars in that class.

Composition is too much neglected, considering the many good purposes it may be made to serve. Not only is it a good exercise for memory and in facility of expression, as well as in disentangling a child's thoughts, but it is of very great use in teaching grammar and spelling. It brings to light many of the ordinary ungrammatical expressions so common in Yorkshire, not always ungrammatical it is true, but not conformable to the "literary dialect" of England. It may be made very useful also in spelling. While dictation lessons abound more especially in longer words, for the most part spelt phonetically, and these they have no temptation to spell otherwise, composition of Yorkshire children abounds in monosyllables or other short words, spelt in their phonetic fashion, but again very different from the non-phonetic fashion of the "literary dialect."

Mental arithmetic is not sufficiently cultivated, especially as regards questions involving two or three steps in the calculation. There is often a good deal of successful rapid guessing, but it is rarely that the patient separation and calculation of each step in the process is met with.

It would be better for ladies who take an interest in schools to test the work of individual girls at least once a year, by comparison with the work of the same girl at an earlier age. The manager may also without expense to the school funds provide materials to secure a progressive and systematic course of instruction in needlework for each class. In most localities it is found that parents gladly purchase the articles, when made up, at sufficient above cost price to cover the expense of thread and needles. Knitting, in many schools, is not sufficiently restricted. Girls are sent to school to provide stockings for the family, and however well they have learned to knit, are not allowed by their parents to be taught needlework. There is every possible variety in the amount of "fixing" taught. In some cases even the eldest girls are not taught; sometimes they are allowed to fix their own work, in other cases they fix for the little ones, in others every class but the very lowest attempt to fix their own work. "Cutting out" is very little taught, in most instances because of the waste of material. But the objection would not apply to the practice of cutting out old newspapers or other waste paper.

Needlework.

Moral tone.

I am glad to mark a decided improvement upon the whole, judging by the less frequent instances of copying I meet with. Scarcely any amount of vigilance will prevent copying at the short distances at which children sit in their desks. Nor will a sense of honour restrain very young children, who look upon it as an act of benevolence to help each other or gain confidence by leaning on each other. Believing that prevention is better than cure, to secure individual examination, I place children at such a distance as to preclude all chance of copying. By some simple arrangement a class might be dispersed along the room to work their sums, without interfering with the other classes, and then recalled to their places after a sufficient interval. Copying in dictation is best avoided by giving out the piece, not by separate words, but several at a time, when the age of the children permits, after the piece has been carefully read.

Night schools.

Night schools have not as yet made much way in the larger manufacturing towns. It is found very difficult in the present state of our day schools to produce a continuous habit of acquiring information after leaving school. Something might be done by special privileges, such as evening readings in a cheerful well lighted room to the older day scholars of the ages of 11 and 12. Again, the custom of using text-books for themselves in the higher classes of the day school would produce the habit of self-reliance and self-help, and teach them to use night schools, not merely for their present inferior and supplementary purpose of acquiring the rudiments of knowledge, but for a real advance. There is something too in the name of school which grates upon the feelings of young people, whose manly independence of self-maintenance begins at the age of 16, and who are often husbands at the age of 18 or 19. The names "Boys' Institute" and "Working Men's College" have been found more attractive than the name of school. Class-rooms are generally better fitted for evening scholars than the principal room, which is often far from clean, indifferently lighted and warmed. It is found difficult also in practice to separate the older from the younger scholars, and without this separation the older ones almost certainly fall away. It must be confessed that the chief staple of our night schools consists of the more ignorant boys and girls, who make the most praiseworthy efforts to master, with great difficulty, the lessons, suited for children of seven or eight years of age. I have specially exempted from the foregoing remarks the few night schools so liberally supported by some of the

employers of labour, and whose great success is the best reward of their generous supporters, because such support and sympathy is only rarely to be met with. The most successful night schools in other places, where the amount of support and sympathy from the more educated has not risen above the average, have been those where the personal exertions of the clergyman have been supported by a clan or family feeling, the teachers themselves being connected with the immediate neighbourhood and having a knowledge of their scholars beyond the mere evening acquaintance.

In case of larger schools, if the master has the charge of evening classes, assistant certificated teachers are very desirable, and the afternoon school should be shortened to the minimum of two hours. Women and infant teachers especially in such schools must suffer in health if expected to teach evening classes and not relieved in their day-work.

Infant schools are now more frequently separated from girls' schools under a distinct certificated teacher than used to be the case. There are, however, several cases where a room of 100 infants is attached to a large girls' school. The saving to managers under the Revised Code in the difference of salary between a second older teacher and the staff of pupil-teachers to teach the infants will be inconsiderable. The pecuniary loss by the less efficient teaching will be felt not only in the upper classes of the infant school but throughout the upper school, especially in the lower classes. Such older teachers may be made available also in giving collective lessons to the lower classes of the upper school, which are too often abandoned to the junior pupil-teachers. The more common deficiencies in infant schools are the want of pictures, or, when supplied, a neglect in using them, an insufficient variety of lessons, and the want of a little harmless fun in the songs, which are often worn threadbare.

Infant
schools.

In the majority of instances scholars are now expected to buy their own copybooks and slates. This is most desirable on every account, but it leads to one evil, that the slates so purchased are often so small as to cramp the writing and spoil the figures. A slate should be of sufficient size to allow of a sum in each of the four simple rules being worked, or a lesson in dictation being entirely performed, on the same side of the slate.

Apparatus.

In a few cases desks against the wall still linger, the day school being *quoad hoc* sacrificed to the Sunday school. This is no longer a reasonable excuse, in consideration of the several methods devised for removing parallel desks out of

Desks.

the way when required, without trouble or damage to the desks.

Books.

Older children should be encouraged or obliged by rule to buy their own class-books, not merely to relieve the school funds, but to promote the habit of reading at home. The books also should bear throughout on the same subject. There is nothing so likely to form a desultory habit of thought and observation as reading an anecdote in natural history one day, a lesson in political economy the next, and an amusing story the third. The reading lesson for older children should always be taken from some continuous book of travels or history or other subject. There does not appear to be any occasion for displacing the series of books now commonly used in favour of series formed to meet the standards of the New Code. These standards and the old series of books have been carefully drawn up to meet the requirement of successive stages and years, and must very nearly coincide.

Standards.

It would be premature to pronounce where the shoe will pinch, but as far as I can judge from two months' experience, the standards may fairly be considered minima, except the arithmetic for the older girls. The lowest standard in reading requires very gentle handling, as to the monosyllables to be required from children of seven, on the part of the inspector. The experience of teachers will alone test the perfection of standards, where, classes and standards coinciding, an equal care on the part of the teacher is required for each class.

Pupil-teachers.

A supply of pupil-teachers equal to the old demand is not to be met with. This difficulty has always been felt in the manufacturing districts, and has greatly increased, through the unreasonable degree of alarm excited among the teachers of certain neighbourhoods as to the future prospects of the profession. From this cause, in different districts under the same circumstances of labour, the supply of candidates has greatly varied. There is no reason to regret that a check has been put to the over-supply of pupil teachers in the case of boys. There has been for the last few years a certain number of such pupil-teachers whose abilities were insufficient to raise them sufficiently in the scholarship list for entrance into the normal school. Their professional training rendered them unfit for the life of manual labour in which they would have been better left. As assistant teachers, without some high character, the salary commonly offered furnished a bare subsistence. To meet the above-mentioned reluctance to be actually apprenticed,

managers have in several cases appointed a class of monitors or probationary pupil-teachers, at low rates of payment, who may be bound after some little time, if they show special fitness in the course of their probation,—these pupil-teachers to be paid more highly for the two last years of their services than the old scale of payment. In many cases for the present managers have determined to carry out the old scale of payment, as *divinitus missa*, without reference to distinction of sex or the different remuneration of labour for the different ages. The chief burden of the diminished number of pupil-teachers will fall upon schools of about 60 children, which have hitherto had the benefit of one pupil-teacher, whose place will be filled for the most part by monitors, quite as efficient as pupil-teachers for the first part of their service, but very inferior in the last two years of the apprenticeship.

There has been a marked improvement in the accurate grounding of the knowledge of the existing apprentices, and there is reason to hope for great improvement from the slightly contracted range of the higher subjects in the new syllabus. The chief general deficiencies are in both sexes a want of knowledge of biography in English history; in the case of boys a mechanical writing out of Euclid; in the case of girls an incapability of mastering analysis of grammar.

There has been also great improvement in the methods of teaching, especially reading. Much precious time is still wasted by the employment of methods, excellent in themselves, but not adapted to the particular class. Sometimes the whole of a higher class may be found spelling round every word of a sentence, a method well suited for beginners, who know scarcely any of the words, but not for a class that knows every word but one or two. Sometimes a piece of the lesson will be read to a lower class by the teacher with the same rapidity and no greater precaution as to possible mistakes, than he would use with a higher class. Besides mastering the method itself, the pupil-teacher should have a clear understanding of the applicability of variety of methods to the different classes. Introductory lessons should also be practised: it is very rare to meet with a good introductory lesson, such as would smooth the passage in arithmetic from addition to multiplication. The pupil-teacher should also be trained to keep some account of the progress or otherwise of the members of his class. In an examination of about 100 pupil-teachers, the candidates were asked to write down some account of the indi-

vidual children under their charge; not above 30 per cent. could give even a meagre idea of the characters or comparative attainments of children who had been under their charge for some time.

Teachers.

The past year has been a time of great anxiety to school teachers. The immediate pecuniary loss will also bear heavily in some cases. In the poorer parishes, where the subscription list and school fees can hardly be increased, until the existing staff of pupil-teachers is relieved by termination of apprenticeships or withdrawals, the chief loss for the present falls on the school-teachers. Not merely has a portion of their income been put in jeopardy, but nearly all beyond the year's expenses has been swept away for the present. I am happy to be able to bear testimony, —and in this I am confirmed by the general testimony of school managers,—that the work of the schools has never in the majority of instances been carried on with greater steadiness or with a more thorough determination.

Some few of the older teachers have fallen off to other occupations; but the instances with which I am acquainted are chiefly of those who have had some business connexion and experience in early life, and have not received an early professional training. Others who have received the training would have gladly undertaken private schools, but have been deterred by want of the necessary capital and the having very little previous connexion with the class from which their scholars would have been drawn. There can be no doubt that for the present the teacher's work will be heavier, both from the small staff of pupil-teachers employed and from the greater temptation to keep night schools held out by the New Code. Where practicable, an assistant certificated teacher would materially lighten the work both of the day and night.

There does not seem to be much demand at present for ex-pupil-teachers in rural schools. In view of the supply annually furnished by the normal schools, there is less prospective probability of such a demand. The economy to be effected by employing a mistress of this description instead of an outgoing trained teacher will each year diminish.

The applications from untrained teachers to sit for certificates are likely to be more numerous. It would not be unreasonable to require from those who obtain certificates some short period of training. The managers would in most cases be glad to make arrangements for the care of their schools in their short absence. The advantage to the

teachers themselves, especially those in charge of infant schools, would be very great.

The managers of schools, as a body, have shown, wherever it was practicable, great liberality towards the teachers in bearing part of the loss suffered by the recent changes. In some cases they have agreed to pay all existing charges till some fair compromise could be effected upon a better knowledge of the exact financial state of the school. In most cases they have willingly done their utmost; and it must be remembered that in Church of England schools the living managers are chiefly the "working" clergy, with a small number of sleeping partners. It is greatly to be wished that lay members of the Church would, as a body, give more of their time and money to school work. A few there are whose liberality in giving is only equalled by their personal interest and exertions. A great many well wishers there are, but the want of personal interest and exertion is generally acknowledged. As regards the day schools, the want is not so much felt; but, as regards night schools, the want shows itself in the fact that where the humbler laymen of a parish co-operate in the work, such good results have followed.

Managers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. W. SHARPE.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. R. TEMPLE, M.A., on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in YORKSHIRE AND CHESHIRE.*

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to state that I spent the first seven months of the past year as assistant inspector in Yorkshire. During the last five months I have been at work as sole inspector of Church Schools in Cheshire. As I have not seen the whole or even the greater part of the schools in either of the districts in which I have been employed, my report must necessarily be, to a considerable extent, fragmentary. I have, therefore, thought it wise to pay more attention to practical questions relating to the discipline and instruction of schools in my district than to statistics which must at present be imperfect.

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

During the past year my time has been employed thus:—

	Days
Inspection of schools - - - - -	164
Correspondence and revision of pupil-teachers' papers - -	67
Holding examination of candidates for certificates - - -	8
Revising papers of candidates for certificates - - - -	21
Vacation - - - - -	46
Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day - - - - -	54
Illness - - - - -	3
Travelling - - - - -	2
	365

I have inspected 160 schools, containing 239 departments under separate teachers. There were present at my inspections—

Boys - - - - -	10,203
Girls - - - - -	8,776
Infants - - - - -	3,685
Total - - - - -	22,664

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

I have classified the schools inspected by me in the following table, arranged according to merit and kind of teacher.

					Doing their work well.	Doing their work fairly.	Unsatisfac- tory.	Total.
Boys	-	-	-	-	40	20	1	61
Girls	-	-	-	-	32	19	2	53
Fixed under a master	-	-	-	-	32	34	8	74
" mistress	-	-	-	-	8	10	—	18
Infants	-	-	-	-	17	12	2	31
Eight	-	-	-	-	—	2	—	2
Total	-	-	-	-	129	97	13	239

I believe the proportion of good and fair to unsatisfactory schools is much larger this year than I have ever stated it to be before. This result is due to three causes:—

1st. That, owing to the pressure of work in Yorkshire and to the kind aid of Mr. Fraser in Cheshire, I have visited this year hardly any schools under uncertificated teachers; and, whatever may be the shortcomings of Normal schools and certificated teachers, and in spite of many instances of masters and mistresses who by natural aptitude have taught admirably without training or certificate, I have no doubt of the superiority of the mass of certificated to the mass of uncertificated teachers.

2nd. The greater activity and greater definiteness of aim in instruction produced by the requirements of the Revised Code.

3rd. The tendency of teachers to stay longer in their schools, which I have observed for the last two years.

I feel bound to say that it is in the highest degree creditable to the teachers, as a class, that during the last two years of discussion and change their ordinary and only important duties have been so well done.

I may perhaps be permitted to say also that the teachers of National schools are peculiarly liable to be judged according to the worst and not the ordinary specimens of their kind. Very foolish letters are sometimes written in educational periodicals, and very foolish speeches are sometimes made at Associations, and these catch the ears and eyes of the world without, and not unnaturally "the folly of schoolmasters" becomes a popular topic, whereas, in fact, the perpetrators of these follies are very few, and the work of the great majority of teachers is honestly and carefully done.

SEPARATE AND MIXED SCHOOLS.

It will be noticed in this table that the proportion of good to fair schools is greater in separate than in mixed

schools. This result bears out my own belief that separate schools are better than mixed schools, both in discipline and instruction: in discipline, because boys always will make girls rude; and in instruction, because, as girls have to sew during the afternoon, it is very hard to make them work evenly with the boys of the same class.

On the other hand, in country districts, where children play together as neighbours from infancy, and where manners are simple, little or no serious evil results from mixed schools; and where funds are not sufficient to support two good teachers, it is better to have one efficient mixed school than two bad separate schools. But I never see large mixed town or factory schools without feeling strongly that if I were a father of girls, I should be very sorry to have them there.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Reading.

There has been a very decided improvement in reading during the past two years in the schools which I have inspected; and a certain, though not equal, improvement in the power of understanding what is read. I wish, however, to call the attention of teachers to the necessity of teaching the children how to read, as well as of hearing them read. To hear reading without teaching it is to allow mistakes to become habits by repetition. Every teacher should read out some part at least of every lesson to the children.

It will, I think, be also useful to let the children read from time to time in books which they have not seen before. The fairest test of reading seems to me to be to send children to read in books which they have not seen before of an easier kind than their ordinary reading books.

Great care must be taken to make children understand the meaning of words. I know this is hard, but it is most necessary. I know no better single test of the efficiency of a school.

Writing.

The degrees of goodness and badness in this subject, in different schools, are more various than in any other. I do not think that on the whole it is well taught. Wherever the children learn drawing the writing is good. I find more unfrequently that children write without being able to read what they have written.

Dictation and Spelling.

The tendency to run into extremes is still shown in the teaching of these subjects,

In old days there was interminable spelling and no dictation. Now it is often all dictation and no spelling. Neither plan succeeds. Perhaps the best method is to let the children learn the spelling of every word in four or five sentences of an ordinary reading-book, and then two days after to dictate to them that very passage. This is better than setting columns of words, as it is the short and not the long words that are the puzzle in English.

It must also be borne in mind that children will spell well on slates and make mistakes on paper, so that they should have frequent exercises in both ways.

Children will also spell well when the dictation is given by a voice they know; badly, when a stranger dictates. It will be well, therefore, to get visitors and managers, who will be kind enough to take the trouble, to give the dictation occasionally, in order to accustom the children to strange voices. In a good school the first class should always be able to write out of their own heads a sensible account of any lesson they may have lately learned. Monthly or quarterly examinations on paper (the questions being put on the black board) may be given with very great advantage.

Arithmetic.

In most respects this subject is well taught, but I think a great mistake is committed in not making the children master numeration in the first instance. I know that numeration is a difficulty; but that is an additional reason for conquering it at first; as, if it is not then surmounted, it will constantly recur.

Another cause of failure in this subject is the mechanical use of the *black board*. In olden time the *Bonnycastle* or *Walkinghame*, where the answer was always given at the end of the sum, supplemented by the *ciphering book*, in which the pupil copied and took home sums which the master had worked, was a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare." In modern days the practice of "setting" sums on the black board is, if possible, of greater service to the cause of indolence and ignorance.

Thus, I write on the black board, *in letters*, "Take twenty-five from one hundred and one;" the children put on their slates,

25		25		250
101	or	11	or	101

The teacher, feeling aggrieved, says, "Pray, Sir, let me try them; they can go to hundreds of millions;" then appears on the board,—

123456789

98765432

and this will be faultlessly done.

Now this is no more a knowledge of arithmetic than the filling in the groundwork of embroidery, of which professed seamstresses have done the pattern, is a knowledge of needlework.

The examination under the Revised Code will do great good in these respects.

I find also a danger of letting children work on in arithmetic without taking care that they do not forget past work.

Classes that are in fractions sometimes have forgotten division.

To remedy these evils I would advise,—

1st. That numeration be the first subject taught.

2nd. That sums be set in all sorts of ways—by dictation, in letters, and in figures.

3rd. That sums be frequently set involving two or three rules.

4th. That one day in each week be given to "back rules" and "miscellaneous examples."

General Instruction.

It is impossible to impress too strongly upon teachers that "the standards of examination" assign the least quantity of knowledge required from each child, *not* the greatest quantity looked for in the whole school. Under the Revised Code, my advice would be exactly the same as it was under the Old Code. "If you come to a school where you find the children backward, or if you have at any time a large influx of ignorant scholars, confine your attention almost entirely to the elementary subjects; when these are mastered, the more general information you give the better." I shall always ask for geography, grammar, history, &c. If managers or experienced and industrious teachers were to tell me that the backwardness of scholars in elementary subjects has prevented them from teaching the higher subjects much during the past year, I should be perfectly satisfied where I knew the reason to be true. If, on the other hand, I believed this statement to be an excuse for idleness on the part of the teacher, I should

be greatly dissatisfied, and in bad cases should feel bound to recommend a proportion of the grant to be refused.

Methods of Teaching.

But, while I would advise by all means that general information be not neglected, I would strongly recommend that the methods of imparting it be changed. As far as possible every subject should be taught by books and by careful questioning on books. Oral instruction (*i.e.*, lecturing (children), gallery lessons, and simultaneous answering (the means of concealing the ignorance of the many by the impudence of the few) will, I hope, soon be entirely discarded.

I confess I should be glad to see that page 7 of the Inspector's report swept away, and nothing left but a space where, when we give teachers their certificates, we may enter our opinions of their practical success.

Subjects that are neglected.

There are some subjects now generally neglected that might with advantage be cultivated.

1. *Repetition of Poetry.*—This greatly improves the reading, develops thought, and gives children a store of pleasant recollections when school days are over. Poetry may be given as a home lesson. Where children buy their own books they will find poetry in the reading-lesson books. Where they do not buy books they may copy poetry into their writing books, and then learn it.

2. *Book-keeping and Land Measuring.*—I am surprised that these subjects, as also elementary mechanics, are not more frequently taught. They are subjects easy to teach, pleasant to learn, certain to be useful, and equally certain to be popular.

3. *Natural History, &c.*—The absolute ignorance of children on all points connected with the world of nature is very striking. Hardly ever do I meet with a knowledge of birds and plants; and only twice have I been told that the place of the sun's rising and setting is not the same throughout the year, though I have asked the question hundreds of times.

4. *Reading Books for Girls' Schools.*—It would be well if more use were made of books especially adapted for girls, for though few schools can give the admirable industrial training of Sandbach, Acton, and Astbury, yet in every school girls may be taught that what they see and do at home, and will see and do in service, are matters worth reading and thinking about.

Needlework.

I cannot say that generally the needlework satisfies me. This is in great measure owing to the number of teachers required to instruct young girls in sewing. In this matter the aid of lady visitors should be sought for and thankfully received by managers and teachers. Where the mistress is unaided, half the afternoon is gone before the work is begun.

The girls should, I think, be taught to fix and cut out their own work much more than they do. The cutting out might be begun on old newspapers.

I may say, as I am often asked for an opinion on the subject, that I do not think the whole afternoon at all too much time to be given to needlework.

Religious Knowledge.

I have sincere pleasure in being able to say, without doubt, that this, the most important subject of all, is on the whole well taught in the schools which I have inspected. An improvement has taken place in this respect, viz., that, whereas in past years I frequently found the Scripture knowledge of the children confined to a mechanical acquaintance with names, dates, and places, I now find them generally able to give answers that show that they have mastered those moral and spiritual lessons of the Bible which children can understand. With regard to the Scripture lessons, I may perhaps be allowed to make one or two suggestions:—

1. That, as the object of giving Scripture lessons is not so much to make the scholars acquainted with the whole range of Bible history as to give them the power and habit of reading the Bible intelligently after they have left school, it may be well to confine their reading during each year to a single book of the Old Testament and one Gospel, or the Acts of the Apostles, making them minutely acquainted with the meaning of every word and the divine teaching of the book.

2. That at least as much attention should be given to the New Testament as to the Old.

3. The lessons might be given from the Old and New Testament in alternate weeks.

4. That, while the Bible should never be used as a book from which to learn to read, yet in the higher classes, where reading has been mastered, the Scripture lessons should be given by reading, accompanied by careful explanation and close questioning, and never by oral teaching.

5. That periodical examinations should be held in the portions of Scripture read in any definite time—month or quarter.

With regard to the Church catechism I would suggest that more attention should be paid to "Scripture proofs." I would also recommend that from time to time the meaning of the words of the Prayer Book should be explained, as I am convinced that ignorance in this respect is a frequent stumbling-block in the way of the lower classes of society.

Scripture Lessons of Pupil-teachers.

I find clergymen and teachers agreed that it would be much better if the examination papers of the pupil-teachers were so set that a certain part of the Bible might be studied each year. I have therefore drawn up the following scheme—and I shall always set the questions so that any pupil-teacher who has followed it may pass, although I may possibly also set questions from other parts of the Bible in order to give a fair chance to those who may not have adopted the plan.

1st year.—Genesis, Exodus, and St. Luke's Gospel.

2nd year.—The Pentateuch and the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke.

3rd year.—Joshua, Judges, 1st and 2nd of Samuel, and the Acts of the Apostles.

4th year.—The remaining historical books of the Old Testament and the Gospel of St. John.

5th year.—A general knowledge of the prophecies and the book of Psalms, with special reference to the passages relating to our Lord, and a general knowledge of the Epistles and the circumstances under which they were written.

In conclusion, I may say that at present the work of my district seems to me to be within the compass of my unassisted strength.

It is, however, far from improbable that the increase of night-schools, and the addition of work which would follow a revival of the cotton trade may make it necessary for me to apply for an assistant before the beginning of 1865.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R TEMPLE.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. W. WARBURTON, on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in the Counties of BERKS, HANTS, and WILTS, and in the ISLE OF WIGHT.

MY LORDS,

Winchester 1863.

DURING the greater part of the year embraced by this report I was still responsible for the inspection of the Church of England schools connected with Government in Berks and Wilts, but my actual work was chiefly confined to Hampshire, only 16 schools beyond its limits having been visited by me between August 1862 and August 1863, viz., five in Berkshire and 11 in Wilts.

Berkshire
schools.

Of the former, the recently erected schools at Wargrave may be instanced as a model of what parochial school buildings on a large scale should be, in respect of site, arrangement, good workmanship, and completeness. The national schools at Bray have long been efficiently conducted, and the vicar has built, and is still building, substantial and commodious branch schools in outlying districts of his extensive parish, to serve as feeders to them.

At Boyne Hill the boys' school is still, as hitherto, in good order, and attended by an intelligent class of boys, and I am glad to say that there is every reason to suppose that from this time forth the girls' school will be regularly inspected, the lady who volunteers as teacher having made up her mind to go through the examination, in order to possess herself of a certificate, that the school may enjoy the same advantages with respect to Government as if it were not so peculiarly circumstanced as it is, under her care.

Wiltshire
schools.

Upon the Wiltshire schools, which I have now visited for the last time, as they were not selected for inspection with any special object in view, I have no general observations to offer. With respect to one of these, however, that at Amesbury, I feel it but right to say that it may always be cited as an encouraging example of what can be done, under circumstances not the most favourable, by liberal and judicious management and excellent teaching. It is a mixed school of boys and girls under a master, and I know of no other school organized in this way which is so thoroughly efficient and satisfactory, though the building in which the school is carried on is hardly worthy of the work being done in it.

The large group of schools in and near Calne are doing excellent service. That at Bowood is a model of order and completeness, and the instruction is of a sound and comprehensive character. The middle school at Calne, I understand, still maintains the high character it bore while under inspection, and the large national schools of the town are efficiently conducted. In addition to these, however, there are two junior schools under the especial management of Mrs. Guthrie, one of them built and maintained at her own cost, which enjoy peculiar advantages from her constant care and encouragement, and form a most valuable supplement to the schools for elder children in the place. Calne is, in fact, the only considerable town I know of in which a complete system of primary and secondary instruction adequate to the wants of the population is to be found at work.

I cannot end my last observations respecting this county without something more than a mere formal expression of my sense of the spirit of friendly interpretation and of zealous and ungrudging co-operation with which the promoters of schools there have always endeavoured to receive the minutes of the Committee of Council. I must not make this report to your Lordships the vehicle of any expression of my private feelings, and indeed the withdrawal of Berkshire from my inspection has put an end to my official relations with some of the kindest personal friends with whom my official duties have made me acquainted. I may say, however, that not only of late years, but at a time when Her Majesty's inspectors were received less cordially in many places than they are at present, I have always found in Wiltshire a hearty welcome everywhere.

The district under my charge having been contracted during the past year to the Isle of Wight and a portion of Hampshire, I shall be able in future to adopt a more detailed and I hope more useful system of reporting than heretofore, and one calculated to supply in some measure the same kind of information which used to be given in the "tabulated reports," the publication of which has been for some time discontinued.

Change in
plan of
reporting.

It is not a little disappointing, that at the end of the 24 years that have elapsed since the first issue of the Education Minutes, it should be necessary to remind the readers of our reports that they do not pretend to give, otherwise than by implication and by suggesting inferences, any general view of the condition or progress of education in a

given district, but profess simply to record the condition and progress of such schools in connexion with the Church of England as have elected to place themselves under the inspection of public officers as a condition of receiving grants of public money.

Comparison
of numbers
of inspected
and unins-
pected
schools.

The result of a comparison between the whole number of schools in this district employed in the education of children of the labouring poor, and that of the small minority of schools for the efficiency of which there is any public guarantee, can hardly be satisfactory to those who indulge the hope that we are realizing an approach to something of a national system. There are in my district, as now limited, about 315 separate parishes, and the number of Church of England schools in the receipt of annual grants under the Revised Code is 140, but some of these consist of two and some of three departments under separate teachers. It is not in my power to give the total of certificated masters and mistresses and pupil-teachers in the district in this year of transition, but the numbers of the latter have sensibly decreased, and I reckon that in future years only 39 of these schools will be under an obligation to have pupil-teachers at all.

General
review of
schools
under in-
spection.

The two great and only important aggregations of population are the town of Southampton (44,000), and that of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport combined (100,000). In both of these great centres the work of elementary education is being vigorously carried on, and of the individual schools several will bear a comparison with those of any of the large English towns. Of schools of the first class in and near Southampton, as regards accommodation, numbers, and efficiency, I may mention All Saints, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, and Northam, and in the environs Freemantle, Shirley, and South Stoneham with Portswood. The last is a mixed school under a master. The remaining six have separate departments for boys and girls, and to four of them large infant schools are attached.

Southamp-
ton.

The Southampton ragged school was aided with a building grant of 268*l.* 15*s.* by your Lordships in the year 1855. It was, before Christmas, attended by about 85 boys and 110 girls, in separate school-rooms, well built and in a good situation. The master is said to be an efficient teacher.

Portsmouth
and Gosport.

The Portsmouth and Gosport group of schools includes five double ones, of the highest class of town schools in size and efficiency, All Saints,—in which there are upwards of 300 in the boys' department,—the Beneficial Society's

schools, Portsmouth National school, and Southsea, St. Jude's. The large boys' school of St. John's, Portsea, is efficiently conducted and doing good service, though the building, towards the erection of which a large grant of public money was made, has always given much trouble. A liberal grant was also given to the Portsea Free school, which is now attended by about 150 children, but is under an uncertificated and untrained teacher, who was probably more efficient when he was a younger man. On the other side of the harbour there is a school of long established reputation, St. Matthew's, and another one (lately come under inspection) which the present managers are determined to make a worthy rival of the former. In the immediate neighbourhood are the large schools of Alverstoke, under the care of one of the most zealous and enlightened promoters of popular education.

Winchester, with a population of about 14,000, of whom Winchester. a large proportion are soldiers, has an educational machinery of three triple and six mixed schools, all of them above the average in efficiency, and two or three worthy to rank among schools of the highest class of excellence.

Of other towns in this district on the mainland, with a population of 3,000 and upwards, Alton, Christchurch, Bymington, Petersfield, Ringwood, and Romsey, are each provided with large schools, under inspection, which are doing very good service, though their several degrees of excellence vary. The Petersfield and Ringwood boys' schools are quite worthy of a visit from any one wishing to form a standard by which to measure the possibilities of what can fairly be accomplished in elementary schools not situated in large towns, for I should not be justified in ranking either of them above, or perhaps quite as high, as the Freemantle or Portsea All Saints' schools, where the opportunities, and, in the latter case, the difficulties to be encountered also, are greater. At Aldershot, which a few years ago was a rustic village, a population of upwards of 17,000, exclusive of, but of course dependent upon, the soldiers, has sprung up with the rapidity of increase characteristic of new towns on the other side of the Atlantic. The clergyman has been indefatigable in his exertions to make his schools keep pace with the accumulating numbers of children, and has erected new schools in the immediate neighbourhood of the cavalry barracks, in addition to the original school of the place, which at my last visit to it was full almost to suffocation. It is much to be wished that he

was more liberally supported in his endeavours, and that the school in the vicinity of the camp was more appreciated by the parents of the children.

Of the schools of Basingstoke, the most important town in the northern part of the country, I regret to have nothing to say.

Country
schools.

In various isolated localities throughout the agricultural part of Hampshire many excellent schools are to be found, under such various circumstances as to show that after all local conditions have less to do with the prosperity or failure of schools than the less successful managers and teachers often suppose. Among these the large schools for boys and girls at Bentley may be named as an example of a well taught, excellently disciplined and thoroughly appreciated country school, showing an average attendance of some 140 children out of a total population of 721. Of mixed schools under masters, I may mention by way of example, though I would by no means be understood to condemn others by passing them over in silence,—the schools at New Alresford, Bishop's Waltham, Burley, Westmeon, Hayling Island, and Bournemouth; and of mixed schools under a mistress,—an organization disapproved of in some quarters,—Old Alresford, Hursley, Martyr Worthy, Sherborne St. John, and Wonston, and, though the case of this school is peculiar, the Royal Patriotic Asylum school, under the management of Miss Onslow, at Alresford. The little school at Martyr Worthy (there are only from 20 to 300 children in it), is a specimen of a class which one would gladly see springing up in country villages. Here the teacher is thoroughly competent for a larger sphere of duty, but schools of the kind would probably do very well under the charge of the provisionally certificated ex-pupil-teachers whom your Lordships' recognize under Articles 90, 91 of the Revised Code. I regret to say that I only know of one school in which this mode of fulfilling the conditions of annual grants has been taken advantage of; namely, a little village school recently established at Hyde, near Fordingbridge.

Isle of
Wight.

The three centres of population in the Isle of Wight, Ryde, East and West Cowes, and Newport with Carisbrooke, contain a number of inhabitants equal to the whole of the rest of the island put together, and I am happy to be able to say that the work of elementary education is being vigorously carried on in all three of them. In Ryde and its environs there are three good schools, two double, and one

mixed, under a master, with an infant department under a certificated mistress. At Newport and Carisbrooke there are two large schools which have long borne a high character, and at East and West Cowes national schools have very recently been erected on the largest and most liberal scale. The school at the latter is now starting with a full tide of prosperity, under vigorous and liberal management, and as good teachers as could be procured. Those at East Cowes have suffered much at the outset from shifting teachers, and I am not aware whether things have even now been placed on a more satisfactory footing there. In other parts of the island, Ventnor possesses a very large and imposing triple school, in which all three departments are conducted with much pains and care. The mixed schools under masters at Brixton, Freshwater, Northwood, Sandown, and Whippingham are worthy to rank with any of the same description that I have named on the mainland. For the accommodation of the children of the last-named school, new buildings have just been erected on the most liberal scale, and are to be supplied with everything requisite to make them model schools.

The Hampshire reformatory at the time of its establishment, received a grant of 585*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* from the Committee of Council towards the expenses of building. This institution has been taken up with much interest by many influential persons in the county, and enjoys peculiar advantages in the superintendence of the clergyman of the parish in which it is situated. There is still a considerable debt upon the institution, but I am happy to say that the state of the funds enabled the managers to pay off about one-fifth of this debt last year. The number of admissions up to the end of the year 1862 was 122,* of whom 55 were still inmates of the home, two had died, and 65 had been discharged, of which last seven are going on unsatisfactorily, 23 have not been heard of during the year, and 35 are known to be going well. The school is reported to have been managed with great efficiency and economy by the recently appointed master and matron, and the conduct of the boys is said to have been, with few exceptions, very good.

I have thus attempted to give a general sketch of the elementary schools in my district, so far as they come under the knowledge of Her Majesty's inspector of Church of England schools.

Hants
reformatory.

* The last admission (January 1864) was numbered 141.

Total of
grants from
Committee
of Council.

Towards the erection and maintenance of the above mentioned schools, and to aid in bringing them into their present condition, your Lordships had expended from first to last, up to the end of the year 1862, a sum of 100,000*l*.*

It is not in the power of any one to form even an approximate estimate of the value of the results which remain to show for the expenditure of this large sum; were it possible to appraise them, some of the gravest uncertainties which beset the subject of elementary education might, indeed, seem in a fair way to be set at rest; but it may perhaps be safely asserted that the same amount could hardly have been better spent in any known way for the interest of the community at large.

A further sum of 1,265*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. has been granted in the shape of annual subsidies to schools no longer in circumstances to claim them.

Schools not
in receipt
of annual
grants.

It may not be uninteresting if I state, lastly, what I have been able to ascertain with respect to those schools of the district, 34 in number, which have at different times within the last 30 years received building grants from the public fund, to the aggregate amount of 3,882*l*. 10*s*.,† but have declined a closer connexion with Government. Some of these have never been reported on or visited by Her Majesty's inspectors, other engagements having occupied the whole of their available time, and none of them have been inspected with any regularity. I have endeavoured to ascertain the present condition of each of these schools, and the result of my inquiries is that, out of the thirty-four.

Six are in a very prosperous condition, generously supported, carefully looked after, attended by overflowing numbers, and unconnected with Government only because a liberal local support enables them to dispense with State assistance.

Eight have made overtures for inspection within the last twelvemonth, and most of them will probably be in the receipt of annual grants within the next.

Four are now used as branch schools for children under eight years of age, in places where there are large central schools accessible to elder children.

* viz. :—

73,721*l*. 16*s*. in periodical grants to schools now under annual inspection.

25,525*l*. 13*s*. in grants for building the same, including grants from the Treasury.

786*l*. 0*s*. in grants for books and apparatus.

† 234*l*. from the Treasury and 3,648*l*. 10*s*. from your Lordships' committee.

Seven are still open, and numerous attended, but of very doubtful efficiency.

Three are closed, but it is hoped that one of them will shortly be re-opened.

One is the Southampton Ragged school of which I have already spoken.

In the remaining five the building is kept in good repair; but the schools appear to have degenerated into dames' schools of a type more frequently seen twenty or thirty years since. In one of them which I lately visited by appointment, a considerable grant having recently been made for the erection of the building, I found no teacher present, but the mistress' baby in its cradle in the middle of the room being rocked by one of the "scholars," a little older, but more ragged and unkempt even than the others, about a dozen in all, who, from two years old to nine, were climbing at random over the desks or rolling among a litter of rags and torn books upon the floor.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. WARBURTON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. F. WATKINS, B.D., on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS inspected by him in YORKSHIRE.*

MY LORDS,

THE most interesting subjects of the last official year have been the operation of the New Code, and the consequent subdivision of the inspectors' districts. I cannot, after nearly 20 years of service in my old district—the whole of Yorkshire—give up a considerable portion of it without great regret. I have been connected for that period with many of the best and most enlightened supporters of education in all parts of the county; I have been received and welcomed by them as a friend, both in my official and private character, and in quitting them I must express my deep sense of their kindness to me personally, and of the great service they are rendering to the country by their intelligent and liberal support of elementary education. I do not speak only of the great land-owners and wealthy manufacturers, but I include, and indeed wish specially to mention, the clergy who, in all parts of the county, are the mainspring and, according to their limited means, the most generous supporters of all educational effort and progress.

Nor can I part from my late colleagues, the Rev. T. W. Sharpe and Rev. R. Temple, without recording how thoroughly they have always co-operated with me in all the labour and difficulties of our common work, and how intelligent and unwearied has been their devotion to the public service.

My present district consists of an irregular parallelogram in the south of Yorkshire, which has the city of York for its northern point, and the towns of Selby, Sheffield, and Huddersfield as its other corners. It contains also Wakefield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster, and Pontefract. Of its schools nearly two-thirds are connected more or less closely with agriculture, the remainder being situated in towns or in mining and manufacturing places.

During the greater part of the official year the schools which I inspected were still under the Old Code. Many of them might be considered in a transition state. Some of them were uncertain under which of the systems they were to be examined, so that they were seen rather to disadvantage. But I do not remember that I was ever better satisfied with their general progress and actual condition. The number of pupil-teachers has decreased sensibly, and

will in all probability become less hereafter, as in many schools paid monitors will be employed in their place, as being both less costly and also more easily procurable.

There have been, I think, fewer changes amongst the head teachers of schools than is usual in the course of the year. This circumstance, which is of much importance in elementary education, may be owing to the confessed difficulty of obtaining good situations in the scholastic world, and to the overstocking of the teachers' market, which has been foreseen for some years. In several cases which have come under my notice the number of candidates for any vacant situation has been very large, not unfrequently above 100. In one school I was informed that there were 180 applications, for another 163, and for one now lying before me 106. With these facts before them teachers who are tolerably well off will not be willing to give up their situations, and the result has been, as I have said, less change than usual.

With regard to the operation of the New Code it may be premature to speak positively at this early period of its existence. But the subject is so important, that any actual and carefully collected facts concerning it must be interesting. I have therefore taken 50 schools as a specimen of its working in my district. They are schools of different character and circumstances, in towns, in villages, in manufacturing and mining districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. They are not at all selected, but are the first fifty that came under my inspection in regular course. I proceed now to state the facts which I have gleaned from them.

The first is the answer, so far as it can at present be made, to the very important question as to the number of children who would pass the inspector's examination in the three elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic. This question has evidently two bearings, one as to the progress of the children and their actual attainments, the other as to the amount of grants thus claimed by schools and payable out of the public purse.

Now I find that in the 50 schools of which I have spoken, four-fifths (or 80 per cent.) of the children examined have passed successfully in the three subjects. I cannot, from my return, distinguish how many pass in each of the subjects, but I am inclined at present, from a rough calculation, to suppose that the passers in reading, writing, and arithmetic are in the proportion of the numbers nine, eight, and seven. It will be important to ascertain this point, and I have no doubt that this will be done in the Education De-

partment. But the average return, as I have said, is this, that in a school where 100 children are examined, where if all passed in three subjects the return would be 300, it is now 240.

I consider this return as highly satisfactory. It fully bears out the almost unanimous opinion of Her Majesty's inspectors that at least three-fourths of the children in elementary schools, who had been in them long enough to test the work of the school, were very fairly instructed in the elementary subjects. I have no doubt that there has been much improvement made in this respect of late years, because H. M. inspectors, as far as I know anything of their work in schools, have urged strongly upon teachers the absolute necessity of their laying a good foundation before proceeding to the more advanced and less essential subjects of instruction. At the same time I must in fairness state that, unless there be continued improvement, I shall not be able to *pass* so great a proportion of children in future years. It seemed only reasonable, in the ignorance and excitement of a first examination under the New Code, to make all fair allowance for nervous, awkward, and very young children. I have, therefore, no doubt that both I and my assistant have thus allowed some children to *pass* who cannot be said to read very well, or to write more than legibly, or to work simple sums with ease. From this circumstance I am inclined to think that the per-centage of children who pass will not be raised much in future years. Nor, indeed, is it reasonable to expect it, when the material of which elementary schools are composed is taken into consideration. With regard to the amount of the grant also, I conceive that it will be lessened by a more careful return of the condition and pecuniary circumstances of the parents of the the school-children. I observe that in most of the Sheffield schools, which, one would think, contain some children disqualified by the position and income of their parents from receiving the public grant, not a single deduction has been made on this account, but all have been entered as alike qualified to compete for it. The inspector can obviously do nothing to remedy this wrong, and in populous places it is difficult for managers of schools to obtain accurate knowledge of the pecuniary circumstances of the parents who send their children to them. Much responsibility remains with the teachers on this account. Before I pass from this part of my subject I must remark that, though four-fifths of the whole number examined is the average return of passers from all the 50

schools taken together, this per-centage varies very much in different schools. In good schools it mounts as high as 93 per cent., in bad ones it falls as low as 50 per cent.

With regard to the amount of the public grant thus claimed, I would remark that a greater number of children have been examined in this first year of the New Code under the lower standards of examination than is likely hereafter to be the case when it has run some years of its course and the classes of a school correspond more nearly with its six standards. Examination will then be more on a level with the children's work in school, and will be a more fair though more searching test than at present. The probable consequence is that fewer children will *pass*.

Another fact, which it is of some importance to ascertain, is obtained from the returns of the 50 schools inspected, which is this, the number of children presented for examination is not much more than half (about 56 per cent.) of the numbers in average attendance. But in order that children may be examined they must have made at least two hundred attendances, either morning or afternoon, in the school during the year. I am speaking now of day-schools, not of night. So that at first sight it seems that little more than half the children attend this moderate number of times. But we must add to them the number of children under six years of age, who must also have attended the same number of times, but who from their age are not examined at all. This addition raises the whole number of those who have made 200 attendances in the year to about $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Thus when we consider that a regular child may attend 440 times in the course of the year, many schools being open on 220 days, this return cannot be called satisfactory. It may be stated thus, that not three-quarters of the whole number of children attend their school at half the number of times that it is open. There does not, indeed, seem to be much, if any, improvement in this respect of late years. The capitation grant under the Old Code, which required attendance of 174 days, *i.e.* 348 attendances, not unfrequently included half the children in average attendance, and sometimes even three-quarters of the whole number.

Another point of some importance, belonging to the difficult question of school age, seems to have some light thrown upon it by the working of the New Code. It is this, that nearly one-sixth of the children in average attendance at a school, and above one-fifth of its regular attendants, are

under six years of age. This is the case not in infants' schools only, where the per-centage of young children is of course very large, but in juvenile schools in which all the children of school age in the country are supposed to be present. This almost necessitates the employment of a special infants' teacher, or at all events the use of the infants' system in the lower part of almost every school; whilst this system is widely different from and hardly compatible with the methods used in teaching older children.

With regard to the actual examination under the New Code, and the inspector's duties in it, I must say that they are considerably lightened by the appointment of inspectors' assistants. By their aid the inspector is enabled to confine his own examination chiefly to the higher standards, of whose work the greater part is done on paper, which can be revised at home, and need not thus occupy some of the short time which can be given to the general inspection of the school. There seems no reason to doubt that, with greater experience of such examinations, and with the increased readiness which may be expected on the part of the children, the length of time required for them may be further shortened. At present I should say that the time required varies with the character of the school. In bad schools about three minutes per child are needed, in good ones about two minutes are sufficient. Perhaps the terms "good" and "bad" are hardly fair. It may be more correct to say "ready" and "unready" schools. Very much of course depends on the methodical arrangements and the intelligent, but not officious, co-operation of the master and his staff in keeping order and preventing any communication amongst the children who are under examination. In a few instances I have been compelled to send away children for copying from each other. Indeed, amongst the youngest children examined, under seven years of age, it seems hardly possible to prevent this evil practice, except by placing them at such a distance as to make copying impossible. This, however, can not always be done from want of space. In children of their age it is not so much a want of honesty as a want of thought—I had almost said of presence of mind—which leads them to look over a neighbour's slate for assistance in a troublesome sum or, for spelling a difficult word.

The chief features of an examination now are these three elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Indeed, with the addition (in Church schools) of religious

knowledge, including under this head the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Common Prayer-book, there are often no other subjects of regular instruction in our schools.

With regard to religious knowledge I have been much struck during the last year at finding in otherwise good schools how much the lower classes need fuller and more careful teaching. By the lower classes here I mean all below the second. Their knowledge is frequently of the most scanty and formal character. The Creation, the Flood, the Call of Abraham, the Life of Joseph, the Birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of St. John the Baptist are in a great many cases the only matter of instruction in Scripture history. I ought rather to say the beginnings of these subjects than the whole of them, for they seem to begin over and over again, and never fairly to reach the end. Formal unintelligent questions, followed by formal unintelligent answers, made without interest or attention, sometimes shouted out by the whole class in a loud coarse tone, sometimes appropriated exclusively by one or two sharp children, not unfrequently form the Scripture lesson. To this is added the simultaneous repetition of the Belief, not always free from the old alliteration of "Spontius Spilate," and of the Ten Commandments, with the same mistakes in them that have been made from time immemorial. I mean such as "will not hold in guiltiness" in the third, and "that they may belong in the land," or "to the land" in the fifth commandment. It is a curious instance how tolerant of error both ear and eye become by its repetition, that teachers constantly take little notice of such mistakes, though they are quite aware of them and readily acknowledge their mischief when spoken to about them. In several cases I have made strong representations, both to managers and teachers, of the small quantity and mechanical character of religious instruction in their schools, and have warned them that under the New Code, where special notice is directed to this subject, it would be impossible for me hereafter to report the school as qualified to receive the full amount of the capitation grant: that indeed the question might be raised whether it ought to receive any portion of it. The answer made to me has always been the same, that the lower classes must for the most part be taught by the younger and less experienced teachers, where teaching is not likely to be either full or well applied. No doubt this must be the case to some extent, but I am inclined to think that the master might in general exercise

a more careful supervision of the younger children, and test their knowledge by regular and searching examinations.

The first and second classes of good schools have generally a considerable knowledge of Scripture history, and repeat the Catechism correctly and with ease. Still I do not find in many schools that their knowledge is thorough and practical. It does not seem to me to be sufficiently applied to their own case and circumstances, or to be impressed upon them both as a rule of life and as a constant guide and support in it. I believe that much more might be done in this direction in elementary schools than is now attempted in many of them, and that the little trace of school-impression in after-life in most of the scholars is mainly owing to this cause.

In the mechanical power of reading the report is satisfactory. It may be fairly stated that four-fifths of the children who attend regularly at school read correctly, and for the most part with ease, the book or card of the class to which they belong. I cannot say that all read with expression. Indeed, this power is hardly to be expected in young children. And though "to read with expression" means "to read with good understanding of the subject," yet it does not follow that those who do not read "with expression" do not fully understand what they read. They may be wanting in ear, in eye, in voice, yet they may read and rightly understand what they read. It seems questionable whether the power of reading well aloud is not required too much of the working classes in the present day. When it is considered how few of them in after-life ever exercise this power at all, how comparatively little good would result from its exercise, how much more likely it is to be exercised, if at all, in the beer-shop or at the public-house for what is called "the company" there, than in the home and for the family, the question may well be raised whether the great object of school ought not to be to give the power of understanding what is read than the power of expressing it. I have certainly at times, after listening to very good reading in a class, been surprised to find how little the children knew, not only of the subject matter of the lesson, but of some of the words in it and the exact meaning of any particular sentence. I have only twice made use of the newspaper as the reading test of Standard VI., for this reason, that I have lost much time and met with much difficulty in finding an unobjectionable paragraph. I do not mean that it is objectionable morally, but unfair for the reader,

either from the words used, which are such as a boy or girl never has met with, and is not likely to meet with in life, or names of foreign places or persons, or terms of art and science, or semi-French words, or what may be called slang terms in politics or literature; independently of the whole subject being frequently one entirely unintelligible to the reader, or one with which he is not likely ever to be conversant. I do not think that any one who has never taken up a newspaper with the object of finding a fit paragraph as a reading test for a boy or girl of the working classes from 13 to 15 years of age, has any idea of its difficulty. I have, therefore, always made use of the alternative lesson-book, which is much more free from these hindrances.

Writing both on slates and in copy-books has improved much of late years, and there is reason to think that it will improve still more. I do not know of a single exception to the rule which I mentioned in a late report, that where the handwriting in a school is really good the school is always popular, and well-attended, though it may not be good in all other respects. Indeed, copy-books may be called the parents' barometer, and as they rise or fall, the school rises or falls in their estimation. They are visible signs to them, which they can recognize, and of which they can judge, when all the other subjects of school-teaching are a mystery or a vexation to them.

I am glad to report a great increase of that bold, rather upright, and full-formed writing to which Lord Palmerston directed attention some years ago. This is to be found more frequently in boys' than in girls' rooms; but in the latter there is also less of that singularly ugly, entirely unmeaning, and generally illegible writing, which is called "pointed hand," or, when the inquiry is not made by an inspector, wrongly enough termed "ladies' hand." With the improvement in writing I include also improvement in spelling. This is, I conceive, chiefly owing to intelligent dictation instead of what were called in the olden time "set spellings." These spellings consisted of tall columns of words, of six, seven, and eight syllables, carefully divided, to be "got by heart" by the children and repeated with the greatest rapidity, a rapidity not however greater than that of the forgetfulness which followed. Such words as—

In-ter-co-lumn-i-a-ti-on.

Hy-po-chon-dri-a-sis.

Un-in-tel-li-gi-bi-li-ty.

were the staple of such spellings, and really useless for their

purpose. But a dictation lesson now, where well chosen, is one of the greatest use and interest to children. It is either a passage of some familiar subject in the reading lesson, or, what seems to me still better, a few sentences composed by the teacher, in which he can suit the need of his class and introduce such words as may be most useful for them to learn. In my examinations I have tried the school children in all the common articles of food, dress, and furniture, in many of which they frequently are at fault. I have never yet met with a girl able to spell "chemise," whilst very few boys spell "trousers" rightly.

In arithmetic I am struck with much the same weakness as that noticed under the head of religious knowledge; the lower classes are frequently instructed very mechanically in this subject. They have small knowledge and insufficient practice in numeration and notation. They frequently work a sum in addition or subtraction without any explanation or understanding of the principle on which it proceeds. They "put down one" and "carry one" in addition without recognizing any difference in the value of the figures. And they "borrow one" and "pay it back" in subtraction without suspecting the clumsiness and unreality of the transaction. In the actual formation of the figures there is a correspondent improvement to that in writing. They are more fully shaped, larger, and more upright. I have always recommended that in all the lower classes of a school direct lessons should be given at least once a week in figure making. The teacher should show their proper size, their different parts, their relation to each other, and how much the "heads" and "tails," as they are called, should be written above or below the level. Writing and figure-making are indeed a sort of drawing, and the instruction given in schools of late years in this subject must lead to improvement in them both by increasing the facility of observation and giving facility of execution.

I have not yet examined any night-schools under the New Code. Those which I inspected during the year showed the same characteristic as in previous years, the difficulty of obtaining—not by any means enforcing—attendance at the inspector's visit. Indeed the difference in this respect between the day and night school is very striking. In the day-school the attendance at the yearly examination is almost always larger, sometimes considerably so, than the average attendance. In the night-schools the reverse is the case, and the attendance falls below the average. In those inspected last year, for instance,—

	Average Attendance.	Present at Examination.	Increase.
Day-schools.			
Boys - - - -	13,273	14,834	11 per cent.
Girls - - - -	10,217	11,568	12 "
Night-schools.			Decrease.
Males - - - -	381	368	Nearly 3 per cent.
Females - - -	175	155	Nearly 12 "

I can quite understand and fully sympathise with the feelings of some of the night scholars when subjected to an examination by a stranger and a government official. However carefully, nay almost tenderly, conducted, such an examination must be very irksome and unpleasant to a grown-up person, either man or woman, especially when little instruction has been received, and the intelligence little cultivated in earlier life. But, as might be expected, this reluctance is less in good than in bad schools; and also in those that have been long established than in one which is new or has been only a short time at work. Most probably as the night-schools begin to take their proper place in the education of the country, and to be more regular in their operations, this feeling will pass away, and the examinations in them become as well attended and as popular as in the day-schools.

The Working Man's College at Haley Hill, Halifax, still keeps its ground well as one of the most important and successful of its class in the North of England. The night-school at Farnley Iron Works, near Leeds, is also very satisfactory, both in the amount of instruction received by the scholars and of the good spirit imparted to them. Too much praise cannot be given to the master for his intelligent and loving work in it, nor to the managers for their careful superintendence of it and their large and constant liberality in its support.

An important question has been raised during the last year in my district with regard to the incomes of schools. They will not henceforth be derived in the same proportion from the same sources as at present. Must they then be kept up to their present value, or can they be diminished without affecting the efficiency of the school? And if kept up how are they to be obtained? A practical answer has been given to this question in most of the large towns of Yorkshire by raising the school fees. They have been raised

from 2*d.* to 3*d.*, from 3*d.* to 4*d.*, and in some cases from 4*d.* to 6*d.*, thus making the working classes pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more than heretofore for the education of their children. Have these classes then any reasonable ground of complaint at this increased payment? I think not. For several years in Yorkshire the school fees have raised above half of the local income of the schools. In the last year they represented 51 per cent. of it. In previous reports I have shown that this is a higher per-centage than in most parts of Great Britain. Yorkshire and Lancashire are in this respect considerably ahead of other counties. The addition of 25 per cent. would only make the parents pay for three-quarters of the expense of their children's schooling. In the manufacturing and mining districts they are in general well able to afford this. I am speaking of common times and common circumstances, and I state my belief that this additional payment will in nine cases out of ten not require any sacrifice of home-wants or indeed comforts, but only of money ill or foolishly spent in drink, in dress, in gambling, or in gadding about. In our agricultural districts also the wages are good, and with the assistance which school managers are always ready to give to the children of a large family, generally equal to the somewhat larger payment that may be required for schooling.

The voluntary contributions which represent the assistance given by the upper classes to the education of the lower amount during the last year to 34 per cent. of the local school income. They vary in general from 39 to 40 per cent. of it. I do not think that this per-centage is likely to increase, nor indeed can an increase be fairly expected. But there is no reason to anticipate much falling off in it.

In many cases the managers of schools have undertaken to pay teachers with whom they are well satisfied, in addition to their fixed salary, the whole of the sum that would in former years have been due to them on account of their certificates. This seems to be a wise and kind arrangement. Perhaps the best that can be made in common cases is to guarantee a certain stipend to the teachers, and to make the remainder of their income depend upon the amount of capitation grant earned by their school. In some places the managers reserve a certain sum for the necessary expenses of the school, and make over whatever remains to the teachers. In others they give up the whole, subscriptions, school fees, capitation grant, &c. to the teacher, making him responsible for all expenses of the school, including the repairs and renewals of the building, and in such a case the school

becomes a "private adventure" school, subject to the condition of certain hours and certain subjects of instruction, and, in church schools, to the supervision of the religious teaching by the clergyman. I am struck with the small amount of expenditure in books and apparatus during the last year. It has been at the rate of little more than one shilling per head of the children in average attendance. As in the new examinations it is necessary for each child to have a book and slate, a larger supply of these materials will be needed, and must be procured. At present in some schools there are not books for all the children reading them, so that some must look over, to the equal hindrance both of discipline and progress. Frequently also there are not slates for more than half the children present. Every child coming to school should be required to furnish itself with book, slate, pencil, and sponge, as well as with copy-books and pens when able to use them. These articles should be required as strictly as neat and sufficient clothes, clean hands and face, and tidy hair, and should be inspected at every morning meeting of the school.

The school-age of children continues much as it was, and much as, under the circumstances of our country, it is ever likely to be in day-schools. Of the whole number inspected by me last year, more than one quarter (25·5 per cent.) were under six years of age. This return includes the infants' schools. More than one half of the whole number (57·5 per cent.) were under nine years of age, and only about one-tenth (10 per cent.) above the age of 12 years. In fact the return made of school-age is much like a flight of steps, ascending gradually on one side, descending on the other. Up to the age of nine years the number of children goes on increasing. There it stops, and thence decreases, but more rapidly and irregularly.

$\frac{1}{8}$ th	-	8 and 9	-	9 and 10	-	$\frac{1}{8}$ th
$\frac{1}{5}$ th	-	7 and 8	-	10 and 11	-	$\frac{1}{9}$ th
$\frac{1}{9}$ th	-	6 and 7	-	11 and 12	-	$\frac{1}{10}$ th
$\frac{1}{10}$ th	-	5 and 6	-	12 and 13	-	$\frac{1}{14}$ th
$\frac{1}{15}$ th						
Between 4 and 5	-		-	13 and 14	-	$\frac{1}{38}$ th
$\frac{1}{16}$ th of whole number						
Under 4 years	-		-	above 14	-	$\frac{1}{83}$ rd

Out of 34,266 children only 412 (1·2 per cent.) are returned as above the age of 14. Nothing can be said in addition to these facts. Unless the age of the children be kept constantly in mind no fair view can be taken of school-work.

An important question has been asked by Sir G. Grey, as to the operation, with regard to attendance of boys at school, of the Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines, (23 & 24 Vict c. 151.)

Judging by the schools which I have inspected in the mining districts, and by information obtained from their teachers and managers, there seems to be no doubt that it has produced some, but hitherto only a slight effect. I give below the returns made to me from three schools in different parts of the South Yorkshire coal-field, and proceed to state the reasons which, in the opinion of many persons well qualified to judge, have hindered and in some cases defeated the object of the Act. With regard to the education of children working in mines; the Act provides (p. 2), that a boy above the age of 10 years, and under the age of 12 years, may be employed in a mine or colliery if he obtain a certificate under the *hand of a competent schoolmaster that he is able to read and write*. These expressions open a wide door for abuse. The term *competent schoolmaster* is very vague. Under this nomenclature, any schoolmaster teaching any kind of school may give the certificate required. Possibly there is no schoolmaster who is actually unable to tell whether a boy can read or write. But there is no doubt of the fact, that boys obtain their certificates whose reading and writing, if they can be so called, are of the most wretched character, and perfectly useless for the purpose of education. If there were in each colliery-district one really competent schoolmaster who should receive a small payment for issuing these certificates, and on whom all the responsibility would rest if they were wrongly granted, a considerable abuse would be remedied. The Act would then resemble in this respect the Factory Act where one medical officer is appointed to pass children at "full time." The terms, also, reading and writing should be more strictly defined. "Reading," might consist of one or two sentences out of some well known book. "Writing" might be the name and residence and a line of round or small hand from a copy. Without some such arrangements for a really "competent master," and some such settled test of ability to read and write, the object of the Act will be defeated, not only by dishonest persons, but by those who believe that they are carrying out the point when they keep within the letter of the law. The returns of the three schools which I have mentioned, are as follows:

TINSLEY PARK COLLIERY SCHOOL. (Girls omitted.)

1861.

58 boys in the school, average age 7·32 years.
10 boys between 10 and 12 years of age.

1862.

76 boys in the school, average age 7·66 years.
24 boys between 10 and 12 years of age.

1863.

94 boys in the school, average age 7·61 years.
22 boys between 10 and 12 years of age.

GARFORTH CHURCH SCHOOL.

—	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Average age for the whole school - -	7·5	7·7	7·9	7·8
Average age of those between 10 and 12 - -	10·7	11·0	10·9	11·2
Number of scholars between 10 and 12 - -	17	19	24	20

WOMBWELL SCHOOL.

—	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Children between 10 and 12 - -	25	26	4	28
Average age of whole school - -	6·96	7·0	7·5	7·4
Per-centage under 10 - -	84·8	85·04	74·37	78·4
Per-centage above 10 - -	15·2	14·96	25·63	21·6

In this return the girls are not separated from the boys.

I am unable to make any return of the employment of time of my late assistant inspectors, as they took charge of their own districts before the close of the official year.

My own time has been thus occupied,—

	Days.
Inspecting elementary schools - -	156½
" normal schools - -	6
Holding examinations of pupil-teachers - -	12½
" candidates for certificates - -	9
Revising papers of pupil-teachers - -	12½
" candidates - -	17¼
Travelling only - -	1¼
Writing General Report - -	13½
Correspondence, &c. - -	59½
Vacation - -	20
Private business - -	4
Sundays - -	53
Total - -	365

As this is the last return to be made under the Old Code it may be well to make a few remarks in it with regard to the amount and character of an inspector's work.

The number of days which he is able to give to the actual inspection of schools is generally about 150. The remainder of his time is fully occupied by other duties. In 156½ days of inspection last year I examined 181 schools, consisting of 261 departments, which gives an average of above 1½ per day. These schools contained on the day of examination 27,721 children, making an average of 178 per day. This is an unusually large number, much larger than could fairly be examined in the usual school time, requiring extra hours and constant and very wearisome attention.

In the 12½ days given to the examination of pupil-teachers and candidates, 1,003 of these young people, (531 males and 472 females) were examined. At the same time with them 22 assistant-teachers (13 males and 9 females) were also examined. Much of an inspector's time is necessarily occupied in the revision of examination papers. In nearly 30 days of last year given to this work I revised 1,569 papers, or above 50 per day, which is a hard day's work even for those who are well accustomed to it. This number does not include those papers worked by children of the three upper standards in the school-examinations, which I have revised, but of which I have no record.

The common correspondence of an inspector is at times very heavy, fully requiring one day of every week. In some years my letters have been nearly 3,000, nine-tenths of which are official. In the 59½ days which I have returned for correspondence, other work has been included, consisting of general district arrangements, revision of district lists and settlement of new district, preparation of examination papers for apprentices under the New Code, preparation of papers, and their revision in examinations voluntarily undertaken by your Lordships' permission, as of candidates for prizes, from the West Riding Association of Coal and Iron Masters, and those of the Hallamshire and Eccleshall Agricultural Society. All these take up a good deal of time and cause additional labour to an inspector, leaving him little leisure either for social duties, or for the enjoyment of family life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. WATKINS.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, C. H. ALDERSON, Esq., M.A., on the BRITISH and other PROTESTANT SCHOOLS not connected with the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, inspected by him in the Counties of BEDFORD, CAMBRIDGE, DERBY, HUNTINGDON, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, and SUFFOLK.*

MY LORDS,

London, January 1864.

DURING the past year five new schools have been added to the number inspected by me in previous years. The Nottingham George Street British School has been withdrawn before the time for inspection arrived.

New schools.

Some of these institutions, thus seen for the first time, as well as many of those which have been subject to an annual visit for the last six or seven years, struck me as being better taught than disciplined. In my last report I ventured to make some observations on the discipline of infant schools. I avail myself of the present opportunity to supplement them by a reference to what, for want of a better name, are known as juvenile departments.

Discipline of elementary schools.

The chief cause of imperfect discipline seems to me to be this, that, as compared with instruction, teachers undervalue the importance of good order, or at any rate do not take the same pains to secure it which they lavish on the work of imparting knowledge. The more I see of schools the more stress I am led to place on good discipline as the condition precedent of all efficient instruction. Teachers are apt to think that it involves no more than the absence of flagrant disorder and unruliness. When they have suppressed the turbulent elements to the point of a chronic simmer they are content. They even have a definite theory on the subject, as I have often gathered from them in conversation. So many boys *must* make so much noise. A school of a hundred children will be exactly double as noisy as a school of fifty, and if another hundred be added, the noise will increase in a direct proportion. Without denying for a moment the difficulty of getting children to work their exercises quietly, I cannot but think it a great mistake to set out by assuming that a considerable amount of disturbance is inevitable, and that as you add to the number of children, so you must add to the noise of the school-room. On the contrary, whatever be the actual fact, it is better for the teacher to assume that there need be no noise at all. To start with a low standard of discipline, or to admit

tacitly that a high standard is practically unattainable, is a fatal error of judgment on the part of a young teacher. Bye and bye he will himself lose the nice perception of order which he had at starting. Nothing is more common than to find a master unconscious to a great extent of the atmosphere of disorder in which his school is conducted. His ear has become blunted to the noise that reigns around, and in the midst of which day after day is passed. Sometimes the fault in the discipline of a school is not so much that the standard aimed at is too low, as that the teacher having acquired a certain amount of power over his scholars has stopped short, and not sought to convert the impression made into a *habit*. In such cases the discipline is not so much faulty as incomplete. While the teacher's eye is on his scholars, they are awed by his presence into silence and docility, but the moment his back is turned the spell is broken, and fresh noise arises. I have noticed this feature as specially incident to schools where the teacher has had the natural gift of impressing the young. It is one of the temptations of this sort of genius to lead its possessor to rely too much on his own personal and immediate influence. A look or a gesture may act as an effectual check for the moment, but it can never effect what the habits of silence and order alone can. I am constantly finding that command over children and good discipline are terms by no means convertible; and in reporting on individual cases, I am often obliged to draw this distinction. To gain a clear conception of all that is involved in good discipline is one of the first duties of a teacher. It is much more than the maintenance of tolerable silence during school hours. Nothing, for example, is at the present moment of more vital importance than that the children's exercises on the day of inspection should be worked with absolute integrity. If one boy copies from another, the examination becomes a mere elaborate farce, and the very basis of the parliamentary grant is vitiated. Here is a bad habit, far too common in elementary schools. To correct or prevent it is a point of *discipline*. Reading, again, is at first sight a mere matter of instruction. Viewed a little more closely, its quality will be seen to depend on discipline as well. You teach a child the sound and meaning of letters and words, and so far as this is reading, it is instruction which he receives. But the habit of opening the mouth so as to be clearly and easily heard, the necessary accompaniment of all good reading, can only be acquired by a course of *discipline* specially directed to that point. Good reading

is the result therefore of instruction and discipline combined. Thus discipline runs at one end into moral training and at the other into intellectual instruction. The majority of teachers take it to mean much less, and it is precisely for this reason that their discipline is so often unsatisfactory. Secondly, more care and more *thought* are wanted in devising methods for obtaining good discipline. If half the pains and ingenuity expended on methods of instruction were directed to the attainment of good discipline, the results achieved by popular education would be far greater. New ways of teaching this subject and that are perpetually cropping up, about which I hear much from the teachers in my district. But how to secure most quiet of tongue and limb in school, how different classes and different sexes may work with least mutual disturbance, how the mischievous habit of copying may be prevented, how frank and outspoken answers may be obtained, these are problems which seem to engage their minds much less. Take care of the instruction and the discipline will come of itself; this appears to be the principle on which too many teachers act. On all that pertains to discipline they bestow little original thought, content in most cases to adopt at second hand hap-hazard arrangements often opposed to experience and common sense.

Increased attention, as might have been expected, has been paid to the three elementary subjects, especially among the lower classes in schools. But in geography and grammar, subjects chiefly useful as developing the general intelligence, there has been during the past year a marked falling off. In large schools of established reputation the higher branches of instruction still maintain their place, mainly through the influence of the richer class of parents. Farmers and tradesmen would not continue to send their sons to a school which did not profess to teach geography and grammar. But in all cases where this parental pressure is not felt grammar and geography have declined.

Instruction.

I am sorry I cannot report as favourably as in previous years of the pupil-teachers in my district. Both their written exercises and their practical skill seem to me to show deterioration. Their demeanour in school has been marked, in many cases, by a languor and want of interest which I am sorry to notice, and have very rarely noticed till now. It is probably to be accounted for by the fact that many of them have intended to quit the profession of a teacher at the end of their engagement. With regard to the future supply of pupil-teachers, I have found compara-

Pupil-teachers.

tively few eligible candidates ready to take the place of those whose time of service has expired.

Monitorial
classes.

Much credit is due to the certificated masters for the judicious arrangements with which they have met, in many cases, the serious difficulty of a reduction of the school staff. Where circumstances allowed, some of them have started a monitorial class, in aid of the regularly appointed pupil-teacher. The first 10 or 12 boys in the school assist, in turn, in the work of instruction, receiving, perhaps, for their services some small gratuity. The only drawback to this arrangement is its uncertainty; just as a monitor is becoming useful he is liable to be withdrawn. A monitorial class is possible in large town schools only. In small schools in rural districts the material for such a class does not exist. In these the master has been thrown very much on his own resources. The average attendance being under 90, no pupil-teacher is required by your Lordships' regulations. The employment of pupil-teachers, consequently, has been already discontinued in several of the rural schools in my district, and as existing engagements expire fresh ones are not likely to be contracted. Tebworth, Laceby, and Brant Broughton Wesleyan schools, Woodhurst, Willingham, and Colnes United British schools, are rural schools in different parts of the country where pupil-teachers have either ceased to be employed or their number has been reduced to a point which impairs the efficiency of the institution. The average staff of the rural schools which I visit has hitherto consisted of a certificated master and one pupil-teacher. They are almost invariably mixed schools. The success of a school so organized mainly depends on there being a competent assistant to second the master's efforts. It is impossible for the results to be satisfactory when the teacher has to deal single handed with a mixed attendance of boys, girls, and infants; but with one pupil-teacher to assist the task becomes much less difficult. As a matter of fact, there are many mixed schools in rural districts efficiently conducted by a master and one pupil-teacher. I cannot look without apprehension on the prospect of the withdrawal from rural schools of a portion of the teaching power essential to their success. In town schools pupil-teachers were often unnecessarily multiplied, but in rural schools never. The reduction of their total number will be in town schools nothing more than a reduction, but appears to me likely to operate as their extinction in small rural schools.

Standard
examina-
tions.

It is, perhaps, rather premature to report to your Lordships on the operation of the new system of examination.

It may, however, be useful to record my experience of it during the past year, and to indicate the principles which I have kept in view in applying it to elementary schools. The main object being to improve the quality of the reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to secure their being taught with equal care from the highest scholar to the lowest, I have advisedly adopted what I believe to be a high standard in judging of school results. I have required more accuracy and precision in the prescribed exercises than was expected in former examinations, and have passed no child who failed to work to *the full extent* of the specified subjects. Upon an average, about 76 per cent., or rather more than three-fourths of the grant obtainable by examination, has been secured. That so large a proportion of scholars has passed successfully at the commencement of the new system may be regarded as a convincing proof that the teaching of the three elementary subjects has not been of late years neglected. A school must be at least "very fair" to pass with no larger a per-centage of failure. In conducting examinations I have felt the advantage of having my attention drawn more closely and definitely to certain points in the instruction. Spelling is a subject to which I have always paid much attention. The mode of testing it has been in former years to set a passage of some length to be written from dictation. The revision of this exercise used to take much time and trouble, without which it was impossible to obtain the average of mistakes in each class. Now that the dictation is limited to a single sentence I am able to detect errors at a glance, and judge of the character of the spelling accordingly. It is the same with the writing, to which the spelling is incidental. Instead of hearing each class read, and forming an approximate opinion of the merit of the reading, I am now enabled to know how each individual scholar reads, as well as his name and age. The arithmetic, too, has been much simplified by the abandonment of many of the higher rules, as decimal and vulgar fractions, which have hitherto been taught in elementary schools. I can test, therefore, with greater strictness the accuracy with which the remaining rules, from practice to simple addition, are worked. I must own to finding more difficulty in judging of the discipline of schools. The discipline is a general feature which it is not easy to gather when a school is taken, as it were, to pieces for the purpose of individual examination. Searching as is the test which the Revised Code applies, I have as yet discovered no instance in which it has reversed any former decision about the merits of a

school ; it has hitherto in every case confirmed my previously entertained opinion. In really good schools the per-centage of failure has been trifling, while in others of a different kind barely half of the grant dependent on examination has been obtained.

The most useful of all the standards of examination seems to me to be Standard I. It supplies what in infant schools has been long needed—a sensible and intelligible standard of work for the first class of an infant school. Infant teachers seem often at sea as to what they ought and what they ought not to teach ; now they have a definite standard before them, strictly confined to the rudiments of the three rudimentary subjects. I anticipate great and permanent improvement in the education of the country from this ; and in my opinion it would be unwise to postpone the time for passing this particular examination to a later period in the school career than has been fixed by the Revised Code. In institutions which comprise both juvenile and infant departments the task of preparing the children for the examination of Standard I. should, as a rule, be left to the *infant* teacher. Of course there must be some exceptions, as when age precludes a boy from being taught with children much his juniors ; but, in theory, the children presented for the lowest grade of examination should belong to the infant department, and as few of them as possible be admitted to the department above. This arrangement involves an advantage to both schools. The infant mistress will work the better for being made responsible for an important share in preparing the scholars for the annual examination ; the teacher of the juvenile school will be relieved of the embarrassment of teaching very young children among others much older. The line of demarcation between the infant and juvenile departments ought in future to be drawn, as it appears to me, as nearly as possible between the two lowest standards of examination.

The work of preparing for Standard I. to be left as much as possible to the infant teacher.

Responsibility of managers.

It will be matter for regret if any part of the responsibility with which your Lordships have sought to invest school managers should in future be transferred to teachers. But in schools of the class which I visit there seems to be some likelihood of this. In many cases the superintendence of managers appears to me little more than nominal. In one instance brought to my notice lately, it had been impossible for the last two years to get an audit of the school accounts. In another, no steps had been taken to fill the important office of treasurer, vacant through resignation. In a third the managers had shifted their functions in a

lump to the master, who farmed, as it were, the school funds, providing out of them for the maintenance of the institution. I hear of prospective arrangements between managers and teachers, which seem to imply the abdication, on the part of the former, of a part at least of the functions with which they have hitherto been intrusted. It is proposed, in some cases, to hand over the Government grant *en bloc* to the teacher, for him to provide and pay out of it as good a staff of subordinate teachers as may be compatible with his own claims to remuneration out of the same fund. The inducement to this course seems to be not merely the desire to escape trouble or anxiety, but a regard to economy. A master who is left to find his own class-teachers gets them probably for a smaller salary than would be required from a school committee in treaty with a parent for his son's services. There are usually among the parents one or two families with whom the teacher is exceptionally intimate, and among those families three or four of his most promising pupils are usually to be found. Boys of this kind become attached to the master and he to them, and from this source the teaching staff can be recruited at less cost than it would involve where no such mutual tie previously existed between the teacher and his assistant.

The reading books now in general use in the schools of my district are a great improvement on those of an older date. They are better graduated, and contain more valuable matter. The children of the labouring poor now have access to several well-chosen selections from the best authors. Their introduction will have an excellent effect on education, especially on that part of education which a boy gives himself. School books, it must be remembered, are taken home and read out of school hours, read aloud in many cases to parents. While they consisted of little more than a string of arid moralities, they were hardly calculated to improve the taste or stimulate the desire of knowledge. The new series are full of matter interesting to the adult no less than the juvenile reader. Already they are in great request, I am told, in the children's homes. It is not too much to say that they have both supplied a notorious want and given a fresh stimulus to education.

Improved
school
books.

I have the honour, &c.

C. H. ALDERSON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, MATTHEW ARNOLD, Esq., on the BRITISH and
other SCHOOLS not connected with the CHURCH OF
ENGLAND inspected by him in the Counties of BERKS,
BUCKS, ESSEX, HERTS, KENT, MIDDLESEX, and OXFORD.

MY LORDS,

London, January 1864.

I HAVE the honour of presenting to your Lordships my report for the year which has just ended.

The great school event of the year has of course been the introduction, in the latter half of it, of the new system of examinations prescribed by the Revised Code. I have not hitherto applied to your Lordships for any help in conducting these examinations in my district, but have, so far, accomplished them all myself, because I was anxious fully to observe their working. I have not to make any remarks upon their financial working, its effect upon schools, and its acceptability to managers. I confine myself entirely to their practical working as a system of school *examinations*, and to points in which they make the inspection of a school now a different matter from what it used to be formerly.

Inspection
and ex-
amination.

It might have been wished and intended, perhaps, that the old inspection should take place just as before, and that the examination should be merely a new thing superadded to it. Practically this is not so, and I think, without a very large increase in the body of inspectors, and a strict discrimination of their separate kinds of function, it cannot be so; practically the old inspection tends, and I think will tend more and more, to disappear. I am speaking of the old inspection considered as an agency for testing and promoting the intellectual force of schools, not as an agency for testing and promoting their discipline and their good building, fitting, and so on. For their discipline and for their material suitability, the new system furnishes the same or nearly the same means of care as the old one. For their intellectual force it furnishes no longer the same means of care, but a different one; I do not say a means of care less valuable or not more valuable than that furnished by the old inspection, but a different one. It is important to point out this difference, in order that one undoubtedly useful sort of care which inspection used to provide for the intellectual progress of schools, but which it provides no longer, or in a much lesser degree than formerly, the managers may take measures to provide in some other way.

Inspection under the old system meant something like the following. The inspector took a school class by class. He seldom heard each child in a class read, but he called out a certain number to read, picked at random as specimens of the rest; and when this was done he questioned the class with freedom, and in his own way, on the subjects of their instruction. As you got near the top of a good school these subjects became more numerous; they embraced English grammar, geography, and history, for each of which the inspector's report contained a special entry, and the examination then often acquired much variety and interest. The whole life and power of a class, the fitness of its composition, its handling by the teacher, were well tested; the inspector became well acquainted with them, and was enabled to make his remarks on them to the head teacher; and a powerful means of correcting, improving, and stimulating them was thus given. In the hands of an able inspector—an inspector like Dr. Temple, for instance (one may particularise Dr. Temple without invidiousness, for he has ceased to be an inspector)—this means was an instrument of great force and value.

The new examination groups the children by its standards, not by their classes; and however much we may strive to make the standards correspond with the classes, we cannot make them correspond at all exactly. The examiner, therefore, does not take the children in their own classes. The life and power of each class as a whole, the fitness of its composition, its handling by the teacher, he therefore does not test. He hears every child in the group before him read, and so far his examination is more complete than the old inspection. But he does not question them; he does not, as an examiner under the rule of the six standards, go beyond the three matters, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the amount of these three matters which the standards themselves prescribe; and, indeed, the entries for grammar, geography, and history have now altogether disappeared from the forms of report furnished to the inspector. The nearer, therefore, he gets to the top of the school the more does his examination, in itself, become an inadequate means of testing the real attainments and intellectual life of the scholars before him. Boys who have mastered vulgar fractions and decimals, who know something of physical science and geometry, a good deal of English grammar, of geography, and history, he hears read a paragraph, he sees write a paragraph, and work a couple of easy sums in the compound rules or practice. As a stimulus to the intellectual life of

the school—and the intellectual life of a school is the intellectual life of its higher classes—this is as inefficient as if Dr. Temple (to recur to him again for illustration), when he goes to inspect his fifth form, were just to hear each boy construe a sentence of delectus, conjugate one Latin verb, and decline two Greek substantives.

I know that the aim and object of the new system of examination is not to develop the higher intellectual life of an elementary school, but to spread and fortify, in its middle and lower portions, the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, supposed to be suffering. I am not contesting the importance of this subject, or the adequacy of the means offered by the new examination for attaining it. I am only pointing out the real value of a certain mode of operation on schools which the old inspection undoubtedly supplied, and which the new examination does not and by its nature cannot supply.

It will be said that we must conjoin the old inspection with the new examination; undoubtedly we must so far as we can. But I think no one who is much acquainted with schools and examinations will imagine that we can do this at all completely. The whole school felt, under the old system, that the prime aim and object of the inspector's visit was, after insuring the fulfilment of certain sanitary and disciplinary conditions, to test and quicken the intellectual life of the school. The scholars' thoughts were directed to this object, the teacher's thoughts were directed to it, the inspector's thoughts were directed to it. The scholars and teacher co-operated therefore with the inspector in doing their best to reach it; they were anxious for his judgment on their highest progress, anxious to profit by this judgment after he was gone. At present the centre of interest for the school when the inspector visits it is changed. Scholars and teacher have their thoughts directed straight upon the new examination, which will bring, they know, such important benefit to the school if it goes well, and bring it such important loss if it goes ill. On the examination day they have not minds for anything else. If it were possible for the inspector to make the old inspection, unaltered so far as he was concerned, precede the new examination, it would no longer be the same inspection, for he would no longer have the children's spirit in it, and without this he could no longer make the same test of their intellectual life; he would no longer have the master's whole interest and attention in it, and without these he would no longer criticise and counsel with profit, and so be able to

stimulate the school's intellectual life for the future. I think, if the peculiar valuable effect of the old inspection is to be retained, this inspection ought, on these grounds, to be disjoined from the new examination.

But on other, and purely material grounds, it *must* be disjoined from it. The new examination is in itself a less exhausting business than the old inspection to the person conducting it; it does not make a call as that did upon his spirit and inventiveness; but it takes up much more time, it throws upon him a mass of minute detail, and severely tasks hand and eye to avoid mistakes. Few can know till they have tried what a business it is to enter in a close-ruled schedule, as an examination goes on, three marks for three different things against the names of 200 children whom one does not know one from the other, without putting the wrong child's mark in the wrong place. Few can know how much delay and fatigue is unavoidably caused, before one can get one's 600 communications fairly accomplished, by difficulty of access to children's places, difficulty in seeing clearly in the obscurer parts of the school-room, difficulty of getting children to speak out,—sometimes of getting them to speak at all—difficulty of resisting, without feeling oneself inhuman, the appealing looks of master or scholars for a more prolonged trial of a doubtful scholar. Then there are inquiries and returns to be made by the inspector about log-book, portfolio, accounts, pupil-teachers' engagement and stipends, which had not to be made formerly. An inquiry has just been added respecting the means and position in life of school children's parents, to discover whether they are proper objects of state aid. All this makes the new examination a business of so much time and labour, as to deprive the inspector of the needful freshness and spirit (to conduct the old inspection properly needed a good deal of spirit) for joining with it, on the same occasion, the old inspection. If I insist on this, it is that I may exhort managers themselves to supply, in case of need, a mode of stimulus to their schools which was very useful to them. The clergy, who are the usual managers of National schools, could probably supply what is wanted without difficulty; and I think the managers of British and Wesleyan schools, with a little exertion and goodwill, might find means to supply it to their schools also.

I have been struck by one result of the practical working of the new examinations which I am sure your Lordships never intended. I mean the peculiar severity with which they tell upon the younger classes in a school

owing to the timidity natural to this age. When a boy of 11 or 12 years of age is so shy that he cannot open his mouth before a stranger, one may without harshness say that he ought to have been taught better and refuse him his grant; but when a child of seven is in this predicament one can hardly, without harshness, say the same thing, and to refuse him his grant for a timidity which is not, in his case, a school fault, seems to be going beyond the intention of your Lordships, who designed the refusal of your grants to be a punishment for school faults.

Reading
books.

The attention which has been drawn by the Revised Code to the elementary subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic has already had the happiest effect in improving the quality of school reading books. At last the compilers of these works seem beginning to understand that the right way of teaching a little boy to read is not by setting him to read such sentences as these (I quote from school works till lately much in vogue): "the crocodile is viviparous," "quicksilver, antimony, calamine, zinc, &c., are metals," "the slope of a desk is oblique, the corners of the door are angles;" or the right way of teaching a big boy to read better, to set him to read: "some time after one meal is digested we feel again the sensation of hunger, which is gratified by again taking food;" "most towns are supplied with water and lighted by gas, their streets are paved and kept clean, and guarded by policemen;" "summer ornaments for grates are made of wood shavings and of different coloured papers." Reading books are now published which reject all such trash as the above, and contain nothing but what has really some fitness for reaching the end which reading books were meant to reach. Some of them even go a little too far in the effort to avoid dryness and pedantry and to be natural and interesting; they contain rather too many abbreviations, too many words meant to imitate the noises of animals, and too much of that part of human utterance, which may be called the *interjectional*. The little children, for whom the books are designed, are apt to be rather puzzled by words of this kind, and, even if they were not, it is a fault in a short reading lesson to contain too much of them. But this fault, which certainly some of the best of the new reading books do not quite avoid, has at least the merit of being a fault on the right side.

Pupil-
teachers'
recitation.

No more useful change has in my opinion ever been introduced into the programme of the pupil-teachers' studies than that which has lately added to it the learning by heart of passages from some standard author. How difficult it

seems to do anything for their taste and culture I have often said. I have said how much easier it seems to get entrance to their minds and to awaken them by means of music or of physical science than by means of literature ; still if it can be done by literature at all, it has the best chance of being done by the way now proposed. The culture both of the pupil-teacher and of the elementary schoolmaster with us seems to me to resist the efforts made to improve it and to remain unprogressive, more than that of the corresponding class on the continent. Ignorance is nothing ; such a blunder as this of an English student, " Pope lived a little prior to the Christian era," a French or Swiss student might also commit ; but the hopeless want of tact and apprehensiveness shown by such a sentence as this, " I should consider Newton " as a great author ; firstly, *on account of the style and value of his works* ; secondly, *on account of his most valuable and wonderful discoveries, coupled with the pains he took to diffuse his self-acquired knowledge among the people,*" no French or Swiss student, who had read the books and heard the lectures which the English student who wrote that sentence had heard and read, would in my opinion ever equal. It is true that if you take the bulk of the scholars, even in schools for the richer classes, the rate of culture is very low ; but then it is to be remembered that our pupil-teachers and students are a select body, not the bulk of a class, and have gone through a careful training and schooling.

This is not the place to speculate on the causes of this inferiority, but I will make one observation. These shortcomings in taste and culture naturally show themselves more manifestly in the student's grammar and composition papers than in any other. I have just looked over nearly a thousand of these papers, and the Scotch students, especially perhaps those of the training schools of the Scotch established church, seem to me to have in general both more of positive culture and more of capacity for culture than their English fellows. It is not that they give one the impression of having worked harder or done more to get information ; their papers are often worked in rather a slovenly style, in all externals they have by no means the neatness and smartness which the papers of students from the best English training schools exhibit (I take this opportunity of saying that the handwriting of the Scotch students as a body greatly needs improvement), but they certainly have more *culture*. I attribute this to the effect insensibly produced on all classes in the country by the long establish-

Culture of
English and
of Scotch
students.

ment of education for all, as a matter of public institution and national importance, in Scotland.

Teachers.

In England it is among the teachers that the desire for a better culture, and the attainment of it, most shows itself. It shows itself in those in my district by more and more numerous efforts to pass the examinations which the London University, with a wise liberality, makes accessible to so large and various a class of candidates. I gladly seize every opportunity to express the satisfaction which the sight of these efforts gives me. To the able, the ardent, and the aspiring among the young teachers of schools under my inspection, I say: Your true way of advancing yourselves, of raising your position, of keeping yourselves alive and alert amidst your trying labours, is there. And the more the Government certificate comes to be regarded as a mere indispensable guarantee of competency, not as a literary distinction, the better; literary distinction should be sought for from other and larger sources.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, E. H. BRODIE, Esq., M.A., on the BRITISH and
other PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, not connected with the
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, inspected by him in the Counties
of DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, and YORK, and in
SOUTH WALES.

MY LORDS, Durham, Jan. 1864.

THE re-arrangement of districts, consequent on the appointment of two new inspectors, not practically taking effect till near the close of the official year, does not affect this report, which will still on this occasion exclusively relate, as formerly, to the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and York.

I.—NUMBER, INCREASE, AND EXTERNAL CIRCUMSTANCES
OF SCHOOLS.

Since May 1859, when I first took charge of this district, the schools receiving annual grants have increased by the addition of 42, numbering 55 departments. The increase in the past year amounts to 18 schools with 22 departments. The following list gives the names of the schools, and the county to which each belongs:—

Increase of
schools since
1859.
Since last
report.

County.	Name of School.	No. of Departments.
Northumberland	Blyth English Presbyterian	1
	Burradon Colliery	2
	Seaton Burn do.	1
Durham	Walker Iron Works	2
	Gateshead Wesleyan, Boys	1
	Washington Colliery	1
	Willington do.	1
York	Old Shildon British	1
	Barnoldswick Wesleyan, Infants	1
	Bawtry do., mixed	1
	Birstal do.	2
	Huddersfield do.	1
	Hull Sailors' Orphans'	1
	Hull, Scott Street, Wesleyan	1
	Leeds, Mill Street, British	2
	Skelmanthorpe, Wesleyan	1
	Sunniside, British	1
	Upleatham, Zetland	1
Total		22

The last two, "Sunniside" and "Upleatham," have been transferred from the "simple inspection" to the "annual

Schools
closed or
transferred.

grant" list. The rest are new schools. "Helmsley Wesleyan School," inspected by me in the year 1859, shut up in the intervening years, but re-opened this year and inspected by me in April last, has not been included in the above list. It is now under a mistress, as a mixed school. "Cawood Infant School," added to my list in 1861, ceased to exist in the following year, in which year also the "Reeth Wesleyan School," emptied by the opening of the "Friends' School" in that place, was closed.

"Alnwick British School" was turned into a private adventure school in 1860; the "St. John's Sessional School" at South Shields was shut up during the past year, and the "Middlesboro' Eston South Bank British School" has been transferred to the list of schools under clerical inspection.

The total number of annual grant schools in this district now amounts to 177, containing 235 departments.

Other facts
showing
progress of
education.

This increase in the number of schools is however very far from being the only symptom of progress in education which this district can show. From year to year I have noted with much satisfaction the general desire of managers to fulfil the conditions, on which alone your Lordships' grants are made, by rendering their schools as suitable as possible in all respects for the purposes of education. Thus I have seen schools re-erected, enlarged by the addition of class-rooms, improved by the admission of more light and air, playgrounds here and there added, where land could be purchased for such purpose, libraries instituted, working-places and a dinner-room occasionally provided for such children as attend their school from a distance, and many minor improvements, testifying to a liberal spirit on the part of managers, and tending to make the school itself not merely a place of instruction, but a means of civilizing and elevating the natures of those submitted to its influence.

School
erected by
pitmen at
Burradon
colliery.

But a still more gratifying feature, and one more clearly displaying the increased regard felt for elementary education, is the spirit shown in some instances by some of the working men themselves. Cases might be multiplied and drawn from rural and manufacturing as well as from mining localities. But as one of the most striking and the most recent cases that have fallen under my notice I will mention here the colliery school at Burradon, a mining hamlet some eight or nine miles north of Newcastle. The pitmen at this place, having long deplored the want of education for their children, at last erected, with very slight aid from the owner of the colliery, and with none from Government, for they could not meet the usual conditions as to the mode of

erection, a school-room, which though not constructed on the best type, is still a very serviceable and commodious one. With the aid of a building society they also erected a master's house. Towards the building of these premises 200 pitmen cheerfully contributed 10s. each, and towards the master's salary and the current expenses of the school every man among them, between the years of 18 and 54, pays 6*d.* fortnightly, there being no difference in this respect whether a man has many, few, or no children. The same system of fortnightly payments is adopted at the neighbouring village of Seaton Burn, also inhabited by pitmen.

Seaton
Burn.

It is most gratifying to observe men of this class penetrated with a belief in the use and value of education, and determined to bestow its advantages on their children. In both these villages there are now certificated teachers, and no managers take a livelier interest in the progress and success of their school than do these miners, who in establishing it have surely shown no little feeling of self sacrifice, forethought, and independence.

Since the above remarks were written your Lordships have requested me to give what information I can as to whether the average age of children attending schools in mining districts appears to have been raised since the passing of the last Mines Regulation Act in 1860. I regret that, owing to the shortness of the time allowed to me for the inquiry on account of the necessity of publishing this report in the annual volume of Minutes, and the imperfect returns which I have received, I am not able to submit to your Lordships very satisfactory or trustworthy statistics, but what information I have been hastily able to gather will, I trust, not be without some utility. Meanwhile I beg leave to assure your Lordships that I will carefully and accurately inquire into the matter during the present and ensuing years.

Is the average age of children attending schools in colliery districts raised?

At first sight it would seem that this district, including Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, ought to yield very complete statistics on such a matter. And no doubt it will do so, if the returns sent in by my clerical colleagues are compared with mine. But the number of mining schools falling actually under my own observation is comparatively very few for the extent of area and number of the population. This is owing to the fact that, except here and there, I inspect very little in villages and country places but mostly in towns, and in the towns, though seated in the very heart of the mining district, the number of scholars drawn from the colliery population is infinitesimal and

Schools in large towns have, as a rule, no colliery scholars, though seated in a mining locality.

Other schools are new, and no average can be gained from them.

almost inappreciable in estimating averages. Thus at Newcastle, North and South Shields, Gateshead, Jarrow, Durham, and more or less at Bishop Auckland also, I am informed that the scholars drawn from this source are next to none. Consequently I have omitted these schools from the inquiry. Other schools situated in mining neighbourhoods are new since the year 1860, and therefore it cannot be ascertained from them whether the average age has been raised or not. Such are Frosterly, Wolsingham, Old Shildon, and others. After this, I fear, somewhat prolix but necessary statement, I beg leave to subjoin the following tables:—

TABULATED COMPARISON OF NUMBERS OF SCHOLARS in certain SCHOOLS in Mining Districts from the year 1859 to 1864.

Name of School.	County.	Year.	No. of Scholars in average Attendance.	Nos. between 10 and 12.	Nos. over 12.
New Shildon B.S., Boys.	Durham -	1859	124	25	13
		1860	121	20	11
		1861	110	29	17
		1862	110	25	10
		1863	116	27	18
Crook Pease's West B.S., Boys.	,, -	1860	179	47	17
		1861	177	52	21
		1862	177	64	15
		1863	197	51	16
Bishop Auckland B.S. mixed.	,, -	May 1861	115	15	15
		1862	132	20	14
		1863	153	27	17
		Feb. 1864	143	38	17
		June 1862	not stated	38	30
St. Helen's, Auckland, B.S. Boys.	,, -	Feb. 1864	—	22	21
Towlaw Wesleyan -	,, -	May 1861	—	8	8
		„ 1862	—	15	6
		„ 1863	—	15	9
		Feb. 1864	—	10	11
Tudhoe Wesleyan -	,, -	1862	—	49	43
		1863	—	30	31
		1864	—	25	24
		1864	—	25	24
Wylam B.S. - - -	Northum-berland.	1861-2	—	20.1	10.3
		1862-3	—	17.5	4.7
		1863-4	—	16.7	9.0
Sheffield High Green B.S.	York -	1860	—	43	20
		1864	—	57	33
Whitwood Colliery -	,, -	1861	167	4	2
		1862	152	13	1
		1863	158	15	13
		1864	149	17	12

More returns have reached me, but they are so imperfect and conjectural that I refrain from adding them. It will be seen that in most of the above tables the numbers are

given, not the per-centage on the whole number of scholars, except in the case of Wylam, nor the average age. I believe this mere statement of the actual numbers between 10 and 12, as increased or decreased, shows the truth more honestly than a comparison of the averages of age from year to year, because these fluctuate so from several other causes, and are especially influenced by any sudden influx of very young children, as sometimes happens. I regret that, being now pressed with examination papers and heavy work relating to some of the largest schools in the district, I have not time to reduce the above numbers to an uniform standard of comparison, and to express the per-centages on the whole number of scholars in average attendance formed by those in each school over 10 and 12 respectively. Out of the nine schools here given there appears to have been a decided increase in five of them, viz.,

Increase
of older
scholars in
five schools.

Bishop Auckland B.S. (very decided.)

Sheffield High Green (the general average in attendance is not given, but is about the same as formerly; there is, therefore, a decided increase of older children).

Whitwood (very decided).

Crook Pease's West; Towlaw.—These both increased in the intermediate years, but fell off in the last. In the case of Towlaw this is accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox and fever.

St. Helen's Auckland, Tudhoe, and Wylam show a decrease, while New Shildon appears stationary, and to this school may be added Thorp Hesley, in Yorkshire, which, according to a letter received by me from its secretary, remains much as formerly.

Three
schools
show de-
crease; two
stationary.

It ought to be borne in mind that miners are a very shifting and migratory population, which introduces a very disturbing element in framing any calculation relating to the average ages of their children in school at any particular period in one place.

That there is an increasing sense of the importance of education in places and districts where before it was slightly regarded, that there is a dawning idea of its value in other parts also, betrays itself to me by many signs from year to year. A good school is not merely and directly valuable in its own place; it has, as it were, a contagious influence; its fame spreads, and the rumour of its renown and of the excellent effects produced by it begets in other spots also a noble jealousy, which sooner or later leads to the erection of a similar establishment. The external circumstances of a school, which I have here mentioned, and by

Increased
sense of the
value of
education.

which I mean all those points affecting the working and success of a school, which do not come within the sphere of the schoolmaster, and are only very indirectly under his influence and control, such as the school premises, the interest taken by secretaries and managers, the spirit of the place, and the demand for education among the parents of scholars, with many kindred matters, are really of scarcely less importance than the schoolmaster's own character, aptitude, and abilities.

II.—OFFICIAL WORK DURING PAST YEAR.

Numbers of
children
inspected,
of depart-
ments
visited.

With the exception of a fortnight in the month of November 1862, my work has lain wholly in the three northern counties. The fortnight alluded to was occupied in inspecting some schools for Mr. Bowstead in South Wales, and holding two pupil-teacher examinations. The number of children inspected during the year has been 21,624. The mixed schools, 86 in number, contained 6,341 boys, 3,513 girls; in the 28 boys' schools I found 4,807 boys, 30 girls; in the 30 girls' schools were present 574 boys, 3,006 girls; 4 night schools contained 160 boys, 8 girls; 3,185 infants were found in 32 infant schools;—total number of departments, 180; of children, as above, 21,624. Of these departments, 12 were in Mr. Bowstead's district, containing among them 1,153 children. The totals therefore of departments visited and of children inspected in my own district are, of the former, 168; of the latter, 20,471. The number of departments in the district was before stated to be 235, so that I have scarcely been able to overtake by myself more than a little over two-thirds. Sedbergh, however, was inspected by Dr. Morell, and the opportune appointment of Mr. Fitch in June last, who after helping me for a few days, immediately set about the inspection of some of the largest schools in the district in the manufacturing neighbourhood round Keighley and Skipton, enabled 35 more departments to be inspected before the end of August. The numbers present in these departments visited by him, and also the numbers of pupil-teachers and candidates examined by him, will have been reported to your Lordships by Mr. Fitch. Of the remaining departments some were inspected by me later in the year in September and October, and a few were not inspected at all, owing to illness which overtook me at the end of June, and on account of which your Lordships kindly granted me a few weeks' leave of absence.

Schools in-
spected by
Mr. Fitch.

III.—TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

The excitement caused by the Revised Code seems to be rapidly subsiding, and both managers and teachers are accustoming themselves to this necessary change of system. At first there was much panic, and an alarming exodus of teachers from the profession was threatened. Nothing of the sort has taken place. One teacher in my district has given up his school entirely, so he tells me, on account of the Code, but he was restless before. Two others have also left their schools but only very indirectly on account of the Code. One, Mr. Ball, the veteran master of the "Holderness Ward British School," at Hull, had long intended to enter on business, should an opportunity occur, and has now done so. The other was a young master who did not know when he was well off, and took the opportunity of the Revised Code as an excuse to quit a profession for which, I believe, he had no liking, though I have since heard that he now greatly regrets having given up his school.

Panic raised by Revised Code evaporated.

On the whole, after nearly five years of observation as to the changes taking place in schools from teachers capriciously leaving, I believe that this district suffers as little as any from this cause. Many changes have indeed occurred but through other and natural and more reasonable causes. I find that four teachers have died and one assistant-teacher, and somewhat singularly, all since my last report. One teacher who was in this district, and left it not long since, has also died within the same period.

Changes of teachers and vicissitudes of schools in this respect.

Deaths of teachers.

As far as I can learn, but I do not profess to be perfectly exact in the present and following statements, 12 masters have within the last five years left the profession for other employment. One, however, has since returned. I can only find seven teachers who have left this district from illness, one of whom, as stated above, subsequently died. Of female teachers, 13 have married. From 26 schools teachers have gone to other schools, either for a better salary or to be near their relatives. Most of these have remained in the district. Dismissal has occurred in 22 cases on account of inefficiency or misconduct; or what is tantamount to it, the teacher has left to avoid dismissal. The few other cases that have occurred of changes must be put down to such causes as the school being shut up, misunderstandings, caprice. In one or two cases it has happened that a committee, having banished one teacher and found his successor worse, have recalled the former and reinstated him with *éclat*. After all there remain more than 120 departments in which no change has taken place, and amongst the teachers in these departments are two or three who have

Change of profession.

Illness.

Marriage.

Promotion.

Dismissal.

Other causes.

Veteran
teachers.

been upwards of 20 years at their post, several between 10 and 20 years, and a great many more between five and 10 years. If any one wishes truly to appraise the value of the certificated teacher it is to these veterans he must look, and not decry a most hardworking band of men on account of the inefficiency of some young lad raw from the normal school. It is among these older teachers that I constantly find progress and improvement. As a rule they are always comparing results, amending methods, introducing better arrangements, looking out for the best books, maps, and copy-books. They are active, cheerful, vigorous, and invariably popular. It is these teachers, and not ignorant untrained ones, generally conceited in proportion to their ignorance, to whom we may confidently trust in the great battle which we are now waging against slow yielding barbarism, indifference, and ignorance. Among them are to be found some fond, even enthusiastically fond, of literature, and capable of sifting the chaff from the wheat, others conversant with scientific processes and results, and all are distinguished by superior intelligence and manners. Amongst very excellent teachers in my district I cannot forbear enumerating the following masters :—

	NAME.	School.	Length of Service in the same.
			Years.
Excellent masters.	Mr. Spencer	Beverley, Wesleyan	17
	Mr. Osborne	York, Hope Street B.S.	14
	Mr. Hanwell	Hull, South Myton, Wesleyan	7
	Mr. Potter	Lidget Green, B.S.	8½
	Mr. Davis	Sheffield, Redhill, Wesleyan	13
	Mr. Hughes	Doncaster, B.S.	8
	Mr. Thomas	South Shields, Union, B.S.	9
	Mr. Johnson	Jarrow, Chemical Company	9
	Mr. Mavor	North Shields, Scotch Church	10
	Mr. Shaw	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Orphan House, Wesleyan	8
	Mr. Hopkinson	Durham, Wesleyan	7
	Mr. Brookes	Holmfirth, Wesleyan	15
	Mr. Brooks	Rotherham, Wesleyan	4*
	Mr. Chadwick	Wakefield, Lancasterian	8
	Mr. Crebbin	Bradford, Eastbrook, Wesleyan	15
	Mr. Bateman	Greetland, Wesleyan	18
	Mr. Clarke	Greenholm Mills, B.S.	6
	Mr. Roscoe	Redcar, Zetland, B.S.	10
	Mr. Duncan	Wooler, English Presbyterian	14
	Mr. Blacklock	Darlington, Wesleyan	5
	Mr. Coates	York, Priory Street, Wesleyan	10
	Mr. Calvert	Berwick, B.S.	5
	Mr. Ingleton	Bradford, Boro', West, B.S.	10

* For 10 years previously master of the Darley Street Wesleyan school, Leeds.

Among mistresses :—

NAME.	School.	Length of Service in the same.	
		Years.	List of good mistresses.
Miss Looney	Berwick, B.S., Girls'	5	
Miss McEwan	Berwick, Infant, B.S.	12	
Miss Smith	North Shields, Scotch Presbyterian, Girls'	10	
Miss Seally	South Shields, Union, B.S., Girls'	10	
Miss Strickland	Melsonby, Mixed	8	
Mrs. Steele	Darlington, Bridge Street, B.S.	22	
Miss Ker	Pontefract, Wesleyan, Infants'	12	

These names have been carefully selected, and regard has been had not merely to teaching ability, for some even eminent in this respect have been omitted, but to moral influence, general ability in school management, training of pupil-teachers, and many other little points, by which a good teacher is discerned from a fair or bad one. No teacher has been selected for mention who has been in charge of a school less than five years.

Nothing is more marked than the three different standards of teaching,—the good, the fair, the bad. The good teacher aims at making his school as good as possible; he *must* secure a good report; he cannot put up with one the least qualified; he has all his classes in perfect order, equipped for the examination, and eager for it; well instructed at all points, and ready in every subject.

The excellent teacher superadds to this some special resources, an intuitive instinct for teaching, a happy art of explanation, and a genius for organization.

The fair teacher has a lower ideal. He aims not so much at obtaining an excellent report as avoiding a moderate one; he is easier and less thoroughly acquainted with the weak points of his school; more contented with getting through the day in an ordinary jog-trot way than of getting all he can out of it; an honest and conscientious worker, but less thoughtful and accurate, and less depressed at any want of progress.

The bad teacher is betrayed by infallible signs on which it would be ungracious to dwell at length. As the whole system of examination is now altered, it is unnecessary for me to enter here (the more so, too, because I have formerly recorded my impressions on these points at some length in earlier reports, and I see no cause materially to modify them) on the various methods in vogue in the schools of this district for teaching the several branches of elementary

instruction. But I will mention a few points still not sufficiently attended to even in schools otherwise good or fair, and which cannot be too often inculcated on teachers generally.

Points in
teaching
which
should be
attended to.

Errors are sometimes in a reading lesson not corrected at all, or they are impatiently corrected, and without an individual application of the correction being insisted on. Children addressed and questioned are not made to stand, so as to be visible to the whole class, and the teacher sometimes contents him or herself with a sort of an answer, a half answer, or an inaccurate one. The collective or group system of teaching is much abused, the questions and answers being practically limited to a few older scholars in the higher class. In answering, too much noise is often allowed, and it is impossible in the general hubbub to ascertain who knows what. In writing, the lessons are sometimes too long, quantity not quality being aimed at; the writer is allowed to lounge too much, and the letters are not perfectly formed. A good business style of handwriting is not sufficiently attended to in some schools. As regards arithmetic, the great principle of the "*repetez sans cesse*" is not by any means enough attended to. Earlier rules are still constantly allowed, if not to be forgotten, to be at least only very partially and inaccurately remembered, and this is undoubtedly one of the main reasons why children who leave school very early, so soon, as regards this subject, entirely forget the few ideas they had picked up. These faults are to some extent found even in good schools, but very slightly; they occur more decidedly and generally in fair schools, while with many other vices they are the characteristic and distinguishing marks of bad schools, of a low standard of instruction and of the slovenly teacher, who is also exposed by dirt, disorder, and hubbub, and by nothing more unequivocally than by his simple complacency with, or fatal ignorance of, the unhappy state of things around him. But, in fairness, let it be added, this Augean picture is now very rarely met with among schools placed under a trained and certificated teacher. Were it of frequent occurrence, the certificate indeed would be self-stultified.

Writing.

Arithmetic.

IV. INFANT SCHOOLS.

Special aptitudes for teaching infants, and a special training for the mistresses of these schools have long been recognized as requisites by your Lordships, to which the syllabus of every year's examination for certificates bears witness. Two years ago (*see Report of Committee of Council 1861-2*) I ventured to call attention to the very

indifferent lessons given in these schools on objects, animals, and number, and I see that more than one of my colleagues in their last year's reports advert to the same topics. Technical, wordy, abstract, dealing with names not with things, these so-called object lessons seem to me of all lessons the most objectless, conveying as they often do unintelligible ideas in an unfamiliar jargon. What little knowledge there may be in them is perfectly useless to the tender-aged and inexperienced children to whom they are addressed. This is the more provoking, because they are so capable of being made the most excellent vehicles of instruction. A picturesque object lesson can at once be made to arouse, stimulate, and enchain the attention, to awaken the perceptions and imagination, by the communication of something new and, to the young, wonderful; and, if the class be on a subsequent day questioned on the facts previously communicated, memory also may be exercised, and this in a comparatively easy and effortless manner. Now what happens? The teacher dwells on some hard properties of a given object in a style of language utterly incomprehensible, and conceives it a great triumph when some infantine phenomenon has succeeded in articulating, falteringly enough, a hard word such as "quadruped," "malleable," or "parallelogram." And, meantime, what are the other children doing? Some are embracing each other, others pulling their companion's hair, others sleeping or yawning, some playing with string, or eating sweets, and all utterly inattentive. Though there are a few schools where much better object lessons are given than these here described, it must, I think, be allowed, by those who have seen the French counterparts of our schools, that "they manage these things better in France." Nor are the lessons on number so good or so useful as they might be; the facts are not sufficiently realized, the lesson is not pursued far enough, nor is it so varied as it should be, in order to bring home to children's minds the elementary facts of addition and subtraction. The black-board is not made the constant auxiliary of the ball frame. The lesson is too much one of irksome routine. In all other points I am truly glad to say that I consider these schools very well managed. The little children are very kindly tended, every care is taken of them; the singing, marching, and physical exercises are made both useful and agreeable recreations. Sometimes the reading and writing are very good, and the children in the very best schools of this kind, as in Miss McEwan's, at Berwick, make even an astonishing progress in these subjects.

Lessons on
objects, &c.

Lessons on
number.

These
schools
otherwise
well ma-
naged.

V. PUPIL-TEACHERS—HEALTH, CIRCUMSTANCES, VALUE AND TRAINING OF, &c.

Number of
pupil-teach-
ers and
candidates
examined
during past
year.

I have held in the past year 15 collective examinations of pupil-teachers, besides occasionally examining at outlying and distant rural schools such as could not well travel to any common centre. There have been present at these examinations six assistant teachers, 298 pupil-teachers, and 118 candidates. These numbers do not include those examined in South Wales for Mr. Bowstead, nor do they represent the aggregate number of pupil-teachers in the district, as at least 40 or 50 more must have been examined by Mr. Fitch, and 16 more were examined later in the year, whose examinations should have been taken earlier, if possible. Including the newly-admitted candidates, there are probably not less than 460 pupil-teachers in this district, a number considerably and even absolutely much less than formerly, notwithstanding the increased number of schools. The two main causes of this decrease are doubtless, first, your Lordships' Minute of the 4th May 1859, restricting the maximum number of pupil-teachers in any department to four; secondly, the general tendency in most schools to manage with as few as possible, till committees can clearly see their way financially under the new regulations. The six assistant teachers who have been present at these examinations I may dismiss. This class will now be superseded by the new arrangements of the code, and the optional examination in the text-book of some one special subject formerly held will now be dispensed with, a matter of congratulation to the inspector, for it was not often that these examinations were creditable to the assistants, and it was always difficult to discover how far the master, who received a 5*l.* gratuity for teaching his assistant, had really enlightened him in his path or given him any systematic instruction.

Old class of
assistant
teachers
now super-
seded.

As to pupil-teachers, however, I fear I cannot be so brief, for without entering into disputed points regarding them, and hotly debated questions, as to whether schools of certain size, receiving aid from your Lordships, should or should not be bound to employ them, there are some very important points to which I wish to call attention. And first, referring to my last year's report (Report 1862-3, page 108), I have a few remarks to make on the health of pupil-teachers, and on the number of those who do not finish their five years' apprenticeship. These two points are closely connected.

General
health of
pupil-teach-
ers and
number who
fail to finish
apprentice-
ship.

That I might be quite accurate, as far as possible, on these points, I lately sent round a circular to nearly all the teachers in my district, omitting only such schools as have not any pupil-teachers, of which there are just 20, and a few others, either because quite newly established, or because I was otherwise well informed of their circumstances, and asked for information on the following points:

Circular
inquiring on
these sub-
jects.

1. How many pupil-teachers have been admitted within the last five years (from January 1859 to December 1863) inclusive?

2. How many have already broken indentures?

3. Whether any likelihood of others not being able to finish?

4. In what year or years failure took place?

5. The cause of such failure; every case of illness or death to be specially noted.

6. Whether any of the pupil-teachers have been much absent from school duties on account of sickness?

To the last five years I limited the inquiry for four reasons, because that period is almost co-extensive with the time elapsed since the Minute, May 4, 1859, was issued, restricting the numbers of pupil-teachers, because it is almost co-extensive with the time elapsed since my appointment to this district, because it is the natural length of a pupil-teacher's apprenticeship, and, finally, because the changes of teachers from school to school and to other professions would have rendered an inquiry ranging over a longer period difficult and uncertain.

Answers have been received in every instance, and from these, and knowledge otherwise derived, I am able to present your Lordships with the following tables of results:—

Results of
inquiry.

TABLE I.—(a) Numbers of Pupil-teachers admitted since January 1859,
(b) Numbers who have failed to complete apprenticeship.

	Number of Schools.	Pupil- teachers admitted.	Pupil- teachers failed.
Mixed schools - - - -	102	265	56
Boys' separate do. - - -	23	94	17
Girls' do. do. - - - -	34	105	14
Infants' do. - - - -	28	78	18
Totals - - - -	187	542	105

TABLE II.—Respective years in which failures took place.

—				M.	B.	G.	I.*	Summary.
Number of failures in	1st year	-		12	6	3	4	25
"	"	2nd "	-	12	3	4	4	23
"	"	3rd "	-	25	6	4	5	40
"	"	4th "	-	5	1	2	1	9
"	"	5th "	-	2	1	—	—	3
"	"	not stated	-	—	—	1	4	5
Totals	-	-		56	17	14	18	105

TABLE III.—Causes of Failure.

Death and illness	-	-	-	-	-	39
Unsatisfactory examination, inefficiency, and misconduct	-	-	-	-	-	20
Revised Code and agreement with managers	-	-	-	-	-	6
Going into business, or other employment	-	-	-	-	-	5
Marriage (female pupil-teachers)	-	-	-	-	-	2
Various causes	-	-	-	-	-	32
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	105

Among the "various causes" may be specified, home circumstances, including the death of parents or relatives, and the necessity of the pupil-teacher to enter on his parents' business, the migration of parents from the neighbourhood, pecuniary considerations, caprice, and restlessness. Five other pupil-teachers are reported to me as not likely, at the time when the writers despatched their replies, to be able to finish their apprenticeship, one of whom was affected by illness, the others by various causes.

Health of
pupil-teach-
ers.

We may, therefore, conclude that 40 have been prevented by death or illness from completing their apprenticeship, but to arrive at a correct result on this head, we must remember that, supposing an equal number of pupil-teachers to have been admitted in each of the five consecutive years over which the inquiry ranges, one-half of the number will still be only in the third year of their apprenticeship, and this year, according to the returns, exceeds each of the others in yielding failures very considerably, no less, indeed, than 40 out of 105 failures taking place about half way in the apprenticeship. Many failures occur also in the first two years, the failures in the fourth and fifth, as against these in the first and second, being 12 in the former years against 48 in the latter. Allowing for a diminution in the

* These letters refer to the different types of schools, as mixed, boys', girls', or infants'.

number of candidates admitted of late years, which has certainly been considerable from causes before stated, it still seems that we ought at least to calculate that out of the 542 candidates admitted, as mentioned above, since 1859, not 40 but 80 will in all probability have been disabled by death or illness alone from finishing their apprenticeship by the close of 1863, for the average must be gathered from a term of 10 rather than of five years, the first candidates being admitted in 1859, but the last in 1863.

The actual number of deaths I cannot ascertain with perfect accuracy. Eight have been recorded, but of the 32 others who have given up from illness, certainly some have died, I know not how many. But besides those who have actually died, and those who have resigned from ill health, I must mention that no less than 67 are reported to me, in answer to my sixth question, as having been compelled to be absent from school duties on account of illness for a period longer or shorter. The average number of weeks lost through illness I cannot strike at all accurately. The answers on this point are not sufficiently exact, but I do not err in saying that it would be far from small. And, to be accurate, the 67 above must, as in the former case, be multiplied by 2, so that we find 134 pupil-teachers out of the remaining 462 more or less disabled by sickness, leaving 328 out of the original 542 unscathed by illness.

As to death, consumption has been the commonest cause, and next to that fever, generally typhus. The most unfortunate place in this respect has been Windhill, about three miles from Bradford, in Yorkshire, at which school out of four pupil-teachers admitted in five years, two have died of consumption, and one in his 4th year was ill for seven weeks. The town is not, I should think, healthy, for a nasty pestilential open ditch runs through it, but the school stands very high in a breezy situation, and as the pupil-teachers died in their 1st and 2nd year respectively, it may be surmised that sufficient care was not taken in originally selecting them, or that at least the medical certificates required for candidates before admission were somewhat easily given. Among the other ailments I find pretty well every variety, but the only one I shall notice is small-pox, which is recorded as the cause of absence in seven cases, and probably was the cause in many others. This fact suggests whether it is not also desirable, besides the medical certificate, to exact a statement on the part of every candidate, that he or she has been vaccinated.

Nature of
illnesses.
Deaths at
Windhill
Wesleyan
school.

Small-pox.

I have considered it my duty, as the health of pupil-

Studies of
pupil-teach-
ers not too
hard.

Their home
circum-
stances.

Are pupil-
teachers
overworked?

Pupil-teach-
ers ought to
be carefully
selected, and
afterwards
well looked
after.

teachers is of such primary importance, to call attention to the above facts. The results arrived at by my inquiry are even more gloomy than my own gloomy forebodings, and I shall now set myself to inquire into the causes, in order that remedies may be applied to so great an evil. But even now I cannot help stating my belief that pupil-teachers are often very carelessly selected, before their physical fitness is at all properly ascertained, and that the medical certificate is often too easily given, as a mere formality, and I venture to repeat here a suggestion made in my last report, that no candidate should be admitted as a pupil-teacher, any of whose immediate relations have died of consumption, or similar malady, or any of whose brothers or sisters have died during an apprenticeship, or resigned one from dangerous illness. The work of teaching is hard and searches the physical constitution, and, if there is any tendency to consumption, the third year, often the second, brings it out and carries it to a crisis. I greatly grieve to add that some of, intellectually, the finest specimens of pupil-teachers trained in this district have died since their apprenticeship, either very shortly after its completion, or while students at one or other of the normal schools. I do not myself think that the studies of pupil-teachers, granting them to be first carefully selected and of average intellect, are very hard or wearing, especially lightened somewhat as their curriculum now is. But they are too hard for dunces, who will always remain dunces, but who, in default of others, are still sometimes chosen to fill the office of pupil-teachers, and who are worse than none. The home circumstances of some pupil-teachers, I hope not of the mass, are also melancholy, militating against success in their studies and undermining their health. Two cases sad enough came lately to my notice, nor shall I soon forget the appearance of an undersized girl, who had done a very wretched examination, and the anxious timidity of whose hunger-shrunken face still haunts me like a spectre. Though it is not my own opinion that pupil-teachers, as a rule, and if properly selected and watched over, are overworked, many others, most competent to judge, such as physicians, surgeons, and the most thoughtful among the managers and teachers in my district, hold a contrary view. In an appendix to this report I subjoin a few opinions of such authorities, collected out of many, and enforcing the view that pupil-teachers are overworked. Let me now dismiss this grave matter with emphatically repeating that candidates cannot in the first instance be too carefully selected, or their physical

fitness too nicely tested, and that pupil-teachers, once admitted, cannot be too carefully watched over by their superior teacher, who ought to see that they get a certain amount of regular exercise and fresh air every day, if possible, to reimburse them physically for the wear and tear of teaching, and the still too often stifling atmosphere of the school.

On the usefulness and value of pupil-teachers as parts of the school staff, and on their intellectual training and conduct, I had fully intended to offer some remarks, having very carefully attended to these subjects, both on account of their intrinsic interest and importance, and as matters of public controversy. But, as this report has already exceeded the usual limits, and as I could not compress my thoughts on the matter into a brief compass without throwing overboard valuable hints and suggestions made to me from many quarters, I forbear now entering on the subject, and reserve it for a future occasion. But, without engaging in that public controversy as to the opinion whether or no pupil-teachers ought to be forced on all schools of certain numbers, as conditions without which public grants are not to be made to such schools, from which controversy I before sedulously guarded myself, and to engage on which would be to trespass beyond the limits permitted to inspectors in these reports, I wish at least and think I may be allowed to disown the idea that I entertain the negative view, and that such an opinion can be fairly gathered from my former reports, because in these I have had occasion freely to expose the shortcomings both in the training and the attainments of pupil-teachers.

Value and training of pupil-teachers.

On the contrary my vote, if on that question I were called on to vote, would most freely be given in favour of the present system, for I most fully believe, however logical may be the argument which demands that public grants for education should be apportioned to all schools alike according to the results attained in them, that this question is not one of logic only, but of fact, and that there is no fact more entirely ascertained than that the schools under certificated teachers with pupil-teachers under them are immeasurably superior to schools without these advantages; and, lastly, that an established system proved to be good, though not perfect, and to produce superior results, ought not to be lightly modified or superseded because one or two schools, not provided with certificated teachers and pupil-teachers, more happily situated under unusual auspices here and there, also produce results more than ordinarily good, and beyond

Superiority of inspected schools.

the fruit-bearing nature and capacity of such schools usually to produce ; or, to capitalize this argument, that a system generally good and satisfactory ought not to be discarded in favour of exceptions.

VI.—“SIMPLE INSPECTION” SCHOOLS.

Three kinds
of such
schools.
First class.

Of simple inspection schools there are three kinds, of which the two former may be speedily dismissed. The first lot includes all new schools, built generally with Government aid, and intended to be carried on with the aid of “annual grants.” Such schools are only simple inspection cases, till the inspector, after his first visit, reports their fitness, when he has observed the fulfilment of the usual conditions, to receive annual grants ; they are then at once enrolled on his annual list, and visited every year in their turn.

Second class.

The second class comprises such schools as have not been built with Government aid, but whose teachers either are already certificated, or desire to sit for a certificate, if the inspector, after a visit, can certify that there is no *prima facie* objection to the premises, and that the master possesses fair teaching abilities and moral qualifications. Those already under certificated teachers are generally fair, and not different from the majority, the master having received the usual training. Those under masters desiring to sit for certificate are usually of a somewhat inferior type, as the master has not had the advantage of much training ; but, as he has generally taken pains to learn and observe more or less the methods pursued in schools under certificated teachers, this class of schools, though only moderate indeed, as a rule, still by a long interval excels the third class, which may be denominated the “simple inspection school” in its natural state, for either it is and remains in that state, or, by no longer receiving Government aid, has been reduced to it. This class of schools either invites inspection in an entire ignorance of Government conditions, and with the simple view that the inspector is a benevolent genius who will cause money to flow into the school exchequer, or the schools of this class are still liable to inspection whenever the inspector can spare time to visit them, which luckily for them is seldom, either from having received Treasury grants, or building grants originally, or from other causes, still connecting them with Government. Those which have abandoned all connexion with the Committee of Council, and relapsed into the barbarous state, have generally that horror of the inspector which some dirty people entertain of fresh water.

The third
class.

As, however, it is this class of schools, and schools probably in the main of a very similar type, which, if some politicians have their way, will forthwith rush as hungry claimants in the general scramble to seize their share of the public money, it will not be unseasonable for me, nor beyond my duty, to state very briefly what are some of the characteristics and circumstances of these schools, and the kind and average amount of instruction to be gained by the scholars who attend them. I write, not from hearsay nor from second-hand evidence, but from what I have seen myself of their working within the last five years, during which period it has been my duty to visit as many of them as time permitted, the great portion of the year being always necessarily taken up with the inspection of the "annual grant schools," which are each visited once a year. My experience therefore of the third class of "simple inspection schools," as defined in the preceding paragraph, has been limited; but it has been, I consider, amply sufficient to justify me in asserting that they are very inferior in all respects as educational establishments to the "annual grant schools."

Characteristics of this class of schools.

I find that I have visited in all 31 of these schools, containing 36 departments, and as some have been visited more than once, 43 visits of inspection have been made altogether. Of these 37 departments under separate teachers, I cannot fairly say that any one department seemed to me to be really thoroughly good and well managed in all respects. I might possibly pick out one or two as very fair, four or five more as ranging between fair and moderate, and the rest I should wholly condemn as places far better suited to perpetuate the night of ignorance than to awake the dawn of intellectual daylight.

Number of such schools visited within last five years.

The majority of them unsatisfactory.

Some few of these schools are held in fair premises, and boast perhaps of a sufficient apparatus; some few have committees, at least nominally, and a sort of secretary, possibly also a treasurer. But in many cases the premises are very bad, very unsuitable, and in dis-repair, without parallel desks, but with desks of uncouth shape protruding sharply from the walls, and so immediately under the high windows that the light does not fall on them, while the numberless rows of forms ranged all across the room, and the square box subserving the purpose of the master's desk, beget the suspicion that you have found your way into a chapel, not into a school.

Their premises. No committees, generally speaking

Primitive desks.

Occasionally I found a teacher more or less trained, and with some real pretensions to ability; generally the reverse was the case. Amongst them also were persons physically

The teacher

All offices
centralized
in the
teacher.

Deficiency of
proper appa-
ratus and
teaching
power.

Poor and
superficial
instruction.

Discipline
lax.

An odd
spectacle.

General
absence of
registers.

The claim of
such schools
to receive
grants not
reasonable.

unfit from ill health or the loss of limbs to manage children, who under such teachers are doubly unruly. Mostly, too, the teacher was the alpha and omega of the whole institution, centring in himself the functions of treasurer, secretary, committee, besides his proper duties of managing the school.

Hence there was often a melancholy want of proper school apparatus, deficient books, deficient slates, cracked and chipped, few maps. That ill-used book the Testament did double duty for reading and spelling. Sewing was generally neglected. Higher subjects were ignored or taught superficially, though sometimes showily. Arithmetic bore no severe testing. The teaching power was deficient, and also poor in quality.

The discipline was not generally good; there was breaking out of class, whistling, talking, laughing, and playing. Once I saw a one-legged master pursue a recreant boy, lunging at him with his crutch, and stumbling in the effort to catch the far nimbler pupil. Registers are perhaps well kept in a very few of these schools, capriciously and irregularly in more, unknown to the majority.

Verily, if these schools are henceforth to partake the annual grants, let us have some better guarantee of their usefulness than a mere examination of such of their scholars as can be painfully lugged through an elementary examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. To insist on decent premises, a respectable secretary and committee, qualified teachers, and adequate teaching staff, with proper books, maps, and apparatus, are surely not very hard conditions; nay, rather they are the first requisites without which a school can hardly be said to exist at all.

VII.—REVISED CODE.

Two schools
inspected
under Re-
vised Code.

Two schools only had been inspected by me before the close of August under the new rules of examination, Helmsley Wesleyan, re-opened after being closed for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and Bawtry Wesleyan, a new school.

In the former school 37 children were examined, and 29 passed in the three prescribed subjects without failure; five failed in reading, five in arithmetic, one in writing, three in reading and arithmetic, one in all three subjects. At Bawtry 55 were examined, of whom 47 passed in reading and arithmetic, 35 in writing, which last subject was the weak point of the school.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. H. BRODIE.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

I GIVE here extracts from three letters out of many which I have received relating to the work and duties of pupil-teachers viewed in connexion with the effects on their health. The correspondents are—1, Mrs. Steele, who has been mistress of the “Darlington, Bridge Street, Girls’ School” upwards of 20 years, and is a teacher of great experience; 2, Mr. Thomas, master for upwards of nine years of the “Union British Boys’ School, South Shields,” a most hardworking teacher and excellent in all the details of school management and superintendence of pupil-teachers; 3, Mr. Joseph Rowntree, secretary of the “British Boys’ School, Hope Street, York,” the largest department of this kind in the district.

Mrs. Steele, after mentioning that out of eight pupil-teachers admitted since January 1859 two were compelled to resign,—one on account of fever, from which she died, the other on account of glandular swellings,—adds, regarding the other six, “That all have been poorly, and that one last Christmas (*i.e.*, 1862) could not go up to London, owing to health; one had small-pox, another had fever.” Mrs. Steele, however, adds her opinion that the training college is still more injurious than the school in its effect on her pupil-teachers’ constitutions. She writes, “I think my girls have all been most tried in the institution. I have had nine there, and all have come away with their constitutions greatly shattered with the exception of two. I do think the study there is quite too much for any young person to bear. Some of them left me quite strong, and came back completely worn out in mind and body.”

In answer to my 6th question (*see* Report page 20) Mr. Thomas writes, “Duncan was absent some weeks about 18 months since under treatment for fever and ague. He has got over this, but is growing very fast, is very weak at times, and has the appearance of a person in consumption. Watson was absent in 1860 for a week or two. In the spring of 1860 we were in the habit of taking the pupil-teachers’ lessons at 6.30 a.m. It was our custom first to examine the work got up in private study. During this exercise Watson fell back suddenly his full length with faintness. . . . I had now something definite to start with, *viz.*, that school-work, home-work, and growing were too much, and I concluded to leave off forcing them to their studies. . . . We spent the time set apart for pupil-teachers for the remainder of that week by the sea-side. Ever since then I have never set them work as private study, but have trusted to their good sense for the proper use of their time, questioning and setting them papers on their work as before. It was true that my ambition was curbed, for I had hoped to head the list of Queen’s scholars some day. Yet, on consideration, I would rather see the two manly fellows I have, each about as tall as myself, with strong bodies and average information, than have two with brilliant attainments and weakly constitutions. It is vigour and patient endurance, coupled with moderate attainments, which tell in a school, rather than brilliant acquirements without bodily strength. I would rather have the two, but if one must be sacrificed, by all means retain the health and let the cramming go.” The above letter does Mr. Thomas’s kindness and common sense great credit.

Mr. Rowntree writes, “Enclosed are the particulars for our two schools. I am glad that you are mooted the question of the labours which pupil-teachers have to support in school *and out of school*. My observation at Hope Street has convinced me that the work which our pupil-teachers have to perform is excessive, and that the majority of young men cannot

stand such work without injury to health, whilst not a few are deterred from becoming pupil-teachers by a knowledge of what they will have to perform, is excessive, and that the majority of young men cannot stand such work without injury to health, whilst not a few are deterred from becoming pupil-teachers by a knowledge of what they will have to do. If by the present system you secure a higher standard of literary acquirement, it is, I believe, often at the cost of that freshness and elasticity of spirit, without which there can be little sympathy with children, and no great success in the imparting of knowledge."

To these three letters I shall add the oral statement of a physician in Liverpool, referring to the female pupil-teachers of a school which I was quite lately inspecting in that town for Dr. Morell. Having refused conscientiously to grant a medical certificate for a girl in her third year, he pithily added "that not one of the girls (*i.e.*, female pupil-teachers, three in number) had a rap of muscle in their bodies, and that unless they got some fresh air and regular exercise daily, their constitutions would soon be irreparably ruined."

On the other hand, and as a counterpoise to these statements, I have letters from Dr. Maclagan, of Berwick, telling me that the pupil-teachers of the British school there have never been ill. But there I know they were carefully selected from families fairly well off, and they have been no less carefully superintended. Mr. Philliskerk also, the attentive secretary of the "Filey Wesleyan School," commenting on the unexceptionably good health of the pupil-teachers of that school, attributes it mainly to the goodness of the school ventilation, and the excellent beach and sands, on which the pupil-teachers take regular exercise.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, W. SCOLTOCK, Esq., M.A., on the BRITISH and other PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, not connected with the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, inspected by him in the Counties of CHESTER, SALOP, STAFFORD, and WARWICK, and in NORTH WALES.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

MY LORDS,

January 1864.

I HAVE very great pleasure in stating that the rural schools in my district have increased in numbers and efficiency. It is by no means easy to classify schools so that one shall be placed as greatly superior to another, for many points have to be taken into account in making such a classification; however, it is but due to the managers and teachers of the Dyffryn and Chirk British schools to mention these schools as worthy of especial praise. Dyffryn British school is situated in a part of Merionethshire where Welsh is spoken by the parents of almost all the children; yet the reading, and knowledge of the meaning of the passages read, proved that the scholars had been well taught by the master, who deserves the more credit as he had not the help of even one pupil-teacher. Chirk British school is a proof of what may be done by an intelligent and hard-working master, for the instruction is thoroughly sound and the discipline excellent. When I find that a teacher puts forward the Welsh language as an excuse for the bad state of a school, I cannot help comparing the ignorance of the children in such a school with the excellent examinations passed at Chirk and Dyffryn, and the conclusion come to is that the fault rests rather with the teacher than with the taught.

Dyffryn
and Chirk
schools.

I am glad to say that schools have been established in country places where they did not before exist, as for instance, Hassall Green, Weston, Gillowshaw Brook Wesleyan school, and Aberhosan British school. Such outlying places are the very ones that need aid from the Parliamentary grant. I believe that large schools in towns have in some instances hindered the spread of education in country districts. A large school becomes popular, is well supported, and the neighbouring farmers send their sons to board in the town that they may attend the school; the poor cannot afford to do so, and as their somewhat wealthier neighbours are able to get an education for their children in the way above stated the poorer class of children have no school

Increase of
schools in
rural dis-
tricts.

Grants for large schools in Wales not advisable.

provided for them. If I might so far venture as to give an opinion upon such a subject I would suggest that great caution should be used before a grant of large amount be made towards building a school, at all events in Wales, for smaller grants to a greater number of schools would be more likely to benefit the children of those who get their living by manual labour.

CHANGES AMONG TEACHERS.

Young teachers change their schools without a cause.

It is but due to those good and steady teachers in my district who have remained for many years in the same schools to say what a contrast they present to several young masters who seem to be plagued with a spirit of change. That I do not find fault without due cause I think the following instance sufficiently proves. A master went to a school where he stayed for one week, and then left on the plea that he could not make terms with his managers; he was engaged in another school, from which he also went away within three months; he afterwards took charge of a third school, and this, I have reason to think, he has since quitted. Nothing can be more injurious to schools than these changes; for when a teacher becomes known and respected, the children attend regularly and the school is well filled. Surely a man who is successful as a teacher ought to consider that he is carrying out the purpose for which he was trained, and therefore he should not change his place for a slight reason, or sometimes without reason. In case the non-raising of certificates be found insufficient to stop this evil I trust that other and more stringent measures will be adopted.

SCHOOL REGISTERS.

Admission register not well kept.

In former reports I have more than once called attention to the careless way in which registers were kept; this year I must again touch upon the same subject, for I am by no means sure that due care is always taken in making up the returns. The Admission Register in too many cases is not properly kept or else not to be found. Under the Revised Code this book is especially important, as it is the only one from which an inspector can learn the position of the parents of the children who attend the school.

Average attendance not properly obtained.

Different ways have been adopted in different schools for getting the average number of scholars in attendance; some of the ways have most certainly been incorrect, I therefore beg leave to quote the following rule for the information of managers. "*Add together the total number of attendances*

“ made by all the scholars within the period and *divide*
“ the sum by the number of times the school has been open
“ during the same period : the *quotient* is the average num-
“ ber in attendance.”

While writing upon this subject I think it advisable to make the following extract. “ Under Column VI. of the Schedule children may be presented to you not belonging to the class (Article 4) for whose education the Parliamentary Grant is voted. Subject to the inspector's report my Lords leave the managers of elementary schools to decide whether such children shall attend or not ; *they cannot bring grants to the school by their examination and must not be included in the calculation of average attendance.*” I hope that in future these points will receive due consideration, for during the past year carelessness in making up the Registers has been by no means uncommon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM SCOLTOCK.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, HENRY J. LYNCH, Esq., on the ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS inspected by him in SCOTLAND and in NORTH-UMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, and NORTH LANCASHIRE.*

MY LORDS, January 1864.

THE inspection of the schools in one portion of my district under the provisions of the original Code, in others during the period of transition from it to the Revised Code, and the examination of the remainder for the first time under the new system, have rendered the work of the year which has just passed in some respects exceptional.

The alteration in the limits of my district, by which your Lordships have added to my former duties the inspection of the Roman Catholic schools in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and that part of North Lancashire lying to the north of the Ribble, did not increase very materially my work during the year, as it was not made until after the inspection of the Lancashire schools by my colleague, Mr. Stokes. I had previously, however, with your Lordships' permission, been engaged for about a fortnight in that county in assisting, in some small degree, to relieve Mr. Stokes from the excessive burden which the former division of districts cast upon him.

My duties in connexion with the Roman Catholic Normal schools were during the last year confined to accompanying Mr. Stokes at the inspection of the one at Liverpool, and superintending the certificate examination at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. I was relieved from the duty of holding an examination of candidates for admission into the latter institution by its withdrawal at Christmas from the receipt of Government grants.

Number, &c.
attending at
schools.

The entire number of children present in the schools on the days of inspection was 20,742, which comprised the attendance at 100 separate institutions again sub-divided into 184 departments.

The number of pupil-teachers and candidates for apprenticeship in these schools examined by me during the year was 314.

Of the above departments 34 were boys' schools, 35 girls' schools, 11 mixed schools, under a master; 47 mixed schools, under a mistress; 22 infants' schools; 14 night schools for boys and 21 night schools for girls.

SCOTLAND.

There has been an increase in the number of Roman Catholic schools under inspection in Scotland, and a still greater increase in proportion in the number of children attending the schools in that part of my district.

The number of departments visited by me in Scotland was 64, and upon the days of my visits they were attended by 7,306 children. The average attendance at these schools was 7,226, and the entire number upon the books was 10,114.

Glasgow and the neighbouring towns, centres of manufacturing industry, supply the largest proportion of these numbers, and in these localities during the past year considerable efforts have been made by the managers of schools to avail themselves more largely than hitherto of the assistance afforded by your Lordships' grants. At St. Mungo's and St. Patrick's schools, in Glasgow, certificated masters have now been placed in charge of the boys' schools. At Paisley, Carfin, Carluke, and Pollockshaws, the Roman Catholic schools have been visited by me for the first time, and are now under the care of certificated teachers. At St. Mary's, Greenock, a suitable building has been provided, affording accommodation for the girls' school, now removed from the old premises, and for a large boys' school recently formed under a trained master. At St. Lawrence's, Greenock, the school has also been placed under inspection, and the master has undergone an examination for a certificate, and at Neilston and Nitshill, villages forming a portion of the district under the care of the managers of the Barrhead schools, commodious schools have been built during the last year, and morning and evening schools organized in them, under qualified teachers.

The continued disregard of the observations which my predecessors in charge of this district and myself have been obliged to make upon the inadequate time devoted to the instruction of the girls' schools in Glasgow, is the only circumstance affecting the schools in the western portion of my Scotch district not in correspondence with these gratifying symptoms of progress. I have reason, however, to believe that at my next visit to these schools I shall be able to report that arrangements have been made for the removal of this long standing evil.

I have not many changes to note in connexion with the Roman Catholic schools in Edinburgh and its vicinity. The discontinuance of the infants' school at St. Mary's, Horsewynd, which has been for several years conducted with such

marked success by Miss Sweeney, would be a source of greater regret were it not that the flourishing condition of the schools in Lothian Street, to which these infants have been transferred, affords ample security for their future care.

Falkirk, Stirling, and Blairgowrie, continue to possess schools of more than average efficiency; and at Perth I find, at each successive visit, the same admirable management that has rendered its schools the most perfect in their arrangements of all those under my inspection in Scotland, and second to none in the successful results of their teaching.

In the schools at Dundee, where the Roman Catholics form a considerable element of the population, there has been until now an exceptional backwardness in taking advantage of Government aid. The girls' school at St. Mary's was the only one that before last year received any share of the public grant. An excellent boys' school has now been built at St. Mary's, and arrangements had been made at the time of my visit for the erection of a suitable infants' school. The large infants' school at St. Andrew's was inspected by me in April last, and the boys' school attached to it is now under a certificated master, and will be examined at my next visit to Dundee.

The opening of a very promising school at Dufftown, under a trained mistress, and the disappearance from my list of the Aberdeen school, after a gradual dwindling in numbers and efficiency, are the only new features presented by the small group of schools in the extreme north of my district.

In the southern part of my Scotch charge, the Roman Catholic school at Dumfries is the only one under inspection, and here, with fresh teachers, a very satisfactory state of instruction continues to be maintained.

An increased appreciation of the advantages of employing teachers who have had the benefit of a careful training, evinced by the introduction into the schools during the past year of 12 teachers from the Roman Catholic Normal schools, forms a further hopeful feature to be noted in estimating the progress of the Roman Catholic schools in Scotland.

As some evidence that the panic as to the prospects of the profession of teachers in our elementary schools has in a great measure subsided, it may be mentioned that 60 candidates for apprenticeship in the schools visited by me in Scotland have offered themselves for examination during the past year.

The existing supply of teachers in these schools consists of 18 certificated masters, 34 certificated mistresses, three assistant masters, two assistant mistresses, and 105 pupil-teachers, besides six masters and seven mistresses recognized as teachers of night-schools only.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The number of departments visited by me during the past year in this county was 20, and they were attended on the days of inspection by 2,402 children. The average attendance for the year was 2,232, and the number on the books of the schools was 3,205. The increase which each of these items presents, when compared with the returns of the previous year, is not owing to the opening of any new schools, but partly to improved attendance at the existing ones, and in a small measure to the addition of evening-departments to the schools at North Shields and at St. Mary's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. With the exception of a very great improvement in the condition both of the boys' and girls' schools at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, there is nothing in the state of the Roman Catholic schools in Northumberland demanding special notice. The large and important schools at St. Mary's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, continue to maintain the high standard of efficiency for which they have so frequently received favourable mention.

The schools under inspection in this county employ a staff of seven certificated masters, eight certificated mistresses, and 33 pupil-teachers.

CUMBERLAND.

Four schools, comprising five departments, attended on the days of my visits by 514 children, with an average attendance of 465, and having 817 on the books of the schools, represent the additional work which the transfer of this county to my charge has imposed upon me during the past year. Five certificated mistresses, one certificated master, one assistant mistress, and eight pupil-teachers find occupation in these schools.

WESTMORELAND.

This county, now forming a portion of my district, has not added anything to my responsibilities, as there are no Roman Catholic schools within its limits receiving aid from your Lordships' grants.

DURHAM.

Fourteen departments, attended on the days of my visits by 1,513 children, with an average attendance of 1,417, and having on the books 2,284 children, make the returns from the Roman Catholic schools in this county very nearly correspond with those of the previous year. The opening of a school at Washington, where a very suitable building has recently been erected, and the addition of night schools at Houghton-le-spring, Sunderland, and Hartlepool may be regarded as facts indicating progress, while the discontinuance of the boys' school at Durham must be noted as a step in a contrary direction.

Two certificated masters, eight certificated mistresses, three assistant mistresses, and 19 pupil-teachers are employed in the schools visited by me in this county.

YORKSHIRE.

There has been no change during the past year in the number of Roman Catholic schools under inspection in Yorkshire. Some increase has taken place in the numbers attending the schools. I visited 49 departments, and there were present on the days of inspection 5,479 children. The average attendance at these schools was 4,701, and the number on the books 8,101.

The teaching staff includes 11 certificated masters, 24 certificated mistresses, one assistant master, one assistant mistress, and 70 pupil-teachers, besides one master and four mistresses employed as teachers of night schools only.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

Of 13 departments attended on the days of inspection by 1,509 children, which I visited for Mr. Stokes in the early part of the year, only three were situated in that part of the county which now forms a portion of my own district.

THE REVISED CODE.

The first test of the operation of the Revised Code upon more than a limited scale has rendered the past year one of peculiar interest to all engaged in the work of elementary education. Upon the two essential points, its effect upon the condition of instruction in the schools, and its financial results, I may venture to express, as far as my own district is concerned, a confident anticipation that it will be found to produce beneficial results. I have no doubt whatever that teachers have already been stimulated to greater exertions, and in some instances in a very marked degree, by

the knowledge that their success in the case of each individual child would affect the amount of aid to be given to their school, and would determine in a great measure their own value as instructors in the estimation of the managers and of others interested in their schools. The data upon which my opinions have been formed are derived from an examination of 43 departments under the Revised Code, and in this number I do not include any night schools, of which I shall make separate mention.

In these 43 departments the average attendance was 5,286, and of these 4,677 had attended the number of times required to entitle them to be entered upon the examination schedule ; 660 forfeited the grants derived from examination by their absence on the day of inspection ; 1,019 under six years of age earned the grants without individual examination ; 2,549 passed successfully in reading, 2,643 in writing, and 2,460 in arithmetic. These numbers, according to the scale of payments prescribed by the Revised Code, would afford these 43 schools upon an average something over 9s. per child upon the average attendance during the year.

Considering that this was the first examination in these schools under the Revised Code, and consequently that they were likely to be at some disadvantage from want of practical acquaintance with the methods to be employed, the results afford grounds for the belief that the schools in my district will be able to obtain under its provisions, as large an amount in aid of their expenditure as they should reasonably hope to receive from the parliamentary grants.

The number of night-schools examined by me under the Revised Code was 15, and their average attendance was 1,018 ; 499 scholars were absent on the evenings of my visits ; 589 passed in reading, 558 in writing, and 557 in arithmetic. These results would afford these night-schools about 5s. 3d. per head upon the average attendance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY J. LYNCH.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES, Esq., on the ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, inspected by him in the Counties of CHESTER, DERBY, FLINT, LANCASTER, SALOP, and STAFFORD.

MY LORDS, Liverpool, January 1864.

BETWEEN the 1st of September 1862 and the 31st of August 1863, there were referred to my inspection 126 separate institutions for elementary education, viz.:—

In November 1862	14 institutions.
December „	5 „
January 1863	12 „
February „	4 „
March „	14 „
April „	14 „
May „	18 „
June „	17 „
July „	22 „
August „	6 „

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Before the time arrived for inspection of schools in Cumberland, that county had been transferred to another school district. The change reduced the number of schools for which I am this year responsible to 122.

My colleague, Mr. Lynch, volunteered to inspect for me nine schools; viz., Bacup; Burnley, St. Aloysius; Burnley, St. Mary; Clitheroe; Euxton; Fleetwood; Great Eccleston; Lytham, and Towneley. His assistance further reduced my list to 113 schools.

The schools at Barton; Bolton, St. Mary; Chester; Patricroft; and Saint Asaph had ceased to employ certificated teachers, and no longer fulfilled the conditions which necessitate inspection preliminary to payment of public grants.

The illness and consequent absence of the teacher at Ince Blundell induced your Lordships to allow to that school without inspection the grants payable in February 1863.

I remain accountable for the inspection of 107 annual grant schools.

Besides these schools, all of which I have inspected, visits of simple inspection have been paid to two schools, in one case by the manager's special request, and in the other on account of a building grant previously paid by the Committee of Council. They formed five departments, with an

attendance of 397 children, of whom 223 were boys and 174 girls.

Connected with 34 of the annual grant schools there were represented to be evening classes of one or more departments. Three of the night schools (*viz.*, Burnley, St. Aloysius; Burnley, St. Mary; and Bacup) were taken by Mr. Lynch; three more (*viz.*, Birkenhead, St. Werburgh; Bilston, and Smethwick) were not in operation during my visits. The other 28 night-schools have been inspected.

The 107 institutions which I have examined comprised altogether 259 separate school-rooms, each under an adult teacher of its own, and presented for examination 14,347 boys and 18,412 girls, making a total attendance upon the appointed days of 32,759 scholars, all participating in the benefits of the Parliamentary grant for education. The day-schools included 204 departments, 47 for boys alone, 44 for girls alone, 56 for boys and girls together, and 57 for infants. The attendance at day-schools was made up by 12,771 boys and 14,411 girls; distributed among these are 4,334 scholars in infants' rooms apart from older children.

The 28 night schools were divided into 54 departments under separate teachers, 18 for males alone, 34 for females alone, and two for both sexes together. The attendance reached 5,577, including 1,576 males and 4,001 females.

That the inspected schools must be large and important is evident from the high average attendance of 306 children per school. Stockport is the largest school, with an attendance of 1,264 scholars. Salford, St. John, is the next, with 1,113. Then follows a group with between 750 and 1,000 each: Manchester, St. Chad; Preston, the Talbot; Blackburn, St. Anne's (girls); Liverpool, St. Anthony; Liverpool, Holy Cross; Ashton-under-Lyne; and Wigan, St. John. A large number of schools show an attendance between 500 and 750, *viz.*, Liverpool, St. Mary; Liverpool, St. Thomas and St. William; Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier; Manchester, St. Wilfrid; Manchester, St. Mary; Manchester, St. Patrick; Preston, St. Wilfrid; Preston, St. Ignatius; Preston, Walker Street; Blackburn, St. Alban; Wigan, St. Patrick; Oldham; and Chorley.

The schools at Blackburn, St. Anne's, boys'; Saint Helen's, Lowe House; Wigan, St. Mary; Preston, St. Austin; and Hyde, very nearly reach an attendance of 500. Preston, St. Ignatius, and Blackburn, St. Anne, support two institutions, each for boys and girls respectively. Were the school children in these congregations reckoned in the usual way, both of them would rival or even surpass Stockport,

since the male and female scholars taken together number 1,311 at Preston, St. Ignatius, and 1,339 at Blackburn, St. Anne. Numbers such as these present insuperable difficulties to an adequate examination within the time which it is possible for an inspector to devote to one school.

Almost all the large schools which I inspect lie in Lancashire or in the parts of Cheshire immediately contiguous. Lancashire contains 210 separate departments of aided schools, with an attendance of 27,063 scholars.* It may be doubted whether the rest of England can show as large an attendance in Roman Catholic schools.

In several cases the numbers are swelled by a prodigious attendance at evening classes. Stockport, with 629 night scholars, is the most striking example. Then follow Blackburn, St. Anne, with 589 night scholars in two institutions, and Salford, St. John, with 546. Manchester, St. Chad; Manchester, St. Mary; Preston, St. Wilfrid; Preston, the Talbot; Preston, Walker Street; Blackburn, St. Alban; Wigan, St. John; Oldham; and Ashton-under Lyne, have each an attendance of 200 and upwards in night schools.

The most numerous attended schools for infants occur at Liverpool, St. Anthony; Liverpool, St. Helen; Blackburn, St. Anne; Preston, St. Ignatius; Preston, the Talbot; and Chorley. At Manchester, St. Patrick; Liverpool, St. Thomas and St. William; Liverpool, Holy Cross; Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier; Preston, St. Wilfrid; Stockport; and Ashton-under-Lyne, the number of infants exceeds 200. In some instances the infants' rooms are quite inadequate for the proper accommodation of the numbers crowded into them; this is more or less the case at Blackburn, St. Anne; Preston, the Talbot; Stockport; and Chorley.

The aggregate numbers examined in this school district have risen from year to year since its limits were fixed in 1857 :—

In 1856-57 there were examined	-	-	21,968 scholars.
1857-58	"	"	24,268 "
1858-59	"	"	26,156 "
1859-60	"	"	26,330 "
1860-61	"	"	31,431 "
1861-62	"	"	33,257 "
1862-63	"	"	34,445 "

in schools visited, whether for simple inspection or in reference to payment of annual grants.

* I include 9 schools, with 15 departments and 1,289 scholars, inspected for me in Lancashire by Mr. Lynch.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED FOR ANNUAL GRANTS,
1862-63.

	Schools.	Departments.	Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lancashire -	82	210	11,611	15,452	27,063
Cheshire -	7	23	1,489	1,744	3,233
Staffordshire -	16	26	1,132	1,402	2,534
Derbyshire -	5	6	442	132	574
Flintshire -	4	6	215	241	456
Isle of Man -	1	2	58	76	134
Shropshire -	1	1	25	29	54
	116	274	14,972	19,076	34,048

Connected with the instruction of annual grant schools I found 58 certificated masters and 153 certificated mistresses, but double entries arising from changes of teachers reduce the number actually engaged at the same time to 202, of whom 54 are masters and 148 are mistresses.

They employed under them 35 assistant teachers, and 458 pupil-teachers, whose sex, standing, and period of service are set forth in the tables subjoined.

STANDING, SEX, and NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS upon 1st September
1863.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	Remain.	Quit Service.	Remain.	Quit Service.	
Have completed:—					
Fifth Year -	—	15	3	50	68
Fourth " -	16	1	42	2	61
Third " -	17	—	54	3	74
Second " -	14	1	62	2	79
First " -	21	—	64	4	89
Admitted -	25	1	59	2	87
	93	18	284	63	458
Assistants -	9	2	16	8	35
Total -	102	20	300	71	493

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

On 31st September 1863 there remained in service 377 pupil-teachers.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
There complete service at Christmas, 1863	15	38	53
" " " 1864	16	58	74
" " " 1865	15	55	70
" " " 1866	22	68	90
" " " 1867	22	61	84
" " " 1868	2	4	6
Total - - -	92	284	377

The next table shows the times and places of examinations attended by the subordinate teachers of aided schools.

COLLECTIVE EXAMINATIONS OF PUPIL-TEACHERS, ASSISTANTS, and
NIGHT-SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1862-63.

Time.	Place.	Number examined.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1862.				
25 October -	Wigan, St. John's -	10	15	25
7 November -	Manchester, St. Chad's -	12	19	31
14 " -	Manchester, St. Patrick's -	10	31	41
16-18 December -	Liverpool College -	—	63	63
1863.				
7 February -	Liverpool Practising School -	—	59	59
28 " -	Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier -	31	46	77
27 March -	Blackburn, St. Anne's -	2	29	31
10, 18 April -	Preston, St. Wilfrid's -	15	38	53
15 May -	Saint Helen's, Lowe House -	14	32	46
5 June -	Birkenhead, St. Werburgh's -	—	14	14
20 " -	Stockport -	16	23	39
4 July -	Wolverhampton -	3	20	23
7 " -	Rhyl -	—	5	5
15 " -	Spinkhill -	2	2	4
29 " -	Hanley -	2	9	11
Examined in their own schools at:—		120	433	553
Southport, Lancaster, Garstang, Chorley, Derby, Alton, and Douglas - - -		7	20	27
Examined and passed before Mr. Lynch - -		127	453	580
		2	11	13
Total - - -		129	464	593

The payment of capitation grants under the Old Code finally ceased upon 30th June 1863. This form of assistance to the last continued to increase.

CAPITATION GRANTS paid in 1862-63 to Roman Catholic Schools.

School.	Scho-lars.	Amount.	School.	Scho-lars.	Amount.
CHESHIRE.					
Altrincham	No. 39	£ s. d. 9 10 0	Hyde	No. 275	£ s. d. 55 7 0
Birkenhead, St. Patrick	237	47 8 0	Macclesfield	85	18 1 0
Birkenhead, St. Werburgh	170	34 0 0	Staleybridge	202	44 16 0
			Stockport	864	146 2 0
DERBYSHIRE.					
Derby	149	29 19 0	Hassop	22	6 7 0
Glossop	47	14 2 0	Spinkhill	30	8 10 0
FLINTSHIRE.					
Flint	30	7 10 0	Rhyl	31	7 15 0
Holywell	47	11 15 0	Talacre	48	13 15 0
LANCASHIRE.					
Accrington	111	20 0 0	Liverpool, St. Peter	78	19 10 0
Alston Lane	20	5 0 0	" St. Thomas and St. William	240	51 11 0
Appleton	41	10 5 0	" St. Thomas	57	14 5 0
Ashton-in-Makerfield	104	21 14 0	" mas	53	14 8 0
Ashton-under-Lyne	329	60 10 0	Lytham	53	14 8 0
Bacup	120	20 0 0	Manchester, St. Alphonsus	140	21 0 0
Birchley	44	13 4 0	" St. Chad	234	53 19 0
Blackburn, St. Alban	296	48 19 0	" St. Patrick	133	28 14 0
" St. Anne, boys	312	62 8 0	" St. Wilfrid	320	58 1 0
" St. Anne, girls	477	71 11 0	Newsham	16	4 0 0
" Sparrow's	218	32 14 0	Oldham	57	15 13 0
Bolton, St. Peter	185	45 5 0	Park Lane	93	21 14 0
Brindle	27	7 14 0	Prescot	62	15 10 0
Brownedge	108	20 0 0	Preston, St. Austin	304	50 6 0
Burnley, St. Mary	254	42 13 0	" St. Ignatius	273	40 19 0
" St. Aloysius	84	21 0 0	" St. Wilfrid	296	52 7 0
Bury	36	9 0 0	" Talbot	374	67 2 0
Chorley	275	57 17 0	" Walker St.	243	48 12 0
Clitheroe	50	14 13 0	Rainhill, boys	8	2 8 0
Cottam	22	5 10 0	" girls	7	1 15 0
Eccles	50	12 10 0	Ribchester	26	6 10 0
Euxton	50	12 10 0	Rochdale	128	15 0 0
Fernyhalgh	30	7 10 0	Salford, St. John	275	42 12 0
Fleetwood	113	20 0 0	Saint Helen's, Green Bank	84	16 16 0
Garstang	50	12 10 0	Saint Helen's, Lowe House	187	43 6 0
Gillmoss	27	6 15 0	Saint Helen's, St. Joseph	133	31 0 0
Great Crosby	70	14 0 0	Southport	33	8 5 0
Great Harwood	100	23 10 0	South Hill	25	6 5 0
Hurst Green	42	10 10 0	Sutton, St. Joseph	42	12 12 0
Ince Blundell	17	4 5 0	Thurnham	39	10 19 0
Lea	28	7 0 0	Towneley	71	14 4 0
Lancaster	123	29 8 0	Warrington, boys	100	25 0 0
Liverpool, Holy Cross	272	55 16 0	" girls	100	25 0 0
" St. Anne	78	15 12 0	Widnesdock	34	8 10 0
" St. Anthony	235	55 0 0	Wigan, St. John	193	50 5 0
" St. Augustine	104	22 2 0	" St. Mary	241	44 18 0
" St. Francis Xavier	263	52 18 0	" St. Patrick	174	38 19 0
" St. Helen	114	24 11 0			
" St. Mary	220	49 5 0			
" St. Nicholas	174	32 0 0			
" St. Oswald	157	35 0 0			

School.	Scho- lars.	Amount.	School.	Scho- lars.	Amount.
STAFFORDSHIRE.					
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
Alton - - -	48	12 0 0	Smethwick - -	11	2 15 0
Bilston - - -	51	12 10 0	Walsall, St. Mary -	24	6 0 0
Brewood - - -	14	3 10 0	Wolverhampton, St.		
Cheadle - - -	32	8 16 0	Mary - - -	54	12 10 0
Cobridge - - -	55	12 10 0	Wolverhampton, St.		
Creswell - - -	14	3 10 0	Patrick - - -	118	26 0 0
Great Haywood -	17	4 5 0	Wolverhampton,		
Hanley - - -	92	18 18 0	Snow Hill - -	117	25 0 0
Longton - - -	103	27 10 0			

The new case of Gorton fell at once under the conditions of the Revised Code, which also regulated the payments to Walsall, St. Patrick, Stafford, and Douglas examined in August. These four schools returned an average attendance of 713 children, and they offered for individual examination 372 regular scholars who passed in 747 subjects out of 1,116 in which it was possible for them to succeed.

If during the past year inspection has been extended to but few new schools, not many established schools have been withdrawn from inspection. The elementary schools of this district which have at any time received annual grants, and do not now receive them, are enumerated below, with a statement of the amount of public grants paid to them respectively, and of the cause of cessation of payments so far as ascertained.

School.	Amount of Annual Grants paid.	Cause of Withdrawal.
CHESHIRE.		
	£ s. d.	
Chester, boys - -	287 10 2	Manager's fear of responsibility under New Code.
Crewe - - -	332 18 1	State of premises.
Liscard - - -	205 0 3	Teacher uncertificated.
DERBYSHIRE.		
Derby, girls - -	285 14 8	Teacher uncertificated.
FLINTSHIRE.		
Saint Asaph - -	233 9 2	Use of premises as a chapel.
LANCASHIRE.		
Bolton, St. Mary -	15 11 10	Teachers uncertificated, and premises bad.
Bootle - - -	11 14 0	School removed.
Burscough Hall -	8 1 8	Teacher uncertificated.
Chipping - - -	6 8 8	" "

School.	Amount of Annual Grants paid.	Cause of Withdrawal.
<i>Lancashire—continued.</i>		
Cunsough - - -	£ s. d. 8 10 0	Teacher uncertificated.
Kirkham - - -	75 16 8	" "
Rishton - - -	7 4 0	Stone floor.
Sutton, St. Anne - - -	58 16 0	Teacher uncertificated.
Wigan, St. Joseph - -	544 13 8	State of premises.
<i>SHROPSHIRE.</i>		
Middleton - - -	77 14 0	Teacher uncertificated.
<i>STAFFORDSHIRE.</i>		
Aston in Stone - - -	22 7 0	Teacher uncertificated.
Cheadle, St. Wilfred - -	39 6 8	" "
Rugeley - - -	82 5 0	" "
Stone - - -	13 0 0	" "
Wolverhampton, St. Peter and St. Paul.	420 12 10	State of premises.

The above schools may be called the losses of fifteen years. Several among them long ago ceased to be inspected. For example, since 1856 I have inspected the aided Roman Catholic schools in Staffordshire, yet I have never had occasion to visit four out of five schools in that county entered as having ceased to receive grants. One or two of them perhaps have ceased to exist at all. In three or four cases premises unfit for school purposes will, it is hoped, be in time replaced by good schools. If the rest can be efficiently maintained without state aid, there is no reason to regret the course adopted by their managers.

In July last your Lordships were pleased to transfer from me to another district the Roman Catholic schools in Cumberland, and in the census districts of Lancaster, Garstang, Fylde, and Preston in Lancashire. Westmoreland and the Ulverston district, included in the transfer, contain no Roman Catholic schools under inspection. As this is my last opportunity of reporting upon the schools severed from my district, I wish to exhibit in detail the progress of Cumberland and North Lancashire between 1853 and 1863. In 1853 there were six schools inspected; in 1863 twenty-three. Of the six schools inspected ten years ago four have in the interval been removed into entirely new premises, and one has been enlarged and repaired. In point of buildings one only remains unimproved.

Descending to particulars, I find that up to May 1853 the only Roman Catholic school in Cumberland which had

received any grant from the Committee of Council was Wigton, and that only a grant towards purchase of books. Wigton school was at that time conducted in premises of the meanest character. It is now held in premises excellent in construction and fittings, which have been erected by the munificence of Miss Aglionby of Wigton hall, and is managed by a trained certificated mistress with qualified assistant. Besides Wigton there are three more schools now under inspection. At Carlisle, St. Patrick's, a stone floor has been removed, the school enlarged, and new fittings introduced with aid from the Committee of Council. Both the school-rooms are in charge of trained certificated teachers with apprentices under them. The remaining want here is an infants' room. At Workington a school under certificated teachers has been established by the liberality of the Rev. Cuthbert Clifton, who is now engaged in building schools of an improved description. The school at Cocker-mouth, placed under inspection in 1863, I have not seen; but it may be expected to follow the course of improvement displayed at Wigton and Workington.

The Lancaster census district contained in 1853 one inspected school at Lancaster. This school has been removed into admirable premises, erected by members of the congregation, who have also provided a handsome endowment for its maintenance. In one respect, in which it could not change for the better, the Lancaster school remains unchanged. It keeps, and I trust will long keep, its respectable and very efficient master, Mr. Michael Henry. In this quarter there is now under inspection but one other school, situated at Thurnham, where a trained certificated master is engaged, and the premises have been as far as possible improved by the removal of a stone floor, and in other ways. A new school on a dry site is however wanted here.

The Garstang and Fylde district also contained in 1853 one inspected school at Garstang, which has been removed from inferior premises into well-planned new buildings, erected by the exertions of the Rev. Michael Hickey, with aid from the parliamentary grant. Here there are now three more schools under inspection. Useful schools have been built at Lytham and Fleetwood, and a disused chapel has been converted to school purposes at Great Eccleston. All are managed by certificated teachers.

In the Preston census district three schools were inspected in 1853, viz., Preston, St. Austin's, girls; Preston, St. Ignatius; and Preston, St. Wilfrid. Since that year St Austin's girls' school has been removed into commodious premises of ample

dimensions, and St. Wilfrid's has received government grants towards the removal of a stone floor and the formation of an infants' room. The instruction at St. Ignatius has advanced very much indeed, but the premises, good in 1853 and not bad now, remain much as they were. The fittings of the well-conducted infants' school are worn out, and in the girls' rooms the desks and benches still stand on a level. I am told that school funds are in hand enough to refit in a suitable manner this well-attended and flourishing school. To the three old schools of Preston have been added three more. The Talbot schools, called after their founder, form noble rooms for boys and girls, with inferior accommodation for infants. They have been completed and brought into a state of thorough efficiency. The Walker Street schools have been rebuilt with the help of a government grant, and for several years have afforded the best instance known to me of a good boys' school attended by half-timers. St. Joseph's schools in an outlying quarter of Preston are entirely new. Though not large they are well designed, and when wholly devoted to school purposes will make a valuable institution. Besides these schools in the town of Preston several rural schools have sprung up in the neighbourhood. Fernyhalgh, where the premises have recently been enlarged, appears to me the model of a village school. At Lea a school and teacher's house admirably adapted to the place have been built with help from your Lordships. At Cottam a pretty school and large house have been erected by the Rev. Dr. Corless. At Newsham a neat school has also been built. At Browndedge lofty and handsome schools have replaced low close apartments. At Alstone a comfortable school-room has been constructed out of a chapel no longer in use. And at Ribchester a certificated teacher has been placed in charge of a school not unsuitable to the character of the place.

Material improvements have been everywhere accompanied by corresponding improvement in instruction. The attention and integrity of managers, the interest and liberality of associated laymen, the skill and diligence of teachers and apprentices, the proficiency of children, and the condition of buildings, cause the institutions now transferred to my colleague to be on the whole the most satisfactory group of schools with which experience has ever made me acquainted.

It is among the duties of Her Majesty's inspectors to examine carefully the registers of all schools claiming annual assistance. In performing this duty, of which the impor-

tance has been increased by recent changes, I have generally seen reason to believe that the daily attendances of every child are marked with care. The appearance of filled class rolls is mostly neat and correct, and it is upon the appearance alone that an inspector can pass judgment at his annual visit. Excepting in the matter of dates, which always ought to be recorded, I have not had cause to complain of registers of daily attendance. The admission book, however, and the summary are often badly kept. Sometimes no entries are made in the admission book for twelve months together and children's names are then entered all at once, and almost at hazard, for the inspector's examination. Teachers about to leave a school sometimes neglect the admission book, and then the new teacher with indiscreet zeal will re-enter all the children present as if admitted at the same date. The summary is not so often neglected, but entries in it are oftener inexact. The number of children present at all is not correctly got from the class rolls, and consequently neither the average attendance of each child nor the average attendance of children can be correctly ascertained. Sometimes inaccurate weekly averages are relied on for quarterly averages, which in turn produce the yearly average. It is not understood that the weekly average, the quarterly average, and the yearly average, so called, are in truth but the daily average taken for the week, the quarter, or the year. In each case the items required are the number of times the school has been open during the term in question, the number of children present at all, and the number of attendances made by all the children. With these numbers for dividend and divisor the averages are found at once.

Your Lordships already call for a return of the number of times on which every school seeking aid has been open in the morning and afternoon during the year, and also for the total amount of fees paid. If managers were required, in addition, to return the number of children present at all, and the sum of the attendances made by all the children during the year, the averages might all be found or checked in the Council Office. Some such plan is needful to assure accuracy. The Form IX., containing school statistics, is very frequently unfilled on the day of inspection, and the inspector has no opportunity of comparing the returns with the registers.

The registers in common use might, I think, be with advantage simplified. The admission book, after the usual entries of name, age, and residence, should contain a column

to show whether the child has been already examined and under what standard. Records of removal from class to class might be omitted, and in their place might be substituted six columns to tell the date of examination under each standard. The summary might be amalgamated with the admission book. Omitting as needless all weekly and quarterly averages, a few pages suitably ruled would suffice to record first the facts:—

- (A.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the school has been open half-days.
- (B.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the school has been attended by children in all.
- (C.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the children have made half-days.
- (D.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the children have paid in fees *l.* *s.* *d.*

And, next, the inferences:—

- (a.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the average attendance of children per half-day has been .
- (b.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the average number of half-days attended by each child .
- (c.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the average amount of fees paid by each child *l.* *s.* *d.*
- (d.) During the year ended 31st March 1863, the average receipt in school fees per half-day *l.* *s.* *d.*

If the facts were correctly recorded, an error in reasoning from them might at any time be corrected, and teachers, if not culpably negligent, would seldom make mistakes in recording the facts.

The facts must of course be gathered at the end of every year from the records of daily attendance. These daily records might, I think, be improved. Weekly and quarterly averages should be abolished. Registration by classes should be discontinued. A book or a series of books numbered continuously should be marked always by the head teacher. No child's name once entered should be removed before the end of the year. The sum of all attendances entered in favour of every child, however few they may be, should be carried into the final column at the end of the year. Under such a plan the number of entries in this column would at once show the number of children present at all, and the sum of the entries would give the attendances of all the children. Below the entries for each week, in place of the weekly averages, should be shown the number of half days during which the school was open in that week, and the amount of school fees received. These entries should be added and carried forward page by page to the end of the year, when they would exhibit the number of

half school days and the amount of fees for the year. A single book of this kind might suffice for a school of 50 children, a double one for 100 children, and so on. Where more than one book is needed, care must of course be taken to bring into account all the final columns at the end of the year.

The result of my experience generalized leads to these conclusions.

Pupil-teachers and monitors should not mark registers, except for practice, under the teacher's eye.

Teachers may be trusted to record facts but not to calculate averages.

The supervision and correction of managers come to very little.

The inspector has no control over the daily records, and even the yearly returns often are not submitted to him.

Hence I am of opinion that—

1. Registers should always be kept by the head teacher.
2. Entries in registers and returns from them should consist as far as possible of facts.
3. Form IX., with its returns completed, should invariably be placed in the inspector's hands before the commencement of inspection.
4. Normal schools should devise some more practical means of familiarizing students with all the details of registration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES,

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, JOHN GORDON, Esq., on SCHOOLS connected with the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, and other SCHOOLS, inspected in the Counties of AYR, DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, LANARK, RENFREW, and WIGTON.

MY LORDS,

Edinburgh, December 1863.

The last year's inspection extended, as formerly, to all the aided schools of the district, and to some others unaided to which inspection had been simply invited. Those which I had the honour to inspect were 144 in number, "held in" separate buildings, and separately managed," and attended by 20,316 children present at examination, 121 schools of the number mentioned having, according to the custom of the country, a mixed attendance of boys and girls. At the same time Mr. Jack's very able co-operation was again beneficially experienced in each county of the district; and, as usual, each of all the schools we inspected was made the subject of a special report.

The *Special* reports are uniformly occupied with the same particulars of which several are prescribed for the *General* reports in the Circular of 4th November 1858. So far the one repeats or is meant to repeat the other, but with this difference, that, however rare the good or bad features of a school may be, they are the fitting subjects of the special report; while, if either rarely good or rarely bad, the general report would be untrue to its designation should it prominently make mention of them, unless, indeed, it were to mark how rarely they occur. Still, the relation of the one to the other is such that the proper matter of the general report may be always found among the heads set down in the Form for the report on individual schools. For example, the first few particulars of that Form refer to the county, and the station where the school is placed; to the school managers; to the rank and merit of the teachers; and on each of these points some general remarks may be now offered.

I. The yearly aided schools of the district, connected with any church, Established, Free, Episcopal, or Roman Catholic, or connected with no church, appear to be about 450 in number. The proportion of such schools to the population of the district, upon that estimate of their number, is as 1 to 2,600. The attendance, however, at many is unusually large, amounting, for example, to about 1,000 for each of three schools in Glasgow. To this extent, with the addition of discontinued grants, the public aid by means of annual

Extent of
yearly aid

grants has gradually come to take effect in the course of the 18 years that have elapsed since that mode of aid received the sanction of Parliament. In a twofold sense, the scheme as thus enlarged has been a scheme of aid ; it has aided and only aided the particular school ; it has aided and only aided the entire system of educational means for the country,—leaving still a large proportion of the schools unbenefitted by aid in any form. In this last respect, as in the other, perhaps a partial aid is all that ever was intended. The parish school system itself, while extended to every parish, the burghal excepted, seems not to have been expected or designed to embrace all parts of every parish ; at any rate, it is certain there always was a considerable part of the population which it did not and could not reach.

Again, the proportion of the yearly aided to the unaided schools, though not admitting of any exact calculation from existing data, may be reckoned as not amounting to quite a fourth part of the total number of schools in the district.

The rules on which the grants are administered secure, of course, a just and useful appropriation for them all. There are, however, two situations in which they have been applied with peculiar propriety :

Burghs.

1st. The provisions of the Parochial School Act do not extend to parishes “which consist only of a royal burgh or part of a royal burgh ;” and parishes of this description *quoad omnia* or *quoad sacra* are numerous in the district. Of such there are in the city of Glasgow alone 35, all of which burghal parishes, except five *quoad sacra*, have been provided, in lieu of the wanting parish establishment, with a school set up and maintained by the Kirk sessions, and so named Sessional. The 30 Sessional schools of Glasgow all derive yearly aid from the parliamentary grant.

Manufacturing and mining stations.

2nd. The progress of manufacturing and mining industry has given rise to the concentration of large groups of working people in places remote from the parish schools, or if not remote, too populous to be adequately served by them. There the proprietors have done what they felt to be incumbent on them in the circumstances ; they have given, that is to say they have voluntarily originated and supported, schools for that new population. The Privy Council grants have very commonly followed ; and so they have found another fitting application in places for which the parish school law makes no provision, and which are frequently the most populous in the parish.

Parochial schools.

II. All the aided schools of the district are reducible to the two classes of parochial and subscription ; for those

that are commonly classed under other names have all had the benefit of that voluntary subscription which is required to entitle them to aid. The number of the parochial schools of the district appears to be 264,* of which about a fourth part receive annual aid. The number of the non-parochial schools in the district is uncertain; but there can be no doubt that of them a much larger proportion remains unaided. The reasons are, that about a fourth part of all the schools in Scotland are of the kind called adventure, which, having neither school-managers nor the help of voluntary subscription, have not been enabled to fulfil the conditions of aid; that sometimes an endowment from private sources renders the voluntary subscription unnecessary or otherwise prevents it; that the grade of the school is sometimes above the object of the grants; that the school accommodation is sometimes insufficient; that many teachers are still unqualified with the Government certificate; and that there are patrons who prefer to retain the whole burden as well as the whole management of the schools in their own hands.

Non-paro-
chial.

Under these two classes of parochial and subscription schools are included two principal varieties determined by the nature of the instruction they afford, the one for mixed elementary and superior instruction, the other, for mixed elementary and industrial. Of these, it is remarked,

1st. That in all schools under mistresses sewing and knitting are taught to all the girls of proper age; and sewing mistresses, in accordance with one condition of the public aid, are attached to the greater part of the schools taught by masters,—the like provision for the rest being understood to be in progress. The Parish School Act declares “It shall be lawful for the heritors or minister “to resolve that a female teacher shall be established to “give instruction in such branches of female industry and “household training, as well as of elementary education, “as they shall then or from time to time prescribe.” How many of the aided parish schools of the district have benefited by this new provision, permissive only, as all the provisions of the parish school law originally were?† Not quite one-half of the whole number, and most of them for sewing only. The rest have found the means of providing, in the meantime at least, for that branch by the small fee affixed to it; perhaps also by some little sacrifice on the master's part, or by a small voluntary contribution from some other source. On the whole, however, there seems to have been less diffi-

Industrial
schools.

* Presbyterian Reports on Schools, 1863.

† Prior to 1816.

culty in "establishing the sewing mistress" than in procuring the attendance of the children to take her lessons, even when given without charge. In some situations, it is the book learning only in which the parents have any wish that their children should be instructed; they maintain, and with a livelier feeling on the point than might be expected, that the family can educate to the needle, quite as well as the school.

In schools under mistresses, the Industrial instruction is sometimes carried further by the use of class-books of domestic economy, Tegetmeier, &c. But too often, the attention given to such lessons is languid and very partial, as if neither teacher nor pupils were quite reconciled to the novelty of the subject. Not so, at the Highland Society School in Glasgow, where a pretty large class professes the whole of the text-book mentioned, and is prepared to give a tolerable account of any part of it. The actual *training* of girls to household work occurs in a few instances, but not to any noticeable extent, except at Martyrs' Church Glasgow, New-mains, and the industrial school at Pollockshaws, Eastwood. "Receipts for various cooking purposes," says the master of Martyrs', "are dictated on Friday, with a view to the practice of the same by the girls at home. On the following Monday they are questioned as to the directions so given, and as to their methods and success in following them out. When practicable, samples are brought and criticised; as many as 15 have been produced from a class of 40 at one time, and these for the most part carefully and neatly prepared." He adds that "the want of a kitchen, cooking apparatus, and material on the premises alone prevents us from carrying this sort of training to a greater extent,"—the same difficulty that so commonly prevents any attempt at that sort of training elsewhere.

The school at Pollockshaws, greatly favoured in the patronage of Sir John Maxwell, is the only one now aided in the district that affords to the male pupils a regular and complete training for the trades which they are afterwards to practise,—carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking. In one or other of these ways, upwards of 100 boys are at work on the premises for some hours daily, and this without hindering a proper measure of attention to the indispensable common book lessons. It is here seen, that the one occupation is not incongruous with the other,—the best effects of both being the mental and the moral discipline which they produce, and which are common to both in perhaps no very different degree. It may be doubted, however, whether in

schools occupied mainly by a class of children apparently destined to one certain occupation, a portion of the book lessons might not, without prejudice to any part of their proper object, afford more information specially bearing on that future occupation,—mining, manufacturing, agricultural, or commercial; and perhaps some adaptations of the kind will appear in the future progress of the common school instruction.

2. The superior instruction which is given in some schools along with the elementary is usually represented by the subjects of Latin and Geometry; and it is remarked, how very frequent is the preference given to the study of the former. A recent inquiry addressed to the teachers, with your Lordships' permission, brings out the scarcely expected result that of 246 inspected schools of the district, there are 158 in which Latin is more or less taught to 1,161 pupils. In some instances, it is known to be so well taught as to fit the pupil at once for a creditable entrance at the University. Very often, however, the study of this branch is ill-regulated, much interrupted, or of short continuance, insomuch that, on occasions of inspection, there is perhaps not a third part of the schools where it is taught that offer for examination a Latin class at any stage of progress.

Higher
branches.

When both the elementary and the higher subjects are taught in the same school, there are instances in which both are equally well taught, as at Airdrie, Biggar, &c. But generally, the case is different, *where there is but one teacher*; then, neither class of subjects fares quite so well, as it would do if it stood alone; but the higher much more frequently suffers than the lower, as may be seen from the usual tenor of the special reports. It is, in truth, mainly if not altogether in the improved treatment of elementary subjects, that any progress has taken place during the last 20 or 30 years in the common school instruction; and so marked has that progress been, carrying with it a greater care for the whole body of the pupils, the humblest included, as to compensate and more than compensate for the diminished attention to the farther instruction of a few. As the matter now stands, the general merit of a teacher is more clearly seen in his management of the elementary subjects than of those more advanced. For the elementary come first for all; and they are all that the greater part of the pupils ever receive; by which plain considerations, the teachers' practice has been commonly more or less directed.

Elementary
branches.

In their first steps, the elementary branches are taught

by some teachers, with exceeding care. They do not think fit to employ their pupil-teachers much in this part of the school work ; they retain in their own hands the monosyllable lessons, the first attempts in writing on the slate or on the board, and the first in number. " For," says one, " I knew not how long these young ones will remain with us, and would wish, therefore, to make the most of them, while we have them." He might have added that this good grounding at the outset, while it renders future progress more easy, gives to the teacher himself a habit of correctness which will avail him in the farther stages of his work. But this very special care of the young in their earliest lessons is not so common as it might be ; it will doubtless be much promoted by those parts of the New Code which have been specially designed for that effect.

Teachers.

III. The first portion of the Form for special reports points to another classification, according to which the aided schools come to be arranged as follows :—

Schools with one master -	-	-	-	204
„ two or more masters	-	-	-	29
„ master, and mistress for elementary branches and sewing	-	-	-	106
„ master, and mistress for sewing only	-	-	-	101
„ evening classes	-	-	-	66
Separate female schools for elementary branches and sewing -	-	-	-	42
Infant schools, either as departments of other schools or as separate	-	-	-	11
Schools with pupil-teachers	-	-	-	177
Number of pupil-teachers	-	-	-	515
Schools with assistants under Minutes	-	-	-	15

If these various means of imparting education be all of an approved description, as doubtless they are, it may be asked how it is, that some of them, as the female, the infant, and the evening schools, are not more common. It is, however, to be observed that where such schools are wanting the void is not so great as it may seem, in the system of educational means ; for their particular purpose is often served in another manner. The common school, for example, has generally among its pupils some very young children whose treatment is not very different from what they would have received at an infant school proper. In schools under masters where both sexes have the same lessons, if at the same stage of progress, they are very commonly ranged in distinct classes,—a distinction very commonly deemed sufficient. Again, the day-school often anticipates and supersedes the night-school by attracting a class of pupils who, in the prospect of the night-school as

a final resource, often neglect the earlier opportunities of instruction ; then, sometimes the assistant under Minutes is preferred to the pupil-teacher. In short, these different provisions are very often such that, to all intents, one of them includes another. It is certain, that they are not all needed in all places ; and generally there is room for difference of opinion among the school managers which of them should be preferred, even in circumstances pretty much alike.

IV. The first part of the same Form refers to the authorized managers of the schools, that is, to the local managers. But there are always local parties not acting as managers who, in a considerable degree, influence the condition of the schools ; these are, in particular, the parents of the children.

Managers,
&c.

It is in their power to say what the children shall be taught at school ; whether their children shall even go to school or not ; and how long or how constantly they shall be there. In these ways, the parents influence the elementary education of the country ; and thus, where the instruction of a school is very limited or faulty, short or irregular attendance is very often found to be the cause.

When subjects above the elementary are taught, it may be presumed that this happens at the special request of the parents, looking to the child's future career. In this view, the extent to which Latin is taught in these schools, as already stated, is not without significance.

In the choice also of elementary subjects, there is an implied judgment of the parents. "What determines the "different rates of payment" is one point on which the managers have to make their yearly return. "Whether the "same classes are for all subjects" is another, included in the inspector's report of each school. Very commonly, a small addition to the fee appears to take place when the pupil enters upon a new subject ; and so, almost invariably, new classes are formed for new subjects. These facts are now noticed as showing that, if the same classes are not maintainable for all subjects, this happens because it depends not a little on the parent's will, opinion, or circumstances, what the scope of instruction for their children shall be. At the same time, the whole programme of the school is settled by its managers.

The managers are appointed or self-constituted, either as doing much to maintain the school by the supply of funds, buildings, or apparatus, or as peculiarly fitted by experience or profession to oversee the instruction it affords. They are *local* managers ; but there are others not locally connected with the school who, being qualified in one or

other of the ways mentioned, very considerably influence its management. These are—

(1.) The Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland, which by statute are charged with the supervision of the parish schools, and which, as church courts, have the like care of all schools specially connected with the church. The schools of all kinds within the district examined by the Presbyteries during the last year were about 900 in number.

(2.) The General Assembly oversees by its Education Committee the schools which it supports, and exercises thereby nearly all the functions of a local management. Of Assembly schools there are 14 in this district.

(3.) The schools in the district aided by the Ferguson bequest are 228 in number, and they are open to the inspection of the secretary of the trust.

Inspection.

(4.) There is the Government inspection. When building grants were first offered on the condition of inspection in 1839, that condition became the subject of much discussion in the courts of the Church of Scotland. In the following year the General Assembly declared that "there appear no grounds for rejecting the proposed grants by Government on the conditions explained in the communications of the Privy Council Board;" which conditions referred mainly to inspection. But this declaration applied, not merely to schools aided by building grants, but to "other schools to which inspection might be invited by the church or other parties," the object being "to ascertain the state of education in particular districts," that it might be judged "how far the interference of Government or of Parliament can be beneficially exerted by providing additional means of education." Straightway, the great body of the elementary schools connected with the Church of Scotland were opened to inspection, though it was but to a fraction of their number that the whole provision for that purpose could then extend. At the present time, of the 900 schools in the district last year examined by the Presbyteries, and nearly all somehow connected with the Church of Scotland, probably all are still open to inspection from the continued prevalence of that opinion of its uses which 23 years ago produced the Assembly's declaration. This is, perhaps, as marked a testimony to the benefits of simple inspection as any that has occurred. It has doubtless been induced by the unforgotten instruction to inspectors "not to press upon school committees any suggestions which they may be disinclined to receive."

Teachers' association.

(5.) After all, it is the teacher that mainly forms the

character of the school. From a sense of the influence inseparable from their calling, the schoolmasters 16 years ago originated the Educational Institute, with a view to their mutual encouragement and mutual improvement in professional knowledge and skill. Its sphere is the whole of Scotland, occupied by 58 local associations, of which several are in this district. The Glasgow branch is thus mentioned by one of its most active members, the master of Brownfield school, "It is open to the teachers of parochial, burgh, subscription, endowed, and adventure schools and academies. Among the most active of the branches is the one situated in the presbytery of Glasgow, the meetings of which are frequent, and have been thrown open to all teachers and other friends of education. A course of lectures delivered once a month is provided each session, and these have been generally well attended, among others by University and Normal school students."

On the same Form, the inspector reports his estimate of the teacher's merits. In a few instances, this estimate was lower for the last year than for the year preceding. In not a few, a marked improvement had taken place,—occasioned, it might be, by the teacher having found a charge more suited to his talent than the one which he had left; or simply by the increase of his experience; by the continued encouragement of the public aid; or by worthy efforts to redeem the shortcomings that had been noticed at a former time. On the whole, there is apparent a general tendency to improvement, the effect, it may fairly be supposed, of the public aid, with its accompaniments, more than of any other cause.

In most schools, part of the instruction may be considered as intended for the cultivation of taste or imagination, though this is seldom very clearly intended or carried far. (1) It is given in connexion with the reading lesson in those portions of the class books which occur under the description of "poetry;" and commonly the sentiment is taught or conveyed in the style of the reading which is there inculcated; and by nothing else. For it is true, "*la bonne lecture renferme un peu de poésie.*" But the success in that kind of reading called in the Form "reading with expression," as might be expected, is strikingly inferior to what is common in the same schools, in the ordinary prose lessons; and, indeed, can rarely be commended. It assuredly may, in such schools as St. Enoch's, the practising department of the Normal, and some others. Such lessons, from the nature of their subject, do not easily admit the application of the method called explanatory, and very seldom are

Instruction.

so treated. But an excellent example of that mode of treating them occurs in the parish school of Eastwood. "A rural scene is described ;* and so discreetly is each object in the picture noted and commented on, that the impression first given by the whole is undisturbed." "Among these objects," says the teacher, "there is a household where each member of the family does his best for the comfort of all the rest ; here is the opportunity for a lesson against selfishness. But such lessons, to be of any value, must spring naturally from the passage in hand, and must appear rather as spontaneously suggested to the children themselves than as the teaching of the master."

(2.) Vocal music becomes a more frequent subject of instruction in the schools, and drawing also is in progress, though with a slower and more reluctant step. The schools in which these branches are taught have been numbered as follows :—

Vocal music taught with notes in	94	Schools.
" " without notes	123	"
Drawing	96	"

All this kind of education must be considered as part of that which in its whole scope is termed moral, or at least as subsidiary thereto.

Of moral *training*, by means of a well-ordered application, to any of the ordinary lessons, nothing need be said at present. Of moral *instruction* in the schools of the district, it may only be remarked,—

1st. On the subject of Scripture history, it is very often supposed that enough has been done, when the pupil can tell the leading events in the passage that forms the subject of the lesson. But, if moral instruction be mainly the end of such lessons, they are essentially incomplete, until the moral which they contain has been pointed out and inculcated. Here, then, is a very frequent defect in the teaching of Scripture history, and a very frequent occasion for suggesting the proper complement of the lesson. Among the schools in which the method now recommended is well employed are Newmains, St. Enoch's, Martyrs', female schools at Elsridge Thornliebank, Lochwinnoch, Old Church Kirkcudbright.

2nd. The moral object is scarcely less essential in the study of Civil than of Sacred history ; and on this notion some teachers have distinctly regulated the method of their civil history lessons. They do not think a course of this subject, extending over long periods, and comprising only

* Notes of inspection.

naked outlines, *faits décharnés*, even though confined to a single country, is at all suited to elementary schools; they prefer to treat this matter in detached portions, so as to present it with that detail of circumstances on which the moral effect must ever be dependent. In these instances, the history lesson is as profitable, as in other lessons of the same name it is the reverse.

In moral training as well as in mental, and in the resulting knowledge, which form the three great objects of elementary instruction,—the success in these schools is of course very various, but in none so very small as to have occasioned the forfeiture of expected aid.

Among the disadvantages incident to schools inspected but not aided, there are these—insufficient accommodation in the schoolrooms, want of adequate assistance where the attendance is large; in a few instances, the want of school-books, not so much in the school as at home for the purposes of preparation; the age or infirmity of the teachers.

Disadvantages of schools inspected but not aided.

The last-mentioned disadvantage occurred during the last year in one parish school, and in one only. It gave occasion to the heritors of the parish to request inspection under the 19th section of the Parish School Act. Resignation, however, ensued concurrently with the report of inspection; and it seems to be mainly by inducing resignation that the new provision of that clause of the Act effects its important purpose.

Parish School Act.

Another Act, that of 1860, “for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines,” has had much influence upon the schools connected with the mining works of the district; it has increased the school attendance,—by requiring either that the boy employed in such works shall be 12 years of age; or that, if admitted to employment at 10, it must be on producing a schoolmaster's certificate to the effect that he is able to read and write, or else that he “attends “school for not less than three hours a day for two days “in each week.” The employers are very generally unfavourable to this last arrangement; they prefer the boy at 12, or the boy at 10 who can then read and write. The Act thus appears to have the double effect, of deferring the time of employment at the works till 12, and of increasing the resort of children to the school so early, that at 10 years of age they may be able to read and write

Mines' Regulation Act of 1860.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN GORDON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Middleton, having been absent from duty upon sick leave during the greater part of the year ending 31st August 1863, presents no General Report on the schools under his inspection.

Education Department, Council Office,
June 1864.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, E. WOODFORD, Esq., LL.D., on the SCHOOLS connected with the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, and on the other SCHOOLS, inspected in the MIDLAND DIVISION of SCOTLAND, and in the WESTERN ISLES.

MY LORDS,

Edinburgh, January 1864.

IN submitting my fourteenth annual report, I am glad to have to state that, notwithstanding the very large and yearly increasing number of schools in the district, the effort made to bring up all arrears of annual grant cases by the end of August, was successful, with the single exception of an isolated school in the Outer Hebrides, which, with the journey, would have required several days for itself. Work done.

The following summary will show the amount of work done by Mr. Black and myself:—

—	Dr. Woodford.	Mr. Black.	Total.
Number of schools - -	204	197	401
„ departments - -	331	291	622
„ children - -	21,763	15,401	37,164
„ pupil-teachers - -	253	181	434
„ candidates - -	132	90	222

PREMISES.

The improvements that have been effected in school-buildings under the auspices of your Lordships are not confined to those that have been built or extensively repaired with aid from the public funds. The amount expended on schools connected with the Church of Scotland in my district is 21,339*l*. A corresponding local contribution was required in each case as a condition of the grant. But this by no means fully represents the amount of improvement that has been effected. The schools built with Government aid have served as models for others; and in many instances the heritors of parishes have been constrained by the contrast, and occasionally by the necessity of qualifying for an annual grant, to pull down the low, ill-ventilated, and earthen-floored buildings which used to serve as parish schools, sooner than they would otherwise have done, and, without aid, to erect others on a more liberal scale and greatly improved plan.

Improve-
ments in
school-
buildings.

Among many others may be noticed in particular those erected by the late Duke of Hamilton, at Brodick, Lamblash,

and Whitingbay, in the island of Arran, as monuments of munificence and zeal in the cause of education.

The most general defect in these spontaneously erected school premises arises from the ordinary architects being so slow to perceive the vast superiority of having the desks arranged in parallel groups instead of being placed round the wall. Sometimes the area is insufficient for the numbers, and, though not so often now, there are occasionally no offices, nor any provision for them in the plan.

Teachers' residences.

The provision in the old Parish Schools Act of two rooms (including the kitchen) as a dwelling-house for the master was looked upon as preposterously insufficient, and generally disregarded in practice, long before it was superseded by the recent Act; but the consideration of your Lordships' regulations and the grounds on which they rest would have shown the more liberal provision of four rooms to be still inadequate. For if the master be a married man and have children of both sexes, then three sleeping apartments come to be necessary, and there should be a sitting room besides the kitchen, making *five* the minimum instead of "four." Your Lordships' requirement of *six* apartments allows one over the minimum, which would be of use in case of sickness, the presence of a friend, or as a study for the master.

Supply of books.

The supply of books is not generally so good as when they were to be obtained at reduced prices through the *book grants*. I have occasionally seen the tattered fragments in the hands of young children replaced for the inspection by new books, which were withdrawn as soon as the class had passed in review, the object being apparently, not merely the convenience at the time, but to prevent the deficiency from being noted. The operation of the Revised Code will assist in maintaining in some way a supply of complete books, as the children will have to be exercised from time to time in revision of all that is professed for them, to secure their passing on being individually examined.

EFFICIENCY OF TEACHERS.

Least in the Highlands.

The efficiency of teachers is generally least where, next to the large schools of populous towns, it would require to be greatest, viz., in the remote Highlands and islands, where among other disadvantages the children speak a language different from that in which they have to receive their education. The fixed salaries are usually the smallest, and the fees are little more than nominal. It was owing to the grant, as hitherto administered, that trained teachers could be maintained in them at all. But in many such

cases the grant cannot fail under the Revised Code to be greatly reduced by the want of numbers in the district, even though the evil of irregularity were so far corrected as to secure generally the requisite number of attendances.

Of the large body of Pupil-teachers, while I have to speak favourably as to conduct generally, and their activity in conducting a class in particular, I regret to say that they have made less decided progress in their studies than might have been expected.

Pupil-
teachers.

At every large collective examination occasion has been taken to convince them and their teachers, who are generally present till I proceed to give out the papers, that much still remains to be done before their arithmetic, for instance, can be reported as satisfactory: that questions by no means difficult, considering the field prescribed and the time they have to be prepared in it, are often met by nonsensical answers, unless they can be seen to come under some particular rule, which can be mechanically applied, after the model example. Considering the earnestness of these appeals and the attention which seemed to be paid to my remarks and illustrations at the time, I had hoped for better things long ere now; but the table of the appearance in arithmetic, taken this year from a larger number than on any previous occasion, does certainly not indicate progressive improvement, the average below "fair" being pretty much the same since 1859, namely, upwards of 30 per cent.

Deficient in
arithmetic.

—	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Total number examined -	143	245	196	332	385
Above fair - - -	27·16	45·7	47·0	45·5	45·9
Fair - - -	17·34	16·34	18·3	17·2	16·4
Below Fair - - -	55·5	37·96	34·7	37·3	37·7

It is due to them, however, to say that, comparatively, they have not made a bad appearance upon the whole at the late examination for admission to the normal schools. Of those who presented themselves for examination at Edinburgh, there were from this district 15 female and 27 male pupil-teachers. Of the females 12 were ranked in the first class, and three in the second; and of the males 16 were in the first class, and 10 in the second class, while one failed.

Admission
examina-
tion.

ATTAINMENTS OF THE CHILDREN.

Judged by its practical results, the progress in grammar continues to present a most unsatisfactory return for the

Grammar.

Tested in
writing.

time and the very irksome labour bestowed upon it by the methods generally in use. To have tangible and reliable data for the confirmation or correction of this long growing opinion, I have given, during the year, a good many exercises to be done in writing, generally in the best of those schools that had classes professing free or advanced parsing in detail, taking care to prevent copying, and, for facility in giving a table of the results, using the same exercise when there seemed no risk of previous knowledge of it. In this way 1,447 were examined in all, and of these 707, forming the highest classes of 69 schools, got the sentence "*Give us this day our daily bread,*" a very easy exercise, it will be admitted, if the essential connexion between the sense and the grammar be steadily kept in view, but presenting, as was intended, a sufficient number of pitfalls when that connexion, which alone gives any practical value to grammar, is neglected, and the general mechanical routine is followed by mere guess, or a supposed similarity to something formerly done.

Results.

In the following table "*correct and full*" means that all the ordinary details are correctly given; "*correct so far*," that there are defects but no errors of commission; and "*wrong*," that there is at least one important error of commission.

—	Give	us	this	day	our	daily	bread.
Correct and full - -	203	129	312	90	245	362	264
Correct so far - -	141	327	254	182	298	84	200
Wrong - -	363	251	141	434	164	261	243

It thus appears that of the 707 exercises 504 are wrong or defective in *give*, 578 in *us*, 395 in *this*, 616 in *day*, 462 in *our*, 345 in *daily*, 443 in *bread*. The per-centage of each element may be seen in the following table: —

—	Give	us	this	day	our	daily	bread.
Correct and full - -	28·7	18·3	44·2	12·8	34·6	51·2	37·3
Correct so far - -	20·	46·3	35·9	25·8	42·1	11·9	28·3
Wrong - -	51·3	35·4	19·9	61·4	23·3	36·9	34·4

Further
proof.

The number of exercises "*correct and full*" throughout was 36, or 5·1 per cent.

A further proof or illustration may be given from a paper on grammar, that was worked at the last Christmas

examination, and intrusted to me for revision. It was that of 490 female candidates for admission into the various normal schools in Scotland or England, most of whom had gone through the course of instruction given to pupil-teachers. Of these 376 chose the first exercise in parsing, viz., the sentence "This vast ocean of being has its tides controlled by a higher law, &c.," and 233, or nearly two-thirds of them, were wrong in the word "controlled," most of them making it *perf. incl. act.*, with "has" as an *auxiliary*. The rest, 114, chose the second exercise, viz., the sentence "Education has been defined to be the formation of character, &c.," and 66 of them, or more than one-half, made "formation" *the objective, governed by the verb to be*. There were other very remarkable errors, but it was only of these two that I kept a register.

From the remarks upon the arithmetic of the pupil-teachers, much will not be expected in the way of progressive improvement in the schools where they were taught, and where they assisted in teaching others. The classes continue, as often formerly remarked, to work very readily examples from their text-book, which they have gone over, and once or oftener revised; and in many cases others given off hand, provided they be of the ordinary kind, and correspond to some of the model examples which are worked under the rules; but they are at once staggered by a very simple question, that throws them upon their resources in the knowledge of principles, to determine what has to be done, and how to do it. Here, as in the case of grammar, I resolved to have a conclusive example to refer to. The following question was extensively given to classes professing reduction, including also those in practice and proportion, fractions and the higher rules; viz., "In 8,000 half-crowns how many pounds, how many shillings, and how many half-pence are there?" To prevent misconception, it was explained that three separate answers were required. In classes not beyond reduction, there was generally an entire failure. They are accustomed to go from farthings to pounds, and from pounds to farthings; and accordingly they multiplied by 20, by 12, and by 4, or divided by 4, by 12, and by 20. The more advanced classes had had practice in cases requiring only one or two of these steps, and occasionally other steps, but very rarely, if ever, of cases requiring both ascending and descending reduction. I had given up keeping a register except in the more advanced classes where there was generally at least a partial success; and I find that 22 in 117 professing proportion

Arithmetic.

A test.

and fractions were right; or, say, 20 per cent. In other words four-fifths of the advanced classes failed in the above exercise, to the astonishment generally of the teachers.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN AT THE COMMON SCHOOL.

Social rank.

The Revised Code, and the instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors thereon, define very minutely to what class of schools your Lordships' grants are meant to be available, and what proficiency the children are expected to attain in order that the grants may be secured. But your Lordships are aware that many of the schools under inspection in Scotland differ, in some important respects, from the type of an elementary school which these documents exhibit, viz., almost all the parochial schools, and many others which have been modelled in accordance with the time-honoured educational views of which the parochial schools are the prime embodiment. Scotland has never recognized the phraseology which describes the common elementary schools of the country, or any class of schools, as intended "for the children of the labouring poor," and for them *only*.

Mixed.

But the children of parents that have to earn their maintenance by manual labour, which I understand to be the meaning of the phrase, and which strictly excludes paupers and those for whom the ragged and reformatory schools have been provided, receive their education along with those of others who, though "labouring," would not in common language be described as "*poor*." The proportion of the latter diminishes as their condition improves, till we find the children of the farmer, who may no longer put his own hand to the plough, and occasionally of those who do not labour at all in the same sense, viz., the doctor, the minister, and the small proprietor. The children of paupers, however, were never excluded from the parish schools, though of late other provision has occasionally been made for them. On the contrary, the parish schoolmaster was bound to teach, without fee, whatever poor children the minister and heritors might recommend; and the reality of this in practice is illustrated by the fact that a large bequest was made some years ago, by one to whom the working of these schools was well known, whereby in some of the northern counties, an annual gratuity was provided for every master, who taught at least 20 poor children without fee.

How classified.

The children are classified, not according to their social condition, but their educational progress, an arrangement by which the class of children for whose benefit the parliamentary grant is intended cannot fail to be

gainers. I have found instances, not many of late, of the first steps in reading and spelling being left chiefly to monitors or assistants of any kind, while the master devoted himself to his advanced class or classes in their several subjects, but I cannot recollect a single instance of the poorer children being neglected, as a class, for those in better condition. On the contrary, there are many instances (and not a few known to me personally) of poor lads paying no fee, whose natural abilities attracted the master's special attention, and who have been put forward, sometimes with extra assistance, from class to class and from subject to subject, till they gained by comparative trial a bursary sufficient to carry them through a University course. It is through the instrumentality of such schools that the number of Scotsmen of the humbler ranks, who rise to positions of respectability or distinction at home and abroad, is proverbially so great. They are to be found in every department of the public service or private adventure, and in large proportion for the population of the country. The national church has drawn not a little of its vigour and talent from this source and in this way, having no prizes to hold out as inducements to the younger sons of the gentry.

Poor children not neglected.

Proof.

Mixed schools of this kind would be unsuitable for the children of the "labouring poor," if such were by law or custom confined to their caste, or if the proper education for such of them as are not fitted by nature to rise very readily above the position, in which they were born, were neglected for the sake of those who show a higher capacity. Such an evil would be checked, by the influence of public opinion moved by the complaints of parents, who have themselves been educated; and the sense of duty on the part of the master is stimulated by the annual examination of the presbytery, and of late years also, in an increasing number of cases, by the visits of the inspectors and the material consequences of their reports. This class of children will now be still more effectually provided for by the individual examination, which they must pass in the elementary essentials of education, in order to obtain the grant for them under the provisions of the Revised Code. In these remarks, I refer to the parish and similar schools as a class, and one of great general efficiency. There are individual exceptions of a very serious kind, which would require an easier application of the remedy provided by the nineteenth section of the Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters' Act than your Lordships' in-

How prevented.

Act of 1861.

structions to the inspectors, and their reports as restricted and sent to the managers, have yet seemed to provide.

Estimate of
schools.

In the ordinary discharge of duty I consider my mission to be, while not neglecting individual points of decided merit, rather to call attention to such as are susceptible of improvement than to merge them in the estimate of approval upon the whole. Hence, an estimate of the schools which I have inspected, founded upon these individual criticisms, might fall below what I should consider their due, if I had to speak of their general efficiency as a class in comparison with schools of a different type.

Needlework.

The one point in which the parish schools have been found deficient is a provision for the training of girls to needlework. This is now in course of being supplied, and generally in the best way, viz., by the appointment of a certificated mistress, who also conducts the junior classes in their book lessons. But in many cases there does not appear to be any lady or committee of ladies to see that it is properly conducted, or to encourage it by an occasional visit; and in some instances the department may be supplied by the wife or sister of the master, more to prevent forfeiture of the grant than for any other effective purpose. In this last case I have found the number of girls, given as belonging to the department, to include all those that have had a needle in their hand during the year, and the table or the basket of finished work to contain many things not done by any of those present. For this reason, though I do not refuse to look at finished work presented by those who did it, I always propose to see them at work on the piece in hand. In many instances there is a great preponderance of knitting, for which reason some ladies who exercise a real superintendence have entirely excluded this kind of work, or restricted it to a very limited portion of the time. They say that all the girls learn to knit at home, and that they like it because it is easy, and it gives less trouble to the teacher to let them knit on, than to get them through the different stages of sewing, which, with few exceptions, they cannot now learn at home.

A recent
want at
school.

The National schools were established at a time when industrial training at school was scarcely, if at all, necessary. The people lived chiefly by pasturage and agriculture, there was little mining, and few manufactures, in the modern sense of the term. Every girl was taught *at home* not only to make and mend, but also to do her part in manufacturing the cloth from which the clothes of the family were made. The flax and the wool were spun at home, and given out to

the weaver. The linen was then home-bleached. A travelling tailor cut and generally sewed the boys' and men's clothes, and the women, young and old, did all the rest. Traces of this ancient custom remain to the present day in some remote districts, where the spinning-wheel is even yet, or very lately was, a necessary part of a respectable bride's outfit. The phrase "home-spun" is well understood, though it is now employed chiefly in a figurative meaning. But the extensive introduction of manufactures in which girls and young women were employed, and earned wages much beyond the saving that could be effected by home-work, gradually extinguished these old customs; and mothers became less able to instruct their daughters in the most ordinary needlework. The traditional forms and business of the school remained unchanged, and new schools continued to be established, till lately, after the old model. Careful parents, however, had their girls' education completed by sending them for a "quarter" or two to a sewing-school, which was usually conducted by a mere needlewoman, except that she could hear her pupils repeat their catechism or read a chapter in the Bible at stated times. And there is in some places so great a prejudice in favour of this plan as the best, that the parents object to needlework at the common school and in early years, as a waste of time which they wish to be otherwise employed. A large number of girls, however, were allowed to grow up without any instruction in this branch at all. Many of the ladies of Scotland combined in representing the evil as very great in its domestic consequences, and as one which called loudly for the remedy, which your Lordships have applied by making the practice of needlework a condition of any grant on behalf of a girl.

Those remarks on parish schools, submitted on my own personal observation, are also in accordance with a memorandum made for me by my colleague, Mr. Black, whose practical knowledge and observation on the subject, especially in the north, are very extensive. The only class of schools exclusively for the children of the "labouring" men are those which have been recently established for the children of factory operatives and miners. Great care has been taken to secure for these children the benefit of the education thus provided for them, and to restrict by Act of Parliament the practice of sending them to the works at too early an age. It is much to be feared, however, that these enactments are still evaded. It is the immediate interest of selfish parents, and generally of the employers,

Mining and factory schools.

Alleged evasion of Acts.

to do so. The Act of 1860, prohibiting children from being sent down to the mines before 12, except under specified conditions, should by this time have made a sensible difference in the age of children attending school ; but I cannot say that I have been struck with it, though to speak positively on the point it would be necessary to have a list of the children present, with their ages marked, and to inquire into cases of apparent doubt. The Inspector of Mines might in like manner make himself certain as to the ages of the children that he finds at work, but I have been assured on most respectable authority that he does not see all at work who really do work ; and in my Report for 1861-2 (page 200) I have mentioned the difficulty of getting positive information of individual violations of the Act, and even the danger to parties who, for the sake of the children, would be disposed to give it. Lists such as I have, mentioned, and of which the accuracy could be enforced would show a palpable *hiatus* if the alleged violations of the Act are frequent, and if the inspectors of schools, of whose visit notice is given, be careful to inquire after new or very recent entrants in the mining districts, and between 10 and 12 years of age.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ED. WOODFORD.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's
Inspector, JAMES CUMMING, Esq., LL.D., on the SCHOOLS
connected with the FREE CHURCH and other SCHOOLS
inspected in the NORTH and EAST of SCOTLAND, and
in the ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLANDS.

MY LORDS,

THE year to which my present report relates presents a course of steady and useful employment in the schools which I have visited, with little or no increase in the number of the schools, though with some addition to the number of the pupils in attendance. My colleague, Mr. Scougall, and myself have inspected 297 schools, including 333 different departments. In this enumeration the Model School in Edinburgh with eight certificated teachers ranks as one school and only one department, and the same remark applies to the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson's School, Edinburgh, with four certificated teachers and other assistants not certificated. I am not certain that in former reports I have always regarded them in the same light, for in these schools the infant department at least is as distinct as in other schools where it is regarded as separate. But it will be apparent from this statement that the number of schools is almost exactly the same as in last year.

Number of
schools in-
spected.

The number of pupils present on the days of inspection amounted to 31,846. Last year it was 31,099.

Number of
scholars in
attendance,

The number of certificated teachers in these schools was 348. About 25 were without certificates. The greater number of these were in charge either of Ragged schools or of female schools in the neighbourhood of others taught by certificated masters. There are not more than three or four of the common schools which we visited, under non-certificated masters. Several of those which were formerly on my list of simple inspection cases are now in receipt of annual grants. There are others remaining on that list which I have not been able to overtake.

and of cer-
tificated
teachers.

The number of pupil-teachers, exclusive of candidates, was 477. The decrease shown by this number, as compared with the 541 of last year, so far as it is not merely apparent, may be ascribed to the prospective operation of the Revised Code, and is not to be regretted, for it is generally felt that the number previously in training was greater than the wants of our common schools demanded. The diminution may, however, be partly ascribed to the non-appearance of some whose apprenticeship was concluded some time before the days of inspection, and whose claims

Pupil-
teachers.

were settled without the necessity of their presence personally at the schools.

The conduct of these pupil-teachers appears to have been generally good, and their performance at the examinations on the whole satisfactory. In so large a number there can hardly fail to be some exceptions, and, during the year, one was refused payment on account of failure in his exercises, two in consequence of insubordination to their teacher, and other two for still graver faults.

But for the most part their conduct seems to have been suitable to the office which they held, and to the profession for which they were designed.

New schools.

There have been few new schools to be visited. One which is entitled to special notice is entitled Brand's school at Milnathort, erected by a gentleman, who, though he has acquired wealth elsewhere, and resides in London, has shown his regard for the best interests of his native place by an erection both elegant and commodious.

Efficiency of the schools.

The instruction in these schools is generally sound. In all of them the arts of reading, writing, and working accounts may be acquired if due attendance be given. The qualifications of the masters are sufficient. The appliances of apparatus, &c. are provided, and along with the elements of secular knowledge, information on revealed truth is imparted which lies at the root of the soundest morality and of all true religion.

Questions respecting the subjects of education.

There are fair questions, however, in regard to the character of the prevalent system, apart from the qualifications of those who administer it and the efficiency with which it is worked. Is it not deficient in regard to branches of great importance to the classes which form the bulk of the pupils in our common schools, and does it not comprehend branches which can be of little use to them, and which occupy time which might be more profitably employed, especially where the time actually afforded by the parents is all too short for even the most essential departments of education? It is very desirable that such questions should be answered truly and without exaggeration.

Sewing, &c.

Few will deny that needlework should form an essential part of a girl's education, and that every exertion should be made to have this branch thoroughly engrafted on the previously existing system. I do not think that any objection exists among the managers of schools to adopt this improvement, except the additional expense in those schools which are maintained with difficulty. There has been a steady progress, however, in this matter, and there are very few schools indeed where the introduction of a branch of

instruction so important, if not already effected, may not be expected to be accomplished. One difficulty, however, has been encountered, which could scarcely have been anticipated, and, as it affects not this subject only, but others even of a literary kind, it may deserve a special notice.

Whatever the defects may have been of our Parochial schools, and of other schools formed upon the model of the Parochial, they have been the means of establishing an idea of the essential parts of an elementary education in the minds even of the humblest classes of the native community, and, while a certain amount of instruction is desired by the parents of those classes for their children, there is often an indifference, if not hostility, to branches which they were unaccustomed to hear of. No doubt the existence of this feeling is partial and limited. There are many who are fully sensible of the defects of their own education, and who rejoice to see their children enjoying advantages which were not possessed by themselves, and receiving an education which had not been accessible to them. Still there are others who do not care that their children should receive instruction in subjects which they themselves were never taught, and of which they have never discovered the use. I have heard of murmurs occasioned by the time of the children being occupied with such subjects as grammar and geography, and the murmurs might have been excused had the reading or the writing and arithmetic been sacrificed. But there seemed to be no ground for such a notion. And in the same manner I have been assured, in more than one instance, that the effort to enforce instruction in sewing would have the effect,—in one instance I believe it had the effect,—of causing nearly all the girls to be removed from the school.

It is not to be supposed that this result was owing to any objection on the part of the mothers to the acquirement itself. But it would be found, I believe, that they had a theory of their own as to the mode of making it, and that, while they considered the literary branches as the proper work of the school in question, their design was that the girls should receive at another time instruction in needle-work in a school where little else was taught, and where this instruction was considered as the special business of the mistress.

After all, these may be considered as exceptional cases. The managers of our schools generally acknowledge the desirableness of the objects which your Lordships have in view, and are prepared to do what they can to promote these objects, and this feeling on their part, backed by the

influence of the Committee of Council, will, I have no doubt, secure the desired result.

In regard to other subjects which it has sometimes been proposed to introduce into the course of common school instruction, and in particular to those connected with the peculiar duties of a domestic servant, I hope I may be allowed to express my own opinion, though it may be at variance with that of others who take an interest in the education of the poor. That opinion is, that such branches can only be acquired—as the professional training of a tradesman is acquired—in a sphere similar to that in which they are to be exercised. Still, I should have no objections to any rich person or persons establishing a school with all the apparatus of kitchen and laundry, and competent instructors to afford such training. But to attempt to enforce the establishment of such branches in our National common schools, which in many instances are maintained with difficulty on their present footing by the fees of the poor and the contributions of those who are little elevated above them, would be to extinguish many of the existing schools, with little prospect, after all, of attaining the object for which they were sacrificed.

Latin, &c.

It is a different question how far the time of the pupils in our common schools is occupied with subjects which are not suited to their station, or calculated to be of use to them in after life. The reference here is chiefly to the instruction in Latin and Greek which is occasionally given to the senior scholars, and not unfrequently combined with the more regular training of pupil-teachers.

I cannot say that in the schools which come under my inspection any considerable portion of time or labour seems to be employed in this way. I had occasion, indeed, in one instance to call attention to the circumstance that the principal master gave a large proportion of his time to the teaching of French and of classics, leaving, however, the bulk of the school in the hands of able and well qualified assistants. But this is an instance which exemplifies the adage "*Exceptio firmat regulam in rebus non exceptis.*" It is the only case in which I have discovered the practice. I have frequently, indeed, been informed that the master had a few pupils studying Latin; but on inquiring into the extent of the study I have generally found it so elementary and superficial that of late I have declined examining it unless the teacher professed something more than usual. I could not at this moment mention any school where the ordinary branches were sacrificed to make way for such studies.

In considering whether this modicum of classical instruction should be tolerated in our schools, some allowance must be made for the habits and circumstances of Scotchmen.

In our old parochial schools, which were intended, though not exclusively, for the instruction of the poor, the proprietors, with the concurrence and probably with the influence of the clergy, were accustomed, though not obliged, to appoint a master who could impart at least the elements of classical literature. It was felt that, even though few should avail themselves of the advantage, it at least enabled a youth of talent to rise from the rank in which he was born, and it was not considered necessary to crush him down to the level from which he sprang. He might not rise much higher, but even in mercantile life his little learning was not an incumbrance, and occasionally he attained eminence in an educational sphere or in the medical profession, or more commonly still within the precincts of a church which, without aristocratic pretensions or claims to lofty scholarship, yet ministered not the less effectually to the moral and spiritual necessities of the country. One of the most respected and successful classical teachers in Edinburgh, with whom I was well acquainted, used to tell that the parochial schoolmaster under whom he began his classical studies carried him on to the personal pronoun in the Greek grammar, and then suddenly closed the book, saying that he had never gone farther himself. He had opened the door of knowledge, however, and the energy of his pupil enabled him to pursue the path before him till he not only became an accomplished scholar himself, but turned out some of the most distinguished pupils of the institution with which he was connected. Many such instances are fondly recorded in the history of Scottish literature, and for their sake I should regret if any obstacle were thrown in the way of their recurrence.

Notwithstanding this feeling, I readily acknowledge and maintain that it is by the successful imparting of knowledge and skill in the ordinary elementary branches that the efficiency of the school must be judged. I have never admitted, and have scarcely been tempted to admit, the learning of higher branches either in literature or science as an excuse for the slovenly or careless teaching of the elements. If the reading, writing, and arithmetic are not effectually taught, every other branch should be postponed till these are sufficiently improved. I cannot say, however, that the schools where something higher is attempted are less successful than others, even in regard to these.

In justice to the supporters and managers of our schools it must be acknowledged that considerable changes seem

*Changes in
the public*

ing national
education.

to have passed on the public mind in regard to national education. When the subject was discussed about 30 years ago, the great matter seemed to be to determine how wide a range of subjects could be introduced into the curriculum of the school, and one learned gentleman who was examined for seven days before a Committee of the House of Commons (James Simpson, Esq., author of the *Philosophy of Education*) insisted that the elements of chemistry, mechanical philosophy, and geology, with some knowledge of anatomy and physiology, mental philosophy, politics, and political economy should all be taught in the national schools. This programme has been much reduced in practice, unless in so far as lessons on such subjects occur in our best reading books. Still a glimpse into many of these subjects has been afforded, and music and drawing have been encouraged, and the aid afforded for such objects has been considered as granted for the national benefit rather than as charity to the poor. There seems at present to be a recoil in the opposite direction occasioned by the annually increasing amount of national expenditure on education. And certainly if the nation does no more than provide for the children of the poor the knowledge which will make them respectable in their own humble station, it does great good to them and to itself. But care will have to be taken lest the school be impoverished, and the position and consequently the character of the schoolmaster be gradually lowered.

The prospect of the introduction of the Revised Code has occasioned much natural, but, I trust, unnecessary anxiety, if not despondency, among our teachers. Without presuming to criticise the Code or discuss its merits, though its merits in some respects at least are generally acknowledged, I have endeavoured to soothe their fears by the consideration that they are now for the first time placed on a level with the schoolmasters of England, who have hitherto enjoyed exclusively the benefit of the capitation grants, and if therefore the English schools do not suffer greatly from the change, the Scottish schools should suffer still less; if the former do not suffer at all, we should be rather benefited here. I earnestly hope that the administration of the Code will tend, as your Lordships no doubt desire it should, to the more thorough and efficient instruction of the labouring poor.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAS. CUMMING.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, CHARLES E. WILSON, Esq., M.A., on SCHOOLS connected with the FREE CHURCH, and other SCHOOLS, inspected by him in the WEST OF SCOTLAND and in the WESTERN ISLES.*

MY LORDS, Jánuary 1864.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordships, in my sixth report, a general account of the state of elementary education in the schools inspected by me in the west of Scotland and in the Western Isles during the year ending on the 31st August, 1863. In that time I inspected and specially reported on 157 entire establishments, comprising 220 departments under separate teachers. Of this number there were,—

Mixed schools	-	-	-	-	-	138
Boys' „	-	-	-	-	-	1
Girls' „	-	-	-	-	-	16
Infants' „	-	-	-	-	-	2
						<u>157</u>

Number of
schools in-
spected, &c.

These may again be classed as,—

Large town-schools	-	-	-	-	59
Village schools	-	-	-	-	57
Rural „	-	-	-	-	41
					157

The number of schools on my list is 164, and of these 148 are in the receipt of annual grants; I have thus been able in the course of the year to overtake all (157) that were in circumstances to receive a visit. In these schools there were present on the days of inspection 17,597 children, and the number of miles travelled on official business was 5,369.

Within the school year I have held collective examinations of pupil-teachers, candidates for apprenticeship, and assistants, at the usual central places in my district, and revised and reported on the written exercises. For the particulars I beg to refer to the following table:—

Collective
examina-
tions of
pupil-
teachers, &c.

COLLECTIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Places.	Pupil-teachers.		Candidates.		Assistant Teachers.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ayr - - -	20	1	9	1	—
Campbeltown - - -	4	1	—	1	—
Dumbarton - - -	11	2	3	—	—
Dumfries - - -	13	2	4	1	—
Glasgow - - -	35	26	16	20	2
Greenock - - -	14	7	4	5	—
Hamilton - - -	21	3	13	2	—
Kilmarnock - - -	18	3	3	3	—
Lochgilphead - - -	5	—	—	—	—
Stranraer - - -	9	—	4	—	—
Totals - - -	150	45	56	33	2

To this number must be added 17 apprentices and two candidates examined in their own schools, so situated as to be beyond the reach of any of the centres of examination. On comparing the above numbers with those given in former reports, a considerable decrease will be remarked, especially in the number of candidates for apprenticeship. The reason of this is evident. All pupil-teachers, whose apprenticeship ended in the first half of the year, were discharged at Christmas on the certificate of the managers and master, while the provisions of the Revised Code, now extended to Scotland, naturally induced the managers of schools to hesitate before presenting new candidates, lest the liabilities thereby incurred might interfere with the interests of apprentices already in connexion with the school.

Newschools.

During the past year seven new schools have been added to my list, while two have been removed from the list of schools under inspection by the continued inability of the managers to meet the requirements of your Lordships' Minutes, and two have been discontinued, the one from the altered circumstances of the locality, the other from the erection of a public school in the immediate vicinity. New and very commodious premises have been erected at Grange and Killimore, Ennick Lodge, Tobermory, and Oban; while old buildings have been enlarged or much improved at Glenluce and Stornoway.

Offices.

Although of late years there has been much improvement in the offices, cases of neglect still occur. In most schools the master takes an evident pride in having everything

connected with the establishment in the best order at all times, but I have reason to suspect that in not a few cases things are hastily put in order on the eve of the inspector's visit, and then allowed gradually to lapse into their normal state of confusion and neglect. In support of my statement I might refer to many cases, but, for the present, I only mention two, which came under my notice during my recent visit to the West Highlands. In the one case, I could scarcely approach the offices, which were in a state of dilapidation, and kept very untidily, while in the other, the girls' side was used as a temporary cow-house, and the boys' was converted into a store-house for fodder, and carefully locked up.

As might be expected in a district so widely extended, and including the manufacturing and mining counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, and the Gaelic-speaking Hebrides, schools vary so much in character, and their requirements are so different, that any common or comparative standard of efficiency is impossible, without doing manifest injustice to one class or other. A school, which would scarcely be tolerated in the more favoured districts of the mainland, would, I venture to say, be considered pretty fair in the Long island, where until lately education has been very little valued, and where the educational wants of the people are still limited to the merest elements of knowledge. But though the schools in the islands are thus comparatively so far behind those on the mainland, they are relatively not so inferior, and one occasionally meets with a school which may be fairly called *good*, in the ordinary sense of the term, as at Port Ellen, Bowmore, Kilmany, and Stornoway.

Progress of
education in
western dis-
trict.

Keeping then this necessary distinction in view, I am glad to be able to report a very perceptible advance in the matter as well as methods of elementary education generally adopted in the schools of my district. The prime difficulties, however, of irregular attendance, fluctuation, and early withdrawal still continue to keep down the standard of attainment, and seriously to affect the efficiency of many schools. These hindrances exist to some extent in all our elementary schools, but are found in greatest excess in the mission schools of our larger towns, in fishing-village schools, and in purely rural schools.

In my report for 1859 I briefly referred to the state of education in this part of my district, and I regret to say that the strictures then made are, with few exceptions, still equally applicable. Here and there more suitable premises

Western
isles.

have been erected, and a certificated master is occasionally met with in the outer Hebrides, but the general condition of the school buildings and the low state of education continue much the same as when I visited some of the localities 10 years ago. Much has undoubtedly been done by various societies and associations to raise the educational standard, but the field is too large and the wants too great to be adequately met by private effort alone. And if the people of these islands are not to be allowed to sink lower in the scale of educated intelligence, some means more adequate for the purpose must be adopted. It has not unfrequently been urged that special provision should be made by the Committee of Council to meet the case of the outer Hebrides, where educational destitution is the greatest, and ability to grapple with it the least. But the state of the school buildings, even where such exist, renders any general recognition by your Lordships' Committee impossible, while the public grants continue to be administered as at present. By the recent extension of the Revised Code to Scotland another obstacle has been removed,—the voluntary contributions necessary to entitle the managers to apply for a teacher's augmentation. This, from the great poverty of the people and other causes, has always been a matter of extreme difficulty, and even in cases where suitable premises had been erected, the authorities found it impossible to retain the services of a certificated master from their inability to meet the reasonable demands of your Lordships' Minutes. Without entering further into the subject I may be permitted to add, that it has always seemed to me hopeless to expect any thoroughly remedial measure, short of a comprehensive system of national education based upon sound religious principles.

ALTERATIONS IN THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Alterations
in the course
of instruction.

Since my appointment in 1852, as one of Her Majesty's assistant inspectors, the course of instruction in elementary schools has undergone many important alterations. Latin is now rarely presented as a subject for examination, and Greek still more rarely, while the attention of the pupils is more strictly and systematically directed to the indispensable subjects of religious knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. This change is perhaps more apparent in the southern and western districts of Scotland than it is in the northern and eastern, where classics still occupy a prominent place in the curriculum of

the elementary school. When properly taught, and in due subordination to other and more necessary branches, Latin forms a suitable subject of instruction for the more advanced scholars. But, judging from the specimens occasionally presented to me, I frankly confess that I would much rather see it disappear entirely from the school, than have it taught as it has been for some time back in this district. From this statement, however, I must except the few schools where special provision has been made for the purpose, and where, as might be anticipated from the character and attainments of the masters, the knowledge of the pupils is as minute as it is accurate and extensive.

Down to a recent period needlework was unknown as a subject of instruction, while it now forms a necessary part in the programme of almost every aided school in my district. The arrangements are not always so complete as one could wish, but, considering the limited means at the disposal of many schools, and the great difficulty of finding a suitable mistress in country districts, the progress made is upon the whole satisfactory. In several localities, where the managers assured me that the prejudices were so strong as to render the introduction of sewing into the ordinary course of instruction a work of extreme difficulty, I was much pleased to find at a subsequent visit, that a mistress had been appointed, and a class for needlework opened.

Industrial
training of
girls.

This is encouraging, and leads me to expect soon to see a thoroughly equipped industrial department in connexion with all the aided schools in my district. Separate schools for boys and girls, although very desirable, are, I fear, all but impossible in Scotland. The parish schools have always been attended by both sexes, and as they are now amply endowed, and open to all religious denominations, it is vain to expect that private benevolence, unaided by public sympathy or support, can do more than erect a girls' school here and there to supply a felt local want, or gratify an enlightened liberality.

The rule generally followed in Scotland is a separate fee for each subject of instruction, but so graduated as to bring the collective fee fairly within the reach of the labouring man. Practically this works so well, that I cannot recall a single instance in which a child was excluded from any class or subject of instruction from the inability or the unwillingness of the parent to pay the small additional fee. Although the fees are thus allocated to the various subjects of instruction, and any one may be omitted at the will of a parent, still this does not really interfere with the proper

Fees.

organization of the school; as it rarely happens that a parent is so dead to the true interests of his child as to withdraw it capriciously from any of the usual branches taught in the school. There may be and no doubt are considerable differences of opinion as to the age when a child should begin writing and arithmetic, but a pretty extensive acquaintance with the state of elementary education both at home and abroad convinces me, that the average age is much the same in all good schools of the same class. It would thus appear, that the power of the parent to fix the time when his child should begin writing and arithmetic does not really interfere with the due teaching of these branches, and I venture to say that the results of the examinations under the Revised Code will show, that these subjects have generally received that amount of time and attention which their importance demands.

ATTAINMENTS OF CHILDREN.

Religious
instruction.

In the schools of my district the Bible and the Shorter Catechism are in the hands of all the children who can read, and the Bible lesson very properly begins the work of the day. A certain portion is read by the children, and carefully explained by the master, who then endeavours, by a series of questions, to ascertain how far the sense of the passage has been apprehended, and the practical lessons appreciated. With the Shorter Catechism the method of procedure is much the same. A question is prescribed as a home-task to be committed to memory, and is repeated next morning in school with such analysis and explanation, on the part of the teacher, as may be necessary to bring more forcibly before the minds of young children the abstract statements of that admirable manual. In this way much valuable information is imparted, and the foundation laid of a sound scriptural education. As regards the religious training of the infant, or non-reading section of the school, it may be added that it consists of oral instruction, and deals mainly with the more interesting and simple narratives of the Old and New Testaments. Indeed some of these, such as the life of Joseph, find a very appropriate place in the reading books for junior classes, and are thus supplementary to the regular and systematic religious instruction.

Reading.

As regards this important subject, although I have little to add to the remarks which I have made on former occasions, I must not omit to say a few words respecting the newspaper test referred to in my Report for 1862. In the course of the year, I again tested the reading of the first

class in several schools by prescribing a paragraph in the paper of the morning, and I am pleased, on the whole, with the progress made in reading at sight, or without preparation. Much, however, still remains to be done, before the reading in our elementary schools can attain that easy natural style so characteristic of good reading, and which constitutes the great point of distinction between the reading of the cultivated man, and of the unlettered peasant. And I suppose that few will be disposed to deny that, in this point, lies the main difficulty to be surmounted in this important branch of elementary education.

Failures in arithmetic will, I fear, be more frequent at the examinations under the Revised Code than either in reading or in writing. And this, not from any remissness or neglect on the part of the masters, but rather from an over anxiety to explain the theory, and illustrate the practice of every rule on the black board so thoroughly, as to leave few or any difficulties to be surmounted by the individual energies of the pupils. I have repeatedly remarked this tendency even in some of the better schools of my district, and warned the teachers of the result that might fairly be expected to follow such a forcing system. I must, however, guard myself against being misunderstood in my strictures on the use of the black board, as the remarks refer merely to its abuse; for, when judiciously employed, it is one of the most valuable auxiliaries of the school room, and has smoothed the way to many a flagging spirit, and removed obstructions which would otherwise have barred the progress of even the more talented members of the class. Wherever arithmetic is really well taught, I find book-work occupying a considerable part of the time devoted to the subject, and the black-board only used as an auxiliary in the explanation of principles, and in the illustration of new rules and processes. Arithmetic.

Any one at all acquainted with the difficulties which usually beset a young man on first entering the counting house, will agree with me in the views which I have expressed; and I have it on the authority of a very shrewd and intelligent merchant of Glasgow, that a youth from a school, where self reliance is especially cultivated, is always to be preferred in the counting house to one, who has been accustomed merely to work out what has been carefully explained and illustrated at each step of the process.

This subject is now so generally taught, that I cannot name a school in my district in which a geography class is not presented on the day of inspection; while the instruc- Geography.

tion is no longer confined to a mere list of geographical terms and names of countries, &c., but embraces the leading physical features of the country, and the industrial occupation of its inhabitants. Much of this advance is, no doubt, owing to the improved text-books now in use, but much more to the intelligence and practical skill of the masters, many of whom have enjoyed the advantages of two years' training in a Normal College.

Grammar.

I regret that I cannot speak so favourably of this subject. Too little attention continues to be paid to simple parsing, and too much to the analysis of sentences. Hence it not unfrequently happens that a boy can name the various clauses of a sentence, and point out the subject, predicate, &c., while he cannot parse accurately the single words, and explain the relations in which they stand to each other.

Composition.

The returns made in Form IX. clearly show that composition has not hitherto obtained that place in the ordinary school course which its importance demands; and this is the more to be regretted, when one sees how well the senior pupils of a school, where even moderate attention has been given to the subject, write from memory the substance of any short narrative slowly read to them. Wherever I find composition entered in Form IX. as a subject of instruction, I make a point of prescribing a short exercise to the more advanced scholars. I either read to them a passage of simple prose with ordinary quickness, and ask them to give the substance of it on their slates, and as nearly as possible in their own words, or I tell them to write a short account of a holiday excursion in the form of a letter to a friend. This exercise interests the class, and the results may fairly be taken as an index of the way in which the general work of the school is conducted; for, if the writing be neat and legible, and the spelling and punctuation fair, it may be justly assumed that the instruction in the other branches has received an equal amount of care and attention. I could name several schools in which composition is well taught, but, as the number is much larger in which it is not taught, or taught so superficially as to be of little or no real value, my object is sufficiently attained by simply directing attention to the fact.

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.

Certificated teachers.

It is satisfactory evidence of the value attached to the possession of a teachers' certificate, that in only 13 of the schools inspected in my district during the past year were the teachers uncertificated, and of these four proposed to attend the Christ-

mas examination. The income of a certificated master from all sources now averages 97*l.* while the uncertificated master's income only averages 61*l.*; a difference so great as of itself, apart from all higher considerations, to induce teachers, even of considerable standing, to exert themselves and prepare to pass the required examination. I am glad also to be able to report a growing desire on the part of the supporters and managers of schools, hitherto unconnected with your Lordships' Committee, to enlarge and otherwise improve their school buildings, so as to enable them to secure the services of properly trained and certificated teachers.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

It is my pleasing duty again to report favourably on the character and conduct of the apprentices in my district. The written exercises were, generally speaking, very fairly done, but in class-teaching there is still considerable room for improvement. In several schools a plan has been adopted, by which the apprentices are gradually and systematically instructed in all the details of school management. The master, so far as his other duties allow, superintends the teaching of his pupil-teachers. He occasionally takes the class into his own hands, and gives a lesson, thus showing how the thing should be done, and by contrast pointing out such errors and defects as may be most apparent in the methods adopted by his young assistants. In this way the individuality of the teacher is brought to bear directly on the mind of the apprentice, and the more salient points of character and method in his teaching are insensibly but surely reproduced. That this will be the case is evident from what we see going on around us in ordinary life. The child follows the example of its parent; the young boy in the playground finds much pleasure in imitating the actions, and following the amusements of his older companions; while they are in turn much influenced by the traditions of the school as to the order and regulation of games, &c. It is hardly necessary to add that there are many schools in which quite a different system prevails, and where the pupil-teacher is left very much to his own resources, with what result may be readily anticipated.

Pupil-
teachers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES E. WILSON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, for the Year 1863, by *Her Majesty's Inspector* the Rev. THOMAS WILKINSON, A.M., on the EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCHOOLS inspected by him in SCOTLAND.

MY LORDS,

20th January 1864.

DURING the 12 months which have elapsed since I last had the honour of submitting a general report to your Lordships I have visited and reported upon 116 schools, containing in the aggregate 11,532 children of both sexes, in the several dioceses of the Scottish Episcopal Church, ranging over all the counties of Scotland, except seven.

In these schools I have found 116 teachers, 5 assistant teachers, and 201 apprenticed pupil-teachers.

These general results are exhibited in the following tabulated statement, which represents the condition of the several dioceses as to the number of schools, teachers, pupil-teachers, and scholars in each :—

Diocese.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupil-Teachers.	Children.
Glasgow and Galloway -	32	32	55	3,649
Edinburgh - -	20	20	47	2,262
St. Andrew's, &c. - -	11	11	20	1,023
Brechin - - -	16	16	26	1,658
Aberdeen - - -	22	22	32	1,807
Argyll - - -	8	8	9	549
Moray and Ross - -	7	7	12	584
	116	116	201	11,532

Particular accounts of each of these schools have been communicated to the several managers. The general results of my inspection for the same period will appear in the statistical summaries printed in the same volume with this report.*

My report on the present occasion must necessarily be brief, and will present but little variety, if compared with those of some antecedent years, and for this reason, viz., very few changes have occurred in my district during the past year, either in the number of schools or in the manner of conducting them ; nor have I remarked any new features as to the progress of popular education in the district. The same schools which have been visited by me for many years past I have once more re-visited, and the greatest part of

* See page 1.

of these I have found working with vigour, and producing generally very satisfactory results.

Two of these schools have been closed, one at Ardrishaig and the other at Brechin; and it is possible that during the ensuing 12 months some others may follow in their wake. These past as well as expected changes are more or less to be accounted for by the projected arrangements of the Revised Code, which after the 31st of March 1864 will come into full operation in Scotland. But there is no reason to suppose that the closing of any of these schools will be permanent, or that the slight perceptible tendency to decline in the number of candidates for pupil-teacherships will continue. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that this latter tendency will recover itself, and that the feeling of apprehension in many minds of the necessity of closing the smaller schools will be dissipated in proportion as their Lordships' new rules become more fully understood, and the many judicious arrangements of the Revised Code are set in full working order.

If, however, one or two schools should be permanently closed, some new schools have been opened, and very noble specimens of buildings have been completed during the past year, or are now in the course of completion. Of these I must mention especially the schools at Logie, Ellon, Girvan, and Maybole.

During the past year new schools have been opened at Maybole, Logie, and Banff; and in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen the Messrs. Pirie are constructing spacious school-rooms and teachers' residences. At Ballachulish preparations are making for the erection of commodious school buildings to meet the requirements of the large Episcopalian community living in that remote Highland district. In the valley of Glencoe also the establishment of an Episcopalian school is contemplated. In Ross-shire, under the auspices of the Bishop of Moray and Ross, a large educational Episcopalian establishment is shortly to be inaugurated; the school at Arpafeelie has been enlarged, and put under better management with every prospect of great success. At Forres commodious school buildings are to be erected shortly, and the school at Nairn to be restored. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other large towns of the country, erections of new school buildings, improvements, external and internal, in the old ones, and other changes in the right direction, all showing a very general preparation for meeting the provisions and requirements of the Revised Code, with other indications that I have observed, lead me

to believe that the degree of unsettled feeling which prevailed last year is nothing more than a result incident to all changes, and that it is fast subsiding.

The above cases show that the exertions of the Scottish Episcopalians in promoting popular education are not in any degree falling off, but on the contrary, that the matter in their hands is meeting with more than its former success. During my official experience of nearly 12 years, I have not been able to speak with greater confidence than at present of the general progress. The schools lying, as they do, at great distances from each other in my extensive district, present necessarily a very great diversity in their character, and in the skill of their teachers, as well as in the attainments and abilities of the several assistants and pupil-teachers; but of the improvement that has taken place on the whole I entertain no doubt whatever.

Some slight modifications as to the periods of the year in which my visits to certain schools have hitherto been due, as well as an interchange between two or three portions of the smaller districts, might be advantageously made, both as to a saving of time and of expense; these it will be my duty, immediately after the 31st of March next, to submit to your Lordships' consideration, and to ask for your sanction of them.

On the subject of finance and management, I am not aware that there is anything to be communicated beyond what has been stated in former reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX No. 2.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT of GRANTS awarded to NORMAL SCHOOLS (with Amount subscribed by Promoters, and Total C
Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus. (3.) STUDENTS examined and passed; QUEEN'S SCH

NORMAL SCHOOL.		BUILDING, ENLARGEMENT, OR IMPROVEMENT.			
		Amount Granted.	Dates of Payment.	Amount Subscribed.	Total
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Cheltenham, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4,900 0 0	1850, 1855	12,497 9 6	17,397
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -				
	Highbury (Metropolitan), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4,860 15 0	1850, 1854, 1857	14,919 6 5	19,780
	Peterborough, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Battersea, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	3,790 0 0	1842, '47, '52, '54	4,194 13 6	7,984
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Chelsea, St. Mark's, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	8,192 15 5	1842, 1855, 1858	26,362 1 7	34,554
	" Whitelands, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	4,770 0 0	1851, 1856	5,661 7 5	10,431
	" Carmarthen, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4,845 0 0	1848, 1849, 1861	9,155 15 11	14,000
	Bishop's Stortford (Rochester), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	3,224 0 0	1854	8,393 7 8	11,617
	Brighton (Chichester), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1855	6,368 3 8	8,368
	Bristol (Gloucester and Bristol, and Oxford), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	5,275 0 0	1854, 1857, 1860	10,728 19 5	16,003
	Carnarvon, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	2,150 0 0	1858	3,257 19 10	5,407
	Chester, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	3,762 6 8	1843, '45, '49, '55	7,276 1 10	11,038
	Chichester, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	1,171 0 0	1851, 1854	3,760 1 10	4,931
	Culham (Oxford), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	6,000 0 0	1853	13,233 4 0	19,233
	Derby (Lichfield), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1851	4,680 5 0	6,680
	DIOCESAN, at Durham, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	2,930 15 0	1847, '51, '57, '58	4,022 10 11½	6,953
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	2,645 0 0	1858	3,859 15 0	6,504
	Exeter, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1854	7,657 5 9	9,657
	Lincoln, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Norwich, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	1,304 10 0	1854, 1859, 1860	2,422 12 5	3,727
	Salisbury, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	2,500 0 0	1852	6,372 16 10	8,872
	Salisbury (Worcester), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	6,313 8 2	1852, 1858, 1859	10,044 15 5	16,358
	Truro (Exeter), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	1,500 0 0	1859	1,500 0 0	3,000
	Warrington (Chester), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	3,890 0 0	1854, 1858	2,240 19 0	6,130
	Winchester, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1862	7,754 1 11	9,754
	York (York and Ripon), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4,975 0 0	1846, 1859	7,708 15 5	12,683
	Ripon <i>Female</i> - - - - -	2,475 0 0	1863	5,872 8 0	8,347
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Borough Road, Southwark, <i>Male</i> - - - - -		5,103 7 6	1842, 1858	16,536 15 3	21,640
" " at Stockwell, Surrey, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	5,100 0 0	1861	14,338 14 4	19,438	
" " at Bangor, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1863	9,550 0 0	11,550	
WESLEYAN, in Horseferry Road, Westminster, <i>Male</i> - - - - -		5,049 10 0	1852, 1856	33,101 9 3	38,150
HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Gray's Inn Road, <i>Female</i> - - - - -		6,000 0 0	1856	1,600 0 0	7,600
ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Hammersmith, <i>Male</i> - - - - -		3,900 0 0	1852, 1856	9,630 0 8	13,530
" St. Leonard's-on-Sea, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
LIVERPOOL, Mount Pleasant, <i>Female</i> - - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, at	Edinburgh, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4,255 0 0	1846, 1856, 1857	4,799 4 7½	9,054
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -				
	Glasgow, <i>Male</i> - - - - -				
FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	7,592 8 0	1844, 1856, 1858	9,900 3 3	17,492
	Edinburgh, <i>Male</i> - - - - -				
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -				
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at	Glasgow, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4,492 10 0	1849, 1857, 1859	7,369 11 0	11,862
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -				
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -				
Edinburgh (Minto House), <i>Male</i> - - - - -		3,000 0 0	1848	7,098 7 6	10,098
NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY - - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY - - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND - - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total - - - - -		135,967 5 9	- - - - -	303,869 4 2½	439,836

* Only such subscriptions appear here as have been raised to meet Government Grants. A much larger
† Grants for Scientific Apparatus. ‡ Grants on account of Scholars holding Exhibi

(No. 1.)

—(1.) Building, Enlargement, or Improvement (see Table No. 5, p. lxxvi., Note*). (2.) Books, Maps, and
RELATED ASSISTANTS; LECTURERS; and GENERAL EXPENSES; between Years 1839 and 1863, inclusive.

BOOKS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.			AMOUNTS GRANTED ON ACCOUNT OF					Total Amount Granted.
Year.	Amount Subscribed.*	Total Cost.	Students.	Queen's Scholars.	Certificated Assistants.	Lecturers.	General Expenses.	
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
10 1/2	424 8 5 1/2	595 6 3 1/2	17,291 10 0	22,715 0 0	436 15 0	1,525 0 0	-	64,410 14 6 1/2
0 1/4	486 3 7 1/2	706 2 7 1/2	7,084 0 0	9,879 11 8	388 0 0	-	-	33,802 17 4 1/2
0 0	7 13 5	21 13 5	10,742 0 0	16,705 10 0	435 13 4	825 0 0	-	6,488 0 0 1/2
0 1/4	41 2 5 1/2	61 2 6	2,116 0 0	4,093 5 0	83 15 0	175 0 0	-	50,893 6 2 1/2
0 2 1/2	413 8 10	619 10 0 1/2	20,118 0 0	24,975 10 0	478 15 0	725 0 0	-	48,799 0 1 1/2
0 0	54 6 10	154 6 10	17,881 0 0	20,843 5 0	254 0 0	1,425 0 0	-	39,014 16 9 1/2
0 8 1/2	205 19 7	308 19 3 1/2	14,901 13 4	18,376 3 4	451 10 0	475 0 0	-	16,106 19 1
0 0	55 14 0	155 14 0	4,432 0 0	5,342 5 0	155 16 8	475 0 0	-	15,687 13 4
0 11	96 14 2	137 4 3 1/2	759 0 0	7,249 4 1	391 13 4	-	-	9,837 16 8
0 9	28 17 5	43 8 2	4,796 0 0	4,596 13 4	399 0 0	-	-	-
8 8	41 13 4	125 0 0	2,884 13 4	8,203 10 0	268 0 0	-	-	18,776 8 0 1/2
5 11	53 11 11	80 7 10	4,968 13 4	2,908 10 0	108 15 0	375 0 0	-	8,884 3 11 1/2
0 0	25 0 0	32 10 0	7,690 0 0	9,435 0 0	170 18 4	750 0 0	-	21,845 13 4 1/2
8 1/2	130 5 1	191 9 9 1/2	2,357 0 0	4,065 0 0	-	-	-	7,649 3 11 1/2
4 7	179 16 7	263 2 2	6,891 0 0	10,560 10 0	309 15 0	275 0 0	-	24,143 6 2
3 4 1/2	99 12 8	137 1 0 1/2	3,536 0 0	5,141 11 8	410 0 0	-	-	11,230 10 10 1/2
3 11 1/2	34 18 1	91 2 0 1/2	6,911 0 0	9,626 18 0	50 10 0	175 0 0	-	19,779 2 8 1/2
0 6	166 19 1	250 8 7	1,938 13 4	3,466 0 0	84 3 4	-	-	8,141 2 5 1/2
0 2 1/2	11 15 11	35 7 7	5,626 0 0	8,054 5 0	-	-	-	15,705 18 4 1/2
0 8	193 6 8 3/4	263 9 9 1/2	450 13 4	1,214 0 0	25 0 0	-	-	1,689 13 4
0 8	9 18 4	29 15 0	3,082 0 0	4,956 10 0	245 3 4	-	-	9,592 5 9 1/2
5 9 1/2	14 11 7	21 17 4 1/2	6,147 6 8	8,028 3 4	275 0 0	475 0 0	-	17,478 8 4 1/2
3 4 1/2	52 4 8	77 18 0 1/2	7,362 10 0	12,298 10 0	222 14 2	550 0 0	-	26,920 6 11 1/2
2 5 1/2	8 4 11	12 7 4 1/2	1,069 6 8	1,923 15 0	143 0 0	-	-	4,642 2 7 1/2
8 4	126 2 10	179 1 2 1/2	8,554 13 4	12,393 0 0	273 0 0	-	-	25,116 0 0
4 7 1/2	347 19 2	521 3 9 1/2	3,074 0 0	4,891 10 0	-	175 0 0	-	10,185 18 3 1/2
0 11 1/2	12 1 10	18 2 9 1/2	10,496 10 0	14,420 0 0	400 10 0	1,191 13 4	-	31,607 4 1 1/2
6 8 3 1/2	10 13 4	16 0 0	3,020 0 0	4,208 11 8	78 3 4	-	-	9,971 15 0
8 3 1/2	90 16 6	136 4 9 1/2	10,950 16 8	15,827 3 4	234 5 0	850 0 0	-	42,680 9 11
0 9 1/2	247 1 8	370 12 5 1/2	3,983 3 3	5,547 7 6	80 0 0	-	-	10,792 1 8
6 8	12 13 5	19 0 1	1,809 6 8	3,817 15 0	65 0 0	-	-	4,152 1 6
0 0	49 1 5	149 1 5	1,359 0 0	2,579 5 0	-	-	-	40,565 0 5
6 6	27 13 1	41 9 7	9,711 0 0	14,304 5 0	273 0 0	1,450 0 0	-	40,549 3 4 1/2
7 1	809 2 8	1,029 19 9	3,651 6 8	5,805 1 8	-	-	-	12,581 16 8
0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	15,180 0 0	18,621 18 4	548 5 0	175 0 0	-	5,875 8 4
0 0 1/2	29 18 3	40 18 3 1/2	3,478 0 0	5,934 0 0	260 15 0	-	-	11,506 8 4 1/2
0 0	6 16 9	16 16 9	1,954 13 4	3,627 15 0	277 0 0	-	-	-
1 8	26 12 4	35 14 0	4,169 6 8	7,114 8 4	160 3 4	-	-	-
0 0	39 10 5	55 10 5	10,133 0 0	15,030 10 0	-	950 0 0	-	45,249 14 1 1/2
6 0 1/2	107 13 1	156 19 1 1/2	6,352 6 8	8,419 0 0	-	-	-	-
4 0	6 12 1	19 16 1	8,553 10 0	11,678 7 6	158 2 6	375 0 0	-	37,046 12 9
8 7 1/2	33 17 4	50 15 11 1/2	4,117 6 8	4,341 16 8	-	-	-	-
8 10	58 2 9	151 1 7	15,745 6 8	19,786 5 0	212 10 0	1,250 0 0	-	57,536 11 9 1/2
9 5	4 19 5	9 18 10	7,243 4 6	8,511 18 4	40 0 0	-	-	-
2 0	100 17 3	295 19 3	9,961 0 0	13,059 5 0	28 19 2	1,075 0 0	-	38,213 15 4 1/2
7 3 1/2	369 0 4	523 17 7 1/2	6,187 17 8	4,756 11 8	-	-	-	-
0 0	54 15 6	154 15 6	1,533 4 0	1,958 0 0	75 0 0	-	-	3,573 1 1 1/2
5 10 1/2	106 11 10	164 17 8 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 0 0
16 0	43 8 1	130 4 1	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 0 0
17 1 1/2	13 14 4	20 11 5 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	11,750 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 6 1/2	5,820 14 6 1/2	9,160 7 0 1/2	315,548 6 1	431,288 5 5	8,972 10 10	15,716 13 4	46,750	957,582 13 11 1/2

been expended upon items under this head to which the Government Grants have not extended.
Other arrangements antecedent to 1846, and not extended to other classes of schools.

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.

NORMAL SCHOOL.		Number of Officers	
		In College (including Principal).	In Practising School (excluding of Pupil teachers)
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Cheltenham, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	11	3
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	7	1
	Highbury (Metropolitan), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4	1
	Peterborough, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	8	3
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at	12	3
	Battersea, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	8	3
	Chelsea, St. Mark's, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	Whitelands, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	6	2
	Carmarthen, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	3
	Bishop's Stortford (Rochester), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	6	2
	Brighton (Chichester), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	5	3
	Bristol (Gloucester and Bristol and Oxford), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	8	2
	Carnarvon, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	Chester, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	8	1
	Chichester, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	Culham (Oxford), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	Derby (Lichfield), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	6	2
	Durham, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	2
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	6	1
	Exeter, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	Lincoln, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	4	1
	Norwich, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	7	2
	Salisbury, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	6	1
	Saltley (Worcester), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	6	1
	Truro (Exeter), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	7	2
	Warrington (Chester), <i>Female</i> - - - - -	9	2
	Winchester, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	4	1
	York (York and Ripon), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	6	1
	BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Borough Road, Southwark, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	6	1
	" " at Stockwell, Surrey, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	5	2
	" " at Bangor, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	5	1
	WESLEYAN, in Horsferry Road, Westminster, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	13	3
	" " " <i>Female</i> - - - - -	18	1
	HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Gray's Inn Road, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	18	1
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at	7	1
	Hammersmith, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	6	1
	St. Leonard's-on-Sea, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	10	1
	Liverpool, Mount Pleasant, <i>Female</i> - - - - -	10	1
	CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, at	6	2
	Edinburgh, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	9	4
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	9	4
	Glasgow, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	10	9
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	9	4
	FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at	10	9
	Edinburgh, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	9	4
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	9	4
	Glasgow, <i>Male</i> - - - - -	9	4
	" <i>Female</i> - - - - -	9	4
	EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh (Minto House), <i>Male</i> - - - - -	3	1
	Total - - - - -	280	68

* In cases where the teachers of the Practising School are also teachers

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.

Number of Students resident in December 1863.			Number who quitted the College at end of 1863.	Number of new Admissions in 1864.	Number of Students resident in March 1864.
Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Total.			
96	1	97	44	35	88
58	1	59	33	33	59
81	1	82	43	30	69
42	1	43	21.	22	44
75	—	75	36	41	80
104	—	104	53	53	104
106	—	106	50	54	110
41	1	42	7	15	50
54	—	54	30	33	57
46	2	48	28	26	46
75	1	76	37	40	79
26	6	32	13	18	37
41	—	41	22	12	31
28	—	28	9	5	24
71	5	76	38	11	49
42	2	44	23	21	42
47	—	47	27	19	39
46	—	46	16	16	46
49	—	49	27	24	46
38	2	40	22	22	40
40	9	49	24	20	45
66	1	67	36	35	66
72	4	76	41	41	76
25	8	33	20	17	30
99	—	99	51	52	100
37	3	40	14	8	34
63	1	64	37	26	53
56	6	62	31	29	60
98	—	98	51	49	96
99	—	99	51	52	100
31	9	40	25	15	30
69	1	70	36	37	71
56	2	58	32	33	59
135	—	135	70	75	140
59	4	63	38	10	35
32	1	33	33	Sch. closed.	—
69	—	69	34	33	68
77	7	84	45	28	67
87	24	111	76	21	56
81	9	90	66	28	52
54	30	84	49	19	54
99	6	105	60	33	78
78	14	92	53	32	71
87	9	96	52	29	73
53	33	86	48	29	67
15	2	17	3	4	18
2,903	206	3,109	1,655	1,285	2,739

method in the Normal School they are included in the staff of the latter.

(No. 3.)

TABLE showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of NORMAL SCHOOLS.

NORMAL SCHOOL.				INCOME (Amount)						
				1.	2.		3.			
					Proceeds of Land or Capital Sums.		Subscriptions and Contributions.			
					a.	b.	a.	b.		
				Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	Inalienable from the College by Law.	Alienable from the College at Discretion.	From Individuals.	From the San Board, Educational or other Charitable Bodies.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£		
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Cheltenham, <i>Male</i>			4,481 10 0	- - -	9 16 6	109 13 4	- - -		
	" <i>Female</i>			1,866 3 4	- - -	6 11 0	76 8 10	- - -		
	Highbury (Metropolitan)			3,895 0 0	70 0 0	- - -	647 18 6	- - -		
	Peterborough			1,883 5 0	- - -	- - -	271 2 0	- - -		
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at	Battersea			4,030 15 0	- - -	- - -	238 2 6	- - -	800
		Chelsea, St. Mark's			4,940 15 0	- - -	24 2 11	171 11 6	- - -	1,500
		Whitelands			3,691 15 0	- - -	149 0 3	114 1 6	- - -	500
		Carmarthen			1,280 0 0	- - -	- - -	101 6 0	- - -	607
		Bishop's Stortford (Rochester)			1,755 15 9	- - -	19 6 8	463 9 6	- - -	
		Brighton (Chichester)			1,431 18 4	- - -	- - -	162 8 0	- - -	
		Bristol (Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford)			2,503 5 0	28 15 10	- - -	265 15 0	- - -	
		Carnarvon			1,099 10 0	- - -	- - -	120 17 6	- - -	400
		Chester			1,847 5 0	- - -	10 8 3	- - -	- - -	519
		Chichester			869 10 0	- - -	- - -	303 4 6	- - -	25
	Culham (Oxford)			2,732 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	660	
	Derby (Lichfield)			1,336 10 0	- - -	- - -	332 10 4	- - -		
	DIOCESAN, at	Durham, <i>Male</i>			2,209 18 0	- - -	68 15 3	318 9 0	- - -	25
		" <i>Female</i>			1,491 16 8	- - -	- - -	174 13 10	- - -	15
		Exeter			1,820 0 0	- - -	- - -	89 15 0	- - -	118
		Lincoln			1,218 13 4	9 10 6	- - -	11 19 0	- - -	150
		Norwich			1,367 15 0	- - -	1 7 6	229 0 6	- - -	6
		Salisbury			2,250 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		Saltley (Worcester)			3,132 5 0	- - -	- - -	434 7 8	- - -	20
		Truro (Exeter)			791 6 8	- - -	- - -	65 8 6	- - -	85
		Warrington (Chester)			3,253 18 4	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		Winchester			1,094 5 0	- - -	- - -	504 13 0	- - -	
		York (York and Ripon), <i>Male</i>			3,154 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	179
		Ripon " <i>Female</i>			1,280 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150
	BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S	in Borough Road, Southwark			5,252 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		at Stockwell, Surrey			2,972 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		at Bangor			1,087 0 0	- - -	- - -	41 4 0	- - -	
	WESLEYAN, in Horseferry Road, Westminster				4,978 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,810
HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Gray's Inn Road				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
				4,603 0 0	- - -	- - -	931 16 6	- - -		
ROMAN CATHOLIC, at	Hammersmith			2,326 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	800	
	St. Leonard's-on-Sea			902 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	155	
	Liverpool (Mount Pleasant)			2,266 11 8	- - -	- - -	250 0 0	- - -	267	
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, at	Edinburgh			7,163 0 0	} †	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Glasgow			5,792 5 0		- - -	- - -	- - -		
FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at	Edinburgh			7,226 18 4		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Glasgow			5,462 16 8		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh (Minto House)				496 15 0	- - -	- - -	195 7 6	- - -	100	
Total				113,241 17 1	118 6 4	289 8 4	6,625 3 6	8,893 5		

* Including 1217. 14s. 5d. profits of Practising Schools.

† The accounts of the Scotch Presbyterian Colleges are still under consideration with reference to the change in

(No. 3.)

SCHOOLS in the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Fully received during the Year).

4.		5.		6.	7.	8.	9.
Classes of Students.		Exhibitions.		Collections in Churches and Chapels.	Received from Students for Books sold to them.	Received from other Sources.	Total.
a. Received by themselves and their relatives.	b. Paid by Private Patrons.	a. Permanently established.	b. This Year, but not sure to be renewed.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 0	-	-	-	-	9 17 0	29 17 9	4,657 19 7
0 0	-	-	-	-	6 11 4	23 14 2	1,996 8 8
15 0	-	-	-	-	55 0 5	72 10 1	4,761 4 0
13 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,192 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	39 16 2	78 19 7	5,187 13 3
-	-	-	-	-	67 6 2	72 11 2	6,776 6 9
4 0	-	-	-	-	61 19 6	*189 19 9	4,720 0 0
14 0	-	-	-	-	-	56 7 7	2,101 17 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	3 16 8	2,242 8 7
0 0	5 0 0	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	1,614 6 4
0 0	-	-	-	-	-	38 11 0	2,845 6 10
18 6	-	-	-	3 0 0	29 5 11	2 4 2	1,782 16 1
-	-	25 0 0	12 10 0	-	28 2 6	43 4 6	2,485 14 1
0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239 14 6
2 0	12 13 0	-	55 0 0	-	51 17 6	-	3,586 16 2
19 6	-	-	15 0 0	-	20 13 3	4 1 8	1,742 14 9
15 0	-	-	-	-	18 7 6	56 3 1	2,702 7 10
-	-	-	-	-	34 10 0	5 14 0	1,721 14 6
-	-	-	-	28 12 6	-	11 17 3	2,068 5 9
0 0	-	-	-	37 19 2	-	7 5 0	1,465 7 0
0 0	40 0 0	-	-	-	9 4 3	5 10 0	1,800 7 0
6 6	-	-	-	-	11 13 8	22 8 6	2,300 5 4
2 10	-	-	20 0 0	-	51 16 7	†267 8 6	4,011 0 7
11 0	-	-	-	-	2 6 2	3 14 0	1,074 6 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	43 16 6	3,307 14 10
3 0	-	-	-	-	-	0 19 6	1,667 0 6
10 0	-	-	-	-	30 12 6	60 5 0	3,457 13 2
0 0	20 2 0	-	-	-	-	12 4 6	1,552 16 6
10 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,282 15 6
15 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,018 0 0
0 0	45 0 0	-	-	91 17 11	-	15 5 8	1,361 7 7
10 0	-	-	-	-	182 5 10	70 16 0	7,143 6 6
-	-	-	-	12 19 6	170 10 7	40 9 0	5,767 15 7
0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,131 5 0
1 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085 11 10
0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,788 11 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,168 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,792 5 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,226 18 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,462 16 8
0 0	15 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	827 2 6
16 8	137 15 0	25 0 0	102 10 0	174 9 1	881 16 10	1,253 14 7	133,113 2 8

† Including of 210*l.* 10*s.* caution money paid by candidates for admission.
of Grants introduced by the Minute of 21 March 1863, and embodied in Articles 98-101^d of the Code.

(continued)

(No. 3.)

Table showing the Income and Expenditure of Normal Schools.

			EXPENDITURE (A)									
NORMAL SCHOOL.			*Grants from Committee of Council on Education directly paid to		1. Salaries of Teachers or Officers engaged in Discipline.	2. Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	3. Printing, Postages, and other Office Charges.	4. Board.	5. Washing (if not included under any other Head).	6.		
			Lecturers.	Certificated Assistants (Augmentation Grants).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Cheltenham, Male	-	300 0 0	53 0 0	1,775 0 0	53 9 11	29 0 5	1,681 17 0	151 16 5	11 11		
	" Female	-	-	40 0 0	595 0 0	35 13 2	21 0 0	593 10 11	97 15 10	2 2		
	Highbury (Metropolitan)	-	300 0 0	23 0 0	1,245 10 0	124 3 2	26 10 0	1,379 12 3	234 7 0	13 13		
	Peterborough	-	100 0 0	20 0 0	562 10 0	79 19 11	46 5 11	912 14 2	123 13 8	12 12		
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at	Battersea	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	920 0 0	84 8 9	24 13 9	1,681 13 8	236 5 3	17 17	
		Chelsea, St. Mark's	-	300 0 0	30 0 0	1,605 0 0	135 1 6	82 7 11	2,037 14 11	256 5 3	16 16	
		Whitelands	-	100 0 0	50 0 0	1,669 2 6	154 0 7	under No. 2	995 16 4	52 17 3	11 11	
		Carmarthen	-	-	30 0 0	663 15 0	36 13 7	45 5 1	916 2 9	59 13 9	9 9	
		Bishop's Stortford (Rochester)	-	-	50 0 0	897 10 0	14 5 10	59 0 0	717 14 0	68 0 0	4 4	
		Brighton (Chichester)	-	-	50 0 0	322 13 0	17 18 8	18 7 4	584 16 7	93 9 6	42 42	
		Bristol (Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford)	-	-	51 0 0	535 0 0	36 17 2	35 4 3	832 15 1	98 7 0	6 6	
		Carnarvon	-	100 0 0	25 0 0	465 10 0	65 3 9	27 10 6	584 10 0	47 0 6	7 7	
		Chester	-	100 0 0	15 0 0	810 0 0	39 6 6	under No. 2	668 2 10	79 8 9	7 7	
		Chichester	-	-	-	441 7 0	16 2 1	under No. 2	348 14 7	48 13 10	5 5	
	Culham (Oxford)	-	-	25 0 0	1,318 5 9	89 15 1	27 15 1	1,415 17 2	-	9 9		
	Derby (Lichfield)	-	-	51 0 0	355 10 0	67 0 1	5 4 6	565 3 1	84 2 2	5 5		
	Durham, Male	-	-	32 10 0	691 3 0	77 0 7	13 12 8	654 13 5	136 1 2	5 5		
	DIOCESAN, at	" Female	-	-	30 0 0	387 10 0	69 11 5	27 16 10	577 3 10	9 1 3	47 47	
		Exeter	-	-	-	574 4 0	82 2 11	38 8 9	768 9 5	81 18 1	7 7	
		Lincoln	-	-	25 0 0	360 0 0	0 15 0	12 14 4	437 18 3	-	10 10	
Norwich		-	-	47 0 0	404 19 0	24 19 6	9 14 8	678 17 2	104 2 0	3 3		
Salisbury		-	100 0 0	36 0 0	541 4 8	48 19 10	under No. 2	732 2 8	57 18 0	7 7		
Saltley (Worcester)		-	100 0 0	27 10 0	1,000 16 6	189 5 11	under No. 2	1,252 14 0	163 12 9	14 14		
Truro (Exeter)		-	-	31 0 0	215 18 0	20 9 9	1 11 7	408 6 6	7 5 8	45 45		
Warrington (Chester)		-	-	61 0 0	570 0 0	60 13 0	25 19 0	1,289 10 11	51 14 2	78 78		
Winchester		-	-	-	323 6 5	8 4 11	21 5 9	754 17 1	90 11 3	5 5		
York (York and Ripon)		-	263 13 4	-	902 15 0	87 15 6	31 3 0	1,204 17 7	under No. 6	182 182		
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S	Ripon " Female	-	-	5 0 0	430 0 4	34 8 2	25 3 11	600 7 4	under No. 6	102 102		
	in Borough Road, Southwark	-	200 0 0	23 0 0	993 15 0	203 6 0	under No. 2	1,456 17 7	103 16 1	117 117		
	at Stockwell, Surrey	-	-	34 0 0	685 0 0	104 10 1	under No. 2	1,091 3 3	99 9 1	67 67		
WESLEYAN, at Horseferry Road, Westminster	at Bangor	-	-	-	382 10 0	66 2 1	23 5 9	444 7 7	62 0 5	22 22		
	-	200 0 0	50 0 0	1,684 0 0	395 13 6	under No. 2	1,525 0 11	under No. 6	663 663			
	HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Gray's Inn Road	-	100 0 0	62 5 0	1,493 0 4	255 10 5	197 18 6	1,470 19 0	452 7 8	136 136		
ROMAN CATHOLIC, at	Hammersmith	-	-	15 0 0	562 14 6	97 9 9	under No. 2	1,705 11 5	-	64 64		
	St. Leonard's-on-Sea	-	-	81 0 0	855 8 5	45 6 0	under No. 2	483 3 0	85 16 0	37 37		
	Liverpool (Mount Pleasant)	-	-	35 3 4	515 0 0	51 0 2	under No. 2	1,001 8 1	63 7 8	60 60		
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, at	Edinburgh	-	200 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Glasgow	-	100 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at	Edinburgh	-	100 0 0	70 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Glasgow	-	100 0 0	8 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh (Minto House)			-	-	227 10 0	19 13 5	37 11 1	274 6 8	86 10 0	38 38		
Total			2,866 13 4	1,176 15 0	25,687 8 5	2,992 18 5	919 1 7	34,599 11 0	3,362 7 5	3,060 0 0		

* The entries under these columns are included in the entries under column No. 1. in the Table of Income. The rest of the columns of this Table.

† The accounts of the Scotch Presbyterian Colleges are still under consideration with reference to the change in the system of Government.

(No. 3.)

Schools, in the Year ending 31st December 1863—*continued.*

Annually disbursed during the Year).

7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Amounts excluded from calculation under Article 102 (a).				18.
							*14. Personal Payments to Queen's Scholars.	15. Payments for Buildings, &c.	16. Net Cost of Practising School.	17. Other Payments.	
Fuel and Lights.	Medical Attendance.	Furniture and Repairs.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Net Cost of Garden, Farm, &c.	Other Current Expenses.	Total Certified Expenditure. (Art. 102 (a).)					GRAND TOTAL.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
4 6	20 9 7	92 8 1	225 4 10	18 14 6	13 3 2	3,976 1 5	323 0 0	-	112 6 10	10 12 0	4,422 0 0
6 3	17 6 2	43 4 9	221 17 11	12 9 6	9 19 7	1,760 8 9	142 0 0	-	74 17 8	10 17 0	1,988 3 0
14 0	29 12 3	388 4 5	82 14 11	6 8 1	26 1 8	4,194 15 9	238 0 0	-	-	44 16 6	4,497 12 0
7 7	17 16 6	152 19* 8	203 2 6	-	27 14 2	2,468 13 11	57 0 0	-	-	19 1 6	2,545 0 0
9 6	50 0 0	297 8 10	421 15 0	74 1 10	-	4,227 18 10	313 0 0	-	-	10 1 8	4,551 0 0
16 9	74 9 7	295 14 0	338 11 10	58 1 1	123 1 2	5,918 18 2	440 0 0	-	-	-	6,358 18 0
5 1	79 11 5	343 2 6	448 19 7	-	62 9 4	3,731 8 8	299 0 0	-	-	34 15 0	4,065 3 0
2 9 10	39 16 8	101 10 9	46 18 4	-	177 0 2	2,341 19 8	24 0 0	-	91 19 4	74 7 7	2,532 6 0
2 15 1	83 18 7	218 5 10	43 11 10	56 8 9	77 11 10	1,885 16 4	171 10 0	-	104 9 2	26 0 0	2,187 15 0
1 7 11	28 2 5	119 7 0	53 1 0	9 2 7	36 15 8	1,457 15 8	69 10 0	-	-	7 2 0	1,534 7 0
3 4 11	30 0 0	189 6 7	52 3 2	13 13 8	43 14 5	2,041 0 7	176 0 0	-	114 18 3	12 15 0	2,344 13 0
7 16 5	20 0 0	37 12 9	36 16 7	-	138 3 1	1,686 2 7	40 0 0	-	35 0 0	4 4 2	1,765 6 0
16 0	10 13 9	195 7 9	59 19 10	9 10 10	-	2,113 8 9	112 0 0	225 0 10	-	35 4 6	2,435 14 0
12 1	20 0 0	135 5 3	45 5 10	20 4 11	1 19 0	1,199 9 7	10 0 0	-	-	25 0 0	1,234 9 0
Mer No. 4	10 10 0	321 1 11	55 18 4	50 14 10	34 11 4	3,449 1 2	129 0 0	-	-	8 15 0	3,586 16 0
8 11 9	21 18 8	98 1 4	36 15 3	-	41 13 0	1,440 2 4	100 0 0	300 0 0	-	-	1,840 2 0
6 0 10	26 8 0	202 5 1	54 15 7	27 11 4	4 6 7	2,046 17 2	162 0 0	-	-	82 10 8	2,291 7 0
5 7 10	27 10 6	67 16 2	23 19 2	18 18 3	22 17 2	1,365 11 6	115 0 0	100 0 0	102 13 6	5 14 0	1,688 19 0
2 0 4	5 8 11	87 7 1	110 17 4	25 9 1	69 14 10	1,986 0 9	114 0 0	-	-	-	2,100 0 0
3 2 9	35 12 0	89 14 7	30 11 0	2 14 11	13 10 3	1,161 17 7	97 0 0	100 0 0	38 11 6	7 5 0	1,404 14 0
5 1 6	15 4 11	114 12 7	76 11 9	0 7 10	1 10 6	1,671 15 2	105 0 0	-	5 0 0	6 11 0	1,688 6 0
4 4 3	29 9 8	158 19 11	76 6 2	-	-	1,929 4 3	194 0 0	-	46 15 0	107 12 3	2,277 11 0
4 1 11	21 19 6	227 6 0	146 3 11	54 5 6	88 6 11	3,565 4 7	127 0 0	-	74 7 0	72 15 0	3,839 6 0
2 16 6	20 12 11	154 1 3	14 0 1	9 16 6	15 18 5	1,017 5 2	41 0 0	-	13 7 10	3 14 0	1,075 7 0
1 19 5	19 11 6	310 12 5	68 19 5	26 0 0	-	2,708 18 4	277 10 0	-	50 0 0	24 13 0	3,056 1 0
8 9 0	8 19 0	85 0 0	44 14 1	34 8 10	9 15 0	1,501 6 4	70 0 0	-	10 0 0	100 14 6	1,682 0 0
6 17 3	35 9 0	162 13 11	97 12 8	20 12 1	34 14 0	3,183 18 4	192 0 0	-	20 9 10	61 5 0	3,457 13 0
23 7 4	3 1 1	53 5 10	40 12 2	22 14 6	-	1,440 3 10	82 0 0	-	91 7 9	12 4 6	1,625 16 0
2 9 0	35 0 0	234 15 8	451 11 8	-	123 2 10	4,115 2 0	358 0 0	-	-	-	4,473 2 0
11 19 11	39 18 3	249 7 4	112 17 7	7 11 6	51 6 2	2,674 12 6	251 0 0	-	-	-	2,925 12 0
16 15 5	0 14 5	20 0 7	18 0 0	-	6 3 6	1,097 11 3	66 0 0	-	-	15 5 8	1,178 16 0
25 1 8	119 2 6	490 13 11	144 12 7	-	68 8 0	5,666 5 5	417 0 0	989 5 1	-	70 16 0	7,143 6 0
15 9 6	85 2 9	228 18 2	450 16 7	-	95 11 8	5,244 16 4	304 10 0	-	-	214 10 5	5,763 16 0
77 16 10	48 11 9	277 12 5	98 2 11	3 6 3	24 5 3	3,074 11 7	216 0 0	-	-	-	3,290 11 0
75 17 8	20 16 11	60 19 0	345 16 8	40 0 0	15 10 5	1,616 14 1	55 0 0	-	-	-	1,671 14 0
55 0 9	26 15 8	218 13 8	496 9 6	30 2 5	20 5 6	2,573 6 9	175 0 0	-	-	-	2,748 16 0
							504 10 0				704 10 0
							465 10 0				565 10 0
							583 0 0				753 0 0
							401 0 0				509 0 0
35 0 6	-	41 18 9	98 6 9	-	-	809 4 2	38 0 0	-	57 5 11	-	904 10 0
319 17 10	1,129 14 10	6,565 10 4	5,365 14 4	653 9 7	1,479 4 7	94,238 14 3	8,075 10 0	1,714 5 11	1,043 9 7	1,109 2 11	106,759 9 0

Public Grant is paid to the managers in aid of their general expenses, and enters accordingly into the amounts in each of the other columns.

introduced by the Minute of 21 March 1863, and embodied in Articles 98-102¹ of the Code.

(No. 4.)

TABLE showing how much of the COST of a STUDENT in each NORMAL

			ACTUAL AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME				
		Number of Students.	Tuition and other Expenses of Instruction.			Board, Fuel, and other Expenses of Keep.	
			I.			II.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.
FOR MASTERS ONLY.	Bangor (British and Foreign School Society's)	40	514	12	1	576	9
	Battersea (National Society's)	75	1,457	8	9	2,265	15
	Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's)	98	1,778	1	0	1,885	10
	Carmarthen (National Society's)	42	754	8	7	1,240	16
	Carnarvon (Church of England)	32	695	13	9	790	5
	Chelsea, St. Mark's (National Society's)	104	2,510	1	6	2,951	0
	Chester (Diocesan)	41	1,076	6	6	893	3
	Cheltenham (Church of England)	97	1,804	9	11	2,116	0
	Chichester (Diocesan)	28	467	9	1	539	5
	Culham (Oxford Diocesan)	76	1,562	0	10	1,525	18
	Durham (Diocesan)	47	962	13	7	943	12
	Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal)	17	285	3	5	384	4
	Exeter (Diocesan)	49	770	6	11	997	16
	Hammersmith (Roman Catholic)	63	891	4	3	1,996	0
	Metropolitan (Church of England)	82	1,950	13	2	1,972	3
	Peterborough (Church of England)	43	819	9	11	1,276	7
	Saltley (Worcester Diocesan)	76	1,444	12	5	1,731	9
	Winchester (Diocesan)	40	406	11	4	969	11
	York and Ripon (Diocesan)	64	1,449	3	10	1,579	18
		1,114					
FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.	Bishop's Stortford (Rochester Diocesan)	54	633	5	10	969	2
	Brighton (Chichester Diocesan)	48	460	1	8	830	10
	Bristol (Gloucester and Bristol, and Oxford Diocesan)	76	798	17	2	1,084	1
	Cheltenham (Church of England)	59	812	13	2	781	3
	Derby (Lichfield Diocesan)	44	573	10	1	784	18
	Durham (Diocesan)	46	602	1	5	717	2
	Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial School Society's)	135	2,215	5	9	2,360	15
	Lincoln (Diocesan)	40	482	15	0	626	17
	Liverpool (Roman Catholic)	69	776	13	6	1,206	12
	Norwich (Diocesan)	49	581	18	6	891	19
	Saint Leonard's-on-Sea (Roman Catholic)	33	486	14	5	722	13
	Salisbury (Diocesan)	67	920	4	6	967	13
	Stockwell (British and Foreign School Society's)	99	1,074	10	10	1,429	19
	Truro (Exeter Diocesan)	33	308	7	9	554	9
	Warrington (Chester Diocesan)	99	969	3	0	1,581	3
	Whitlands (National Society's)	106	1,672	3	1	1,503	14
	York and Ripon (Diocesan)	62	551	8	6	828	18
		1,119					
FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.	Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	195	}	*			
	Edinburgh (Free Church)	197					
	Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	174					
	Glasgow (Free Church)	182					
	Westminster (Wesleyan)	128	2,746	13	6	2,632	17

* The accounts of the Scotch Presbyterian Colleges are still under consideration with reference to the change

(No. 4.)

SCHOOL was owing to TUITION, KEEP, and GENERAL EXPENSES, in 1863.

NUMBER UNDER THREE HEADS, BY REGATE.			AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST <i>per Student</i> UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE.				PER-CENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSE UNDER EACH OF THE THREE HEADS.						
Permanent Establishment Charges, &c.			Total.		I.	II.	III.	Total.	I.	II.	III.		
III.													
s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 9 10	1,163 11 3	12 17 3	14 8 3	1 16 3	29 1 9	44·22	49·55	6·23					
7 14 5	4,540 18 10	19 8 7	30 4 3	10 18 1	60 10 11	32·09	49·9	18·01					
9 10 2	4,473 2 0	18 2 10	19 4 9	8 5 3	45 12 10	39·75	42·15	18·1					
0 14 4	2,365 19 8	17 19 3	29 10 11	8 16 6	56 6 8	31·89	52·44	15·67					
4 2 11	1,726 2 7	21 14 10	24 13 11	7 10 1	53 18 10	40·3	45·79	13·91					
7 16 0	6,358 18 2	24 2 8	28 7 6	8 12 8	61 2 10	39·47	46·41	14·12					
5 18 5	2,225 8 9	26 5 0	21 15 8	6 4 10	54 5 6	48·36	40·14	11·5					
8 11 0	4,299 1 5	18 12 1	21 16 3	3 18 0	44 6 4	41·97	49·22	3·81					
2 15 0	1,209 9 7	16 13 11	19 5 2	7 4 10	43 3 11	38·65	44·59	16·76					
0 1 6	3,578 1 2	20 11 0	20 1 7	6 9 0	47 1 7	43·65	42·65	13·7					
2 11 3	2,208 17 2	20 9 8	20 1 6	6 8 9	46 19 11	43·58	42·72	13·7					
7 16 7	847 4 2	16 15 6	22 12 0	10 9 3	49 16 9	33·66	45·35	20·99					
31 17 1	2,100 0 9	15 14 5	20 7 3	6 15 6	42 17 2	36·69	47·51	15·8					
03 6 10	3,290 11 7	14 2 11	31 13 8	6 8 0	52 4 7	27·08	60·66	12·26					
29 19 1	4,452 15 9	23 15 9	24 1 0	6 9 3	54 6 0	43·81	44·29	11·9					
0 1 10	2,525 18 11	19 1 2	29 13 8	10 0 0	58 14 10	32·44	50·53	17·03					
6 2 4	3,692 4 7	19 0 2	22 15 8	6 15 10	48 11·8	39·13	46·89	13·98					
5 3 8	1,571 6 4	10 3 3	24 4 9	4 17 7	39 5 7	25·87	61·7	12·43					
46 15 8	3,375 18 4	22 12 10	24 13 9	5 8 4	52 14 11	42·93	46·8	10·27					
56,005 11 0					Average		50 5 6						
54 18 3	2,057 6 4	11 14 6	17 18 11	8 8 6	38 1 11	30·78	47·11	22·11					
36 13 7	1,527 5 8	9 11 8	17 6 1	4 18 7	31 16 4	30·12	54·38	15·5					
34 2 1	2,217 0 7	10 10 3	14 5 3	4 7 11	29 3 5	36·03	48·9	15·07					
08 11 9	1,902 8 9	13 15 6	13 4 9	5 4 7	32 4 10	42·72	41·06	16·22					
31 14 1	1,540 2 4	13 0 8	17 16 9	4 2 7	35 0 0	37·24	50·96	11·8					
61 7 7	1,480 11 6	13 1 9	15 11 10	3 10 2	32 3 9	40·66	48·44	10·9					
73 4 11	5,549 6 4	16 8 2	17 9 9	7 4 2	41 2 1	39·94	42·53	17·53					
49 5 1	1,258 17 7	12 1 5	15 13 5	3 14 7	31 9 5	38·35	49·8	11·85					
65 11 1	2,748 16 9	11 5 1	17 9 9	11 1 11	39 16 9	28·26	43·89	27·85					
02 17 4	1,676 15 2	11 17 6	18 4 1	4 2 10	34 4 5	34·7	53·2	12·1					
62 6 1	1,671 14 1	14 14 11	21 18 0	14 0 2	50 13 1	29·12	43·23	27·65					
35 6 1	2,123 4 3	13 14 8	14 8 11	3 10 3	31 13 10	43·34	45·58	11·08					
21 2 7	2,925 12 6	10 17 1	14 8 10	4 5 1	29 11 0	36·73	48·88	14·39					
95 7 10	1,058 5 2	9 6 11	16 16 0	5 18 5	32 1 4	29·14	52·4	18·46					
31 1 10	2,981 8 4	9 15 9	15 19 5	4 7 1	30 2 3	32·5	53·04	14·46					
54 11 5	4,030 8 8	15 15 6	14 3 9	8 1 3	38 0 6	41·49	37·31	21·2					
41 16 5	1,522 3 10	8 17 10	13 7 5	2 5 9	24 11 0	36·22	54·46	9·32					
38,271 7 10					Average		34 4 0						
03 14 6	6,083 5 5	21 9 2	20 11 5	5 9 11	47 10 6	45·15	43·28	11·57					

in the system of Grants introduced by the Minute of 21 March 1863, and embodied in Articles 98-102^d of the Code.

(No. 5.)

(A.)—SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO NORMAL SCHOOLS, at
CHRISTMAS, 1863.

DENOMINATION.	Presented for Examination.			Passed.					Failed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.				
Church of England	427	*694	1,121	197	195	192	320	904	35	179	214
Scotch Episcopal Church	8	10	18	2	4	—	4	10	2	6	8
British and Wesleyan	142	134	276	31	87	45	66	229	24	23	47
Roman Catholic	23	47	70	1	10	11	29	51	12	7	19
Church of Scotland	92	65	157	36	48	29	20	133	8	16	24
Scotch Free Church	97	92	189	31.	49	56	19	155	15	17	32
Total	789	1,042	1,831	298	393	333	458	1,482	96	248	344

* One Candidate died after commencing her examination.

ENGLAND AND WALES.
MALES.

NORMAL SCHOOL.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.						
	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.
Bangor -	8	—	—	3	4	1	30	3	6	15	2	4
Battersea -	36	11	22	3	—	—	39	7	27	3	—	2
Borough Road -	40	8	16	16	—	—	56	16	24	12	1	3
Carmarthen -	3	—	—	1	1	1	38	—	5	26	4	2
Carnarvon -	12	1	4	3	3	1	18	1	3	9	1	4
Chelsea -	53	7	21	23	2	—	57	4	27	19	—	—
Cheltenham -	40	4	22	14	—	—	50	3	37	16	1	—
Chester -	18	3	12	3	—	—	23	6	10	7	—	—
Chichester -	5	—	1	3	1	—	23	—	6	15	—	2
Culham -	26	1	7	13	3	2	*50	—	19	25	2	3
Durham -	25	1	11	13	—	—	22	2	10	7	1	2
Exeter -	20	—	5	12	3	—	29	1	11	12	2	3
Hammersmith -	34	—	9	22	3	—	28	4	7	12	3	2
Highbury -	27	4	13	10	—	—	55	9	31	14	—	1
Peterborough -	22	1	8	11	2	—	21	—	8	12	—	1
Saltley -	33	2	7	21	3	—	39	1	17	17	2	1
Westminster -	31	4	17	10	—	—	39	12	19	7	1	—
Winchester -	8	—	5	3	—	—	30	1	11	16	—	2
York -	29	—	11	18	—	—	35	3	19	12	—	1
Total -	470	47	191	202	25	5	682	73	297	256	20	33

* One Student was dismissed from the College, while the Examination was proceeding, for breach of discipline.

(B.)—Summary of Results of Examination of Students in Normal Schools, at Christmas, 1863.—*continued.*

FEMALES.

NORMAL SCHOOL.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.						
	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.
Bishop's Stortford	30	8	21	1	—	—	24	9	15	—	—	—
Brighton	20	1	10	9	—	—	26	—	20	6	—	—
Bristol	38	5	24	8	—	1	37	5	29	3	—	—
Cheltenham	22	4	15	3	—	—	36	12	23	1	—	—
Derby	20	4	7	9	—	—	24	3	18	2	1	—
Durham	20	6	14	—	—	—	27	11	15	1	—	—
Home and Colonial	49	15	33	1	—	—	71	41	29	1	—	—
Lincoln	21	9	12	—	—	—	18	7	10	1	—	—
Liverpool	27	14	12	1	—	—	42	5	26	11	—	—
Norwich	20	4	13	3	—	—	21	10	11	—	—	—
Ripon	16	3	10	3	—	—	42	3	16	—	—	—
St. Leonard's	11	1	2	6	1	1	*22	1	9	23	2	—
Salisbury	35	7	21	7	—	—	30	5	24	1	—	—
Stockwell	28	8	17	3	—	—	71	9	48	11	—	—
Truro	10	1	7	2	—	—	15	—	6	7	1	1
Warrington	49	9	35	5	—	—	49	18	31	—	—	—
Westminster	18	3	12	3	—	—	36	3	25	8	—	—
Whitlands	51	16	35	—	—	—	55	23	32	—	—	—
Total	485	118	300	64	1	2	646	165	387	85	4	1

* Examination of one candidate cancelled, who was not duly qualified to attend.

SCOTLAND.
MALES.

NORMAL SCHOOL.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.						
	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.
Edinburgh (Episcopal Church) -	2	---	1	1	---	---	14	3	7	4	---	---
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	34	2	12	16	2	---	51	5	18	17	2	9
Edinburgh (Free Church) -	44	5	11	18	8	---	60	8	16	20	---	2
Glasgow (Church of Scotland) -	39	2	16	17	1	2	49	7	16	19	2	2
Glasgow (Free Church) -	38	4	14	14	6	---	50	4	18	19	5	4
Total -	157	13	54	66	17	2	224	27	75	79	9	17

FEMALES.

NORMAL SCHOOL.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.					
	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	41	12	26	3	—	68	14	37	14	1	2
Edinburgh (Free Church)	39	12	22	5	—	50	15	31	4	—	—
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	28	6	13	8	1	56	10	31	13	1	1
Glasgow (Free Church)	29	12	14	3	—	49	11	23	15	—	—
Total	137	42	75	19	1	223	50	122	46	2	3

TABULATED RESULTS of EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS 1863.

Percentage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

* * * The letter (L) under any subject denotes that a Lecturer at the public expense was retained in the College during the year 1863.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Bible.			Catechism and Liturgy.			Mental Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excell-ent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excell-ent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excell-ent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bangor	30	—	58-98	—	—	—	2-56	—	13-33	30	6-66	36-66	36-66
Battersea	39	39	—	41-02	—	—	43-58	—	15-38	39	12-82	35-89	61-53
Borough Road	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26-78	56	7-15	33-93	48-21
Carmarthen	38	38	5-26	52-63	57-89	21-05	26-31	—	13-15	38	—	36-84	39-47
Carnarvon	18	18	5-55	66-66	72-22	—	—	—	11-11	18	—	33-33	33-33
Chelsea	50	50	48-00	42-00	90-00	—	—	—	2-00	50	12-00	46-00	58-00
Cheltenham	57	56	39-29	48-21	87-50	21-05	17-39	34-00	19-29	57	8-77	52-63	61-50
Chester	23	23	26-08	65-22	91-30	—	—	—	3-62	23	3-70	17-39	69-56
Chichester	23	23	13-04	60-87	73-91	8-69	8-69	—	4-35	23	4-35	42-48	47-88
Culham	50	50	22-00	54-00	76-00	6-00	26-00	—	12-00	50	10-00	32-00	42-00
Durham	22	22	59-09	36-36	95-45	4-54	18-18	22-72	4-54	22	—	40-91	54-54
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	51	51	19-61	54-30	74-51	9-80	18-18	22-72	18-18	51	3-92	39-22	43-14
" (Free Church)	60	60	38-33	53-33	91-66	16-66	70-59	80-39	27-45	60	6-66	58-33	81-66
" (Episcopal Church)	14	14	64-28	37-93	92-85	—	78-33	95-00	25-00	14	14-29	42-85	57-14
Exeter	29	29	24-13	37-93	62-06	6-90	31-03	37-93	10-34	29	—	18-36	58-62
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	49	49	16-33	36-73	53-06	4-16	87-50	91-66	8-33	49	8-33	48-98	67-34
" (Free Church)	50	50	18-00	62-00	80-00	34-29	65-71	100-00	2-00	50	16-00	38-00	54-00
Hammersmith	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14-28	28	17-85	39-29	57-14
Highbury	55	55	41-82	54-54	96-36	1-82	16-36	18-18	10-91	55	10-91	47-27	58-18
Peterborough	21	21	19-04	61-91	80-95	—	14-28	14-28	19-04	21	4-76	38-09	42-85
Salisbury	39	39	23-07	53-85	76-92	—	17-95	17-95	5-13	39	5-13	51-28	56-41
Westminster	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7-69	39	20-51	46-15	66-66
Winchester	30	30	16-66	76-66	93-33	30-00	30-00	30-00	3-33	30	—	33-33	33-33
York and Ripon	35	35	40-00	60-00	100-00	—	14-29	14-29	2-86	35	25-71	54-29	80-00
Percentage on Totals	—	—	30-05	52-13	82-18	5-70	35-55	41-25	4-75	—	12-47	43-88	55-85

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1863—Male Students of the First Year—continued.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Grammar.			Composition.			School Management.			Reading and Repetition.		
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bangor -	30	13-33	46-66	60-00	33-33	30	13-33	53-33	66-66	30	—	36-66	36-66
Battersea -	39	10-25	38-46	48-71L	15-38	39	35-89	64-11	100-00	39	7-69	56-41	64-10
Borough Road -	56	12-49	58-93	71-42	33-93	56	12-49	60-71	96-42	56	14-28	78-57	92-85
Carmarthen -	38	7-89	39-47	47-36	21-05	38	—	86-84	89-47	38	23-68	65-79	89-47
Carnarvon -	18	11-11	38-88	50-00	5-55	18	—	77-77	88-88	18	5-55	55-55	61-11
Chelsea -	50	10-00	48-00	58-00L	6-00	50	—	42-00	94-00	50	8-00	78-00	86-00
Cheltenham -	57	10-53	47-37	57-90	12-28	57	—	47-37	100-00	57	8-77	77-19	85-96
Chester -	23	13-04	30-43	43-47	8-70	23	—	43-48	78-26	23	17-39	60-87	78-26
Chichester -	23	8-69	21-74	30-43	30-43	23	—	65-22	86-96	23	4-35	69-56	73-91
Culham -	50	8-00	34-00	42-00	12-00	50	—	60-00	96-00	50	2-00	30-00	32-00
Durham -	22	18-18	27-27	45-45	40-91	22	4-54	81-82	100-00	22	4-54	59-09	63-63
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	51	11-76	47-06	58-82L	25-49	51	—	50-98	52-94	51	98-04	1-96	100-00
" (Free Church)	60	11-67	53-33	70-00L	6-66	60	—	55-00	58-33	60	45-00	53-33	98-33
" (Episcopal Church)	14	15-83	69-88	85-71	21-43	14	—	28-57	92-85	14	14-29	71-42	85-71
Exeter -	29	6-90	41-38	48-28	10-34	29	3-45	75-87	100-00	29	20-69	51-72	72-41
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	49	8-16	69-39	77-55	20-41	49	—	26-53	26-53	49	48-98	48-98	97-96
" (Free Church)	50	10-00	26-04	36-00	4-00	50	2-00	60-71	58-00	50	62-00	34-00	96-00
Hammersmith -	28	7-14	39-29	46-43	10-71	28	—	60-71	100-00	28	17-85	71-43	89-28
Highbury -	55	7-27	52-73	60-00	30-90	55	1-82	49-09	96-36	55	14-55	65-45	80-00
Peterborough -	21	23-80	9-53	33-33	19-04	21	—	4-76	100-00	21	4-76	71-43	76-19
Saltley -	39	7-69	43-59	51-28	20-51	39	—	66-66	87-17	39	15-38	71-79	87-17
Westminster -	39	7-69	53-84	61-53L	20-51	39	—	46-15	97-43	39	5-13	66-66	71-79
Winchester -	30	10-00	66-66	76-63	46-66	30	6-66	56-66	93-33	30	16-66	63-33	80-00
York and Ripon -	35	8-57	42-85	51-42	31-43	35	2-86	54-29	97-14	35	2-86	57-14	60-00
Per-centage on Totals -	—	9-93	45-92	55-85	19-65	—	1-54	54-30	83-55	—	22-63	56-95	79-35

Normal School.	Total No. of Sub- Stu- dents.	Euclid.			Economy.			Music.					
		No. taking the Sub- ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub- ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub- ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bangor -	30	30	23·33	50·00	73·33	30	3·33	46·66	50·00	29	17·24	20·69	37·93
Battersea -	39	39	43·58	51·29	94·87	39	15·38	82·05	97·43	39	58·98	35·89	94·87
Borough Road -	56	56	55·36	44·64	100·00L	56	17·86	76·78	94·64	56	7·15	21·42	28·57
Carmarthen -	38	38	2·63	21·05	23·68	38	—	52·63	52·63	34	5·88	29·41	35·29
Carnarvon -	18	18	22·22	66·66	88·88L	18	33·33	44·44	77·77	14	7·14	14·29	21·43
Chelsea -	50	50	22·00	68·00	90·00L	50	8·00	76·00	84·00	50	34·00	46·00	80·00
Cheltenham -	57	56	35·09	56·14	91·23	57	10·53	77·19	87·72	56	31·58	56·14	87·72
Chester -	23	23	34·78	56·52	91·30	23	—	56·52	56·52	23	60·87	39·13	100·00
Chichester -	23	23	21·74	60·87	82·61	23	—	91·30	91·30	21	9·52	19·05	28·57
Culham -	50	49	18·36	67·35	85·71	49	10·20	67·35	77·65	48	45·83	33·33	79·16
Durham -	22	21	42·85	47·62	90·47	21	9·52	76·19	85·71	17	11·76	5·88	17·64
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	51	51	27·45	45·10	72·55L	50	4·00	62·00	66·00	38	2·63	10·53	13·16
" (Free Church) -	60	60	56·66	40·00	96·66	60	8·33	58·33	66·66	48	14·59	35·41	50·00
" (Episcopal Church)	14	14	28·57	64·28	92·85	14	14·28	78·57	92·85	14	35·72	42·85	78·57
Exeter -	29	29	10·84	72·41	82·76	26	—	34·61	34·61	24	—	41·66	41·66
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	49	49	18·36	67·35	85·71	49	4·08	53·06	57·14	45	44·44	42·22	86·66
" (Free Church) -	50	50	36·00	52·00	88·00L	50	2·00	66·00	68·00	32	3·13	31·25	34·38
Hammersmith -	28	28	3·57	78·57	82·14	28	—	32·14	32·14	28	25·00	28·57	53·57
Highbury -	55	55	43·63	47·27	90·90L	55	1·82	94·54	96·36	53	30·18	24·53	54·71
Peterborough -	21	21	14·28	57·14	71·43	21	4·76	71·43	76·19	21	—	23·80	23·80
Salisbury -	39	39	28·21	61·53	89·74	39	—	71·79	71·79	38	7·89	36·84	44·73
Westminster -	39	39	51·28	38·46	89·74	39	5·13	87·17	92·30	38	26·31	36·84	63·15
Winchester -	30	30	10·00	70·00	80·00	30	10·00	76·66	86·66	28	25·00	17·85	42·85
York and Ripon -	35	35	48·57	40·00	88·57	35	2·86	80·00	82·86	24	58·33	33·33	91·66
Per-centage on Totals	—	—	31·34	53·82	85·16	—	6·66	68·44	75·11	—	24·57	32·03	56·60

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1863—continued.
MALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Bible.			Catechism and Liturgy.			Mental Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		
		No. taking the Sub-jeet.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-jeet.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-jeet.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bangor	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25·00	8	—	12·50	12·50
Battersea	36	36	19·45	74·99	94·44	36	83·33	16·66	100·00	36	27·77	30·55	58·33
Borough Road	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	12·50	30·00	42·50
Cardiff	3	3	—	66·66	66·66	3	—	33·33	33·33	3	—	—	—
Carmarvon	12	12	—	100·00	100·00	12	8·33	58·33	66·66	12	—	25·00	25·00
Chelsea, St. Mark's	53	53	22·64	69·81	92·45	52	23·07	46·16	69·23	53	15·09	30·19	45·28
Cheltenham	40	40	17·50	72·50	90·00	40	20·00	57·50	77·50	40	15·00	32·50	47·50
Chester	18	18	—	100·00	100·00	18	83·33	16·67	100·00	18	5·55	50·00	55·55
Chichester	5	5	—	80·00	80·00	5	—	40·00	40·00	5	—	20·00	20·00
Culham	26	26	19·23	80·77	100·00	26	15·38	46·15	61·53	26	7·69	34·61	42·30
Durham	25	25	28·00	72·00	100·00	25	68·00	32·00	100·00	25	12·00	36·00	48·00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	34	34	32·35	47·06	79·41	34	17·65	73·53	91·18	34	8·82	23·53	32·35
Edinburgh (Free Church)	44	44	45·45	43·18	88·63	44	50·00	43·18	93·18	44	9·09	27·27	36·36
Edinburgh (Episcopal Church)	2	2	—	100·00	100·00	2	—	50·00	50·00	2	—	50·00	50·00
Exeter	20	20	5·00	90·00	95·00	20	5·00	60·00	65·00	20	5·00	35·00	40·00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	39	39	12·82	51·28	64·10	39	69·23	23·08	92·31	39	10·25	48·72	58·97
Glasgow (Free Church)	88	88	18·42	55·26	73·68	88	84·85	15·15	100·00	88	7·90	36·84	44·74
Hammersmith	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	5·88	23·53	29·41
Highbury	27	27	11·11	77·77	88·88	27	22·22	66·66	88·88	27	25·92	33·33	59·25
Peterborough	22	22	9·09	63·63	72·72	22	13·63	59·09	72·72	22	9·09	50·00	59·09
Saltley	33	33	3·03	81·81	84·84	33	9·09	48·48	57·57	33	9·09	30·30	39·39
Westminster	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	16·12	35·49	51·61
Winchester	8	8	12·50	87·50	100·00	8	37·50	37·50	75·00	8	—	50·00	50·00
York and Ripon	29	29	—	100·00	100·00	29	34·48	55·17	89·65	29	3·45	55·17	58·62
Per-centage on Totals	—	—	17·31	70·43	87·74	—	38·58	43·90	82·48	—	11·16	34·13	45·29

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Grammar.			Composition.			School Management.			Reading and Repetition.		
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bangor	8	8	12.50	25.00	37.50	8	12.50	41.66	100.00	8	25.00	37.50	87.50
Battersea	36	36	47.22	27.77	75.00 L	36	58.33	41.66	100.00	36	41.66	58.33	86.11
Borough Road	40	40	27.50	45.00	72.50	40	15.00	82.50	97.50	40	25.00	67.50	100.00
Carmanthen	3	3	—	33.33	33.33	3	—	66.66	66.66	3	—	33.33	66.66
Carnarvon	12	12	—	41.66	41.66	12	—	41.66	41.66	12	16.67	58.33	66.66
Chelsea, St. Mark's	53	53	9.43	45.28	54.71 L	53	20.75	69.81	90.56	53	38.49	37.73	84.90
Cheltenham	40	40	27.50	40.00	67.50	40	15.00	77.50	92.50	40	77.50	22.50	100.00
Chester	18	18	33.33	33.33	66.66	18	5.55	83.33	88.88	18	27.78	66.66	87.17
Chichester	5	5	—	40.00	40.00	5	—	60.00	60.00	5	20.00	60.00	55.55
Culham	26	26	—	42.30	42.30	26	—	50.00	50.00	26	26.98	42.30	40.00
Durham	25	25	4.00	72.00	76.00	25	4.00	60.00	64.00	25	64.00	36.00	53.84
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	34	34	14.71	55.88	70.59 L	34	2.94	38.24	41.18	34	14.71	50.00	76.00
" (Free Church)	44	44	13.64	45.45	59.09 L	44	4.54	31.82	36.36	44	29.54	61.36	100.00
" (Episcopal Church)	2	2	—	50.00	50.00	2	—	50.00	50.00	2	50.00	50.00	45.45
Exeter	20	20	30.00	50.00	80.00	20	—	100.00	100.00	20	40.00	40.00	100.00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	39	39	12.82	61.53	74.35	39	—	51.28	51.28	39	10.26	28.20	80.00
" (Free Church)	38	38	15.78	31.58	47.36	38	—	36.84	36.84	38	21.05	52.63	77.43
Hammersmith	34	34	41.18	41.18	41.18	34	5.88	58.82	64.70	34	38.24	44.11	100.00
Highbury	27	27	7.40	59.26	66.66	27	11.11	77.77	88.88	27	29.63	55.55	94.11
Peterborough	22	22	31.81	36.36	68.18	22	18.18	77.27	95.45	22	63.63	18.18	77.27
Saltley	33	33	—	51.51	51.51	33	3.03	63.63	66.66	33	33.33	36.36	81.81
Westminster	31	31	12.90	64.52	77.42 L	31	12.90	74.19	87.09	31	35.48	58.06	74.19
Winchester	8	8	12.50	37.50	50.00	8	—	37.50	37.50	8	—	75.00	100.00
York and Ripon	29	29	—	55.17	55.17	29	3.45	72.41	75.86	29	24.14	44.82	82.76
Percentage on Totals	—	—	14.19	46.73	61.72	—	10.21	60.38	70.49	—	35.57	46.09	85.94

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1863—Male Students of the Second Year—continued.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Spelling.			Penmanship.			History.			Geography.				
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Exce- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Exce- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Exce- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.		
Bangor	8	75·00	25·00	100·00	8	37·50	50·00	87·50	8	25·00	62·50	87·50	12·50	25·00	37·50
Battersea	36	66·66	27·77	94·44	36	72·22	27·77	100·00	36	55·55	41·66	97·22	44·44	38·88	83·33
Borough Road	40	82·50	17·50	100·00	40	47·50	52·50	100·00	40	70·00	30·00	100·00L	15·00	55·00	70·00
Carmarthen	3	—	100·00	100·00	3	100·00	—	100·00	3	—	100·00	100·00	—	33·33	33·33
Carmarvon	12	—	58·33	58·33	12	25·00	50·00	75·00	12	41·66	41·66	83·33	25·00	33·33	58·33
Chelsea, St. Mark's	53	58·49	39·62	98·11	53	39·62	60·38	100·00	53	60·38	22·64	83·02L	9·43	62·23	71·69
Cheltenham	40	40·00	50·00	90·00	40	92·50	7·50	100·00	40	60·00	32·50	92·50L	17·50	45·00	62·50L
Chester	18	55·55	38·88	94·44	18	94·44	5·55	100·00	18	88·88	11·11	100·00	11·11	66·66	77·77
Chichester	5	—	100·00	100·00	5	60·00	40·00	100·00	5	20·00	80·00	100·00	—	20·00	40·00
Culham	26	34·62	65·38	100·00	26	57·69	30·77	88·46	26	46·15	38·46	84·61	7·69	38·46	46·15
Durham	25	52·00	48·00	100·00	25	88·00	12·00	100·00	25	76·00	24·00	100·00	25	16·00	88·00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	34	79·41	20·59	100·00	34	23·53	52·94	76·47	34	32·35	55·88	88·23	2·94	26·47	29·41
" (Free Church)	44	77·27	18·18	95·45	44	—	61·36	61·36	44	25·00	54·54	79·54	2·27	25·00	27·27
" (Episcopal Church)	2	—	100·00	100·00	2	—	50·00	50·00	2	50·00	50·00	100·00	2	50·00	—
Exeter	20	50·00	50·00	100·00	20	55·00	45·00	100·00	20	35·00	50·00	85·00	20	10·00	35·00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	39	89·74	7·09	97·43	39	10·25	79·49	80·74	39	43·59	45·59	87·18	39	5·12	41·03
" (Free Church)	38	70·32	18·42	94·74	38	21·05	73·98	94·73	38	21·05	65·79	86·81	38	—	50·00
Hammersmith	34	85·23	5·88	94·11	34	70·59	29·41	100·00	34	14·71	55·88	70·59	34	—	44·12
Highbury	27	62·97	37·03	100·00	27	70·37	29·62	96·29	27	77·77	18·32	96·29L	27	22·22	44·44
Peterborough	22	77·27	22·73	100·00	22	54·55	40·90	95·45	22	40·91	45·45	86·36	22	9·09	36·36
Saltley	33	36·36	57·57	93·93	33	78·79	21·21	100·00	33	36·36	42·43	78·79	33	—	27·27
Westminster	31	64·52	35·48	100·00	31	64·52	35·48	100·00	31	70·97	25·80	96·77	31	16·12	67·74L
Winchester	8	75·00	12·50	87·50	8	50·00	50·00	100·00	8	62·50	25·00	87·50	8	12·50	62·50
York and Ripon	29	41·38	41·38	82·76	29	75·86	20·69	96·55	29	24·14	68·96	98·10	29	3·45	51·72
Percentage on Totals	—	62·36	33·17	95·53	—	52·15	41·15	93·30	—	47·05	41·63	88·68	—	10·85	42·90

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Euclid.			Economy.			Music.			Teaching.		
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bangor	8	8	—	12·50	12·50	8	—	37·50	37·50	8	—	50·00	50·00
Battersea	36	36	2·77	47·22	50·00	36	8·33	58·33	86·11	36	33·33	52·77	86·11
Borough Road	40	40	22·50	47·50	70·00L	40	2·50	17·50	17·50	40	32·50	55·00	87·50
Carmarthen	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	33·33	33·33
Carnarvon	12	12	16·67	25·00	41·67L	12	—	25·00	33·33	12	33·33	50·00	83·33
Chelsea, St. Mark's	53	53	3·77	37·74	41·51L	53	5·66	35·85	41·51	53	30·19	54·71	84·90
Cheltenham	40	40	—	30·00	30·00	40	15·00	47·50	62·50	40	20·00	60·00	87·50
Chester	18	18	5·55	55·55	61·11	18	44·44	22·22	66·66	18	—	77·77	83·33
Chichester	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	40·00	40·00	4	—	—	80·00
Culham	26	26	—	11·53	11·53	26	7·69	50·00	57·69	26	11·53	46·15	57·69
Durham	25	25	—	52·00	52·00	25	—	12·00	12·00	22	—	27·27	80·00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	34	34	—	20·59	20·59L	34	—	11·76	11·76	24	—	12·50	100·00
" (Free Church)	44	44	—	47·73	47·73	44	—	9·09	9·09	33	—	33·33	100·00
" (Episcopal Church)	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	100·00
Exeter	20	20	—	15·00	15·00	20	—	15·00	15·00	15	—	20·00	65·00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	39	39	—	23·08	23·08	39	2·56	23·08	25·64	33	—	48·48	94·88
" (Free Church)	38	38	—	31·58	31·58L	38	2·63	31·58	34·21	20	5·00	35·00	100·00
Hammersmith	34	34	—	26·47	26·47	34	—	26·47	26·47	30	3·33	10·00	100·00
Highbury	27	27	3·71	77·77	81·48L	27	—	29·62	29·62	26	—	50·00	88·88
Peterborough	22	22	4·54	9·09	13·63	22	—	4·54	4·54	22	4·54	40·91	76·19
Salley	33	33	—	12·12	12·12	33	9·09	15·15	18·18	33	3·03	15·15	81·81
Westminster	31	31	—	61·29	61·29	31	16·13	61·29	77·42	31	9·08	32·26	96·77
Winchester	8	8	—	12·50	12·50	8	25·00	50·00	75·00	8	—	50·00	100·00
York and Ripon	29	29	—	31·03	31·03	29	6·90	44·82	51·72	20	—	55·00	100·00
Percentage on Totals	—	—	2·71	34·20	57·00	—	5·00	29·03	34·93	—	5·54	35·60	88·02

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Composition.			School Management.			Reading and Repetition.			Spelling.					
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.			
Bishop's Stortford	24	8-33	91-66	100-00	24	37-50	62-50	100-00	24	75-00	25-00	100-00	24	29-17	70-83	100-00
Brighton	26	—	65-38	65-38	26	7-69	88-46	96-15	26	46-15	50-00	96-15	26	50-00	50-00	100-00
Bristol	37	8-11	72-97	81-08	37	18-92	81-08	100-00	37	43-24	54-05	97-29	37	43-65	43-24	91-89
Cheltenham	36	47-22	52-77	100-00	36	63-88	36-11	100-00	36	41-66	55-55	97-22	36	41-66	52-77	94-44
Derby	24	20-83	62-50	83-33	24	45-83	54-17	100-00	24	37-50	58-33	95-83	24	29-17	58-33	87-50
Durham	27	18-52	77-77	96-29	27	66-66	33-33	100-00	27	44-44	48-15	92-59	27	40-74	59-26	100-00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	68	42-65	45-58	88-23	68	16-17	61-77	77-94	68	100-00	—	100-00	68	92-64	5-88	98-52
" (Free Church)	50	50-00	42-00	92-00	50	24-00	62-00	86-00	50	98-00	2-00	100-00	50	88-00	10-00	98-00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	56	37-50	50-00	87-50	56	1-79	55-35	57-14	56	75-00	25-00	100-00	56	82-14	10-71	92-85
" (Free Church)	49	65-30	26-53	91-83	49	22-44	51-02	73-46	49	93-88	6-12	100-00	49	85-71	12-24	97-95
Home and Colonial	71	33-80	66-20	100-00	71	67-61	32-39	100-00	71	71-83	28-17	100-00	71	54-93	39-44	94-37
Lincoln	18	27-77	72-22	100-00	18	77-77	22-22	100-00	18	66-66	33-33	100-00	18	44-44	44-44	88-88
Liverpool	42	21-42	73-81	95-23	42	16-66	69-05	85-71	42	50-00	42-85	92-85	42	45-24	54-76	100-00
Norwich	21	42-86	57-14	100-00	21	61-90	38-10	100-00	21	76-19	23-81	100-00	21	42-86	57-14	100-00
Ripon	42	9-52	59-52	69-04	42	11-90	85-71	97-61	42	52-38	47-62	100-00	42	42-85	52-38	95-23
St. Leonard's-on-Sea	21	14-28	71-43	85-71	21	14-28	47-62	61-90	21	19-05	66-66	83-71	21	38-10	52-38	90-48
Salisbury	30	—	83-33	83-33	30	16-66	80-00	96-66	30	53-33	46-66	100-00	30	66-66	33-33	100-00
Stockwell	71	2-81	88-73	91-54	71	25-35	71-83	97-18	71	50-70	47-89	98-59	71	73-24	23-94	97-18
Truro	15	—	53-33	53-33	15	—	80-00	80-00	15	33-33	53-33	86-66	15	20-00	80-00	100-00
Warrington	49	16-32	75-51	91-83	49	38-77	61-22	100-00	49	59-18	40-82	100-00	49	30-61	59-18	89-79
Westminster	36	16-66	61-11	77-77	36	44-66	50-00	91-66	36	36-11	61-11	97-22	36	66-66	27-77	94-44
Whitlands	55	30-91	63-63	94-54	55	65-45	34-55	100-00	55	50-90	40-00	90-90	55	50-90	43-64	94-54
Per-centage on Totals	—	26-04	63-02	89-06	—	33-18	57-14	90-32	—	62-21	35-37	97-38	—	58-64	37-10	95-74

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1863—Female Students of the First Year—continued.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Penmanship.				History.				Geography.			
		No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford	24	24	62.50	37.50	100.00	24	—	37.50	37.50	24	29.16	62.50	91.66
Brighton	26	26	46.15	53.85	100.00	26	—	—	26.92	26	—	26.92	26.92
Bristol	37	37	27.03	62.16	89.19	37	—	37.83	37.83	37	—	56.76	56.76
Cheltenham	36	36	44.44	55.55	100.00	36	19.44	61.11	80.55L	36	2.77	69.44	72.22L
Derby	24	24	29.17	66.66	95.83	24	4.17	41.66	45.83	24	4.17	41.66	45.83
Durham	27	27	37.04	55.55	92.59	27	14.81	70.37	85.18	27	55.55	37.04	92.59
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	68	68	17.64	42.65	60.29	68	4.41	42.65	47.06	68	5.88	14.70	20.58
" (Free Church)	50	50	8.00	51.00	62.00	50	6.00	60.00	66.00	50	12.00	36.00	48.00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	56	56	35.71	50.00	85.71	56	—	39.28	39.28	56	—	7.14	7.14
" (Free Church)	49	49	6.12	61.22	67.34	49	2.04	65.30	67.34	49	—	46.93	46.93
Home and Colonial	71	71	50.70	49.30	100.00	71	11.27	74.65	85.92L	71	22.53	54.93	77.46
Lincoln	18	18	72.22	27.77	100.00	18	—	27.77	27.77	18	5.55	55.55	61.11
Liverpool	42	42	30.95	64.28	95.23	42	11.91	61.90	73.81	42	9.52	35.71	45.23
Norwich	21	21	52.39	47.61	100.00	21	—	28.56	28.56	21	9.52	71.43	80.95
Ripon	42	42	19.05	69.04	88.09	42	7.14	47.62	54.76	42	11.90	40.48	52.38
St. Leonard's-on-Sea	21	21	28.57	47.62	76.19	21	—	52.38	52.38	21	33.33	42.86	76.19
Salisbury	30	30	6.66	73.33	80.00	30	13.33	56.66	70.00	30	6.66	60.00	66.66L
Stokewell	71	71	43.66	53.52	97.18	71	1.41	60.56	61.97	71	22.54	46.47	69.01
Truro	15	15	6.66	46.66	53.33	15	—	46.66	46.66	15	6.66	20.00	26.66
Warrington	49	49	38.77	61.22	100.00	49	4.08	77.55	81.63	49	18.37	44.89	63.26
Westminster	36	36	27.77	69.44	97.22	36	2.77	19.44	22.22	36	2.77	55.55	58.33L
Whitlands	55	55	32.72	61.82	94.54	55	7.27	52.73	60.00	55	16.36	52.73	69.09
Per-centage on Totals	—	—	31.91	55.65	87.56	—	5.41	52.65	58.06	—	12.33	42.97	55.30

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1863—Female Students of the First Year—continued.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Needlework.			Domestic Economy.			Music.					
		No. taking the Exercise.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford	-	24	75.00	25.00	100.00	24	45.83	50.00	95.83	24	8.33	62.50	70.83
Brighton	-	26	—	61.53	61.53	26	53.85	46.15	100.00	26	—	—	—
Bristol	-	37	40.54	59.46	100.00	37	78.38	21.62	100.00	34	—	20.59	20.59
Cheltenham	-	36	19.44	50.00	69.44	36	50.00	47.22	97.22	33	9.09	30.30	39.39
Derby	-	24	8.33	45.83	54.16	24	62.50	33.33	95.83	24	—	4.16	4.16
Durham	-	27	11.11	62.96	74.07	27	70.37	29.63	100.00	27	11.11	25.93	37.04
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	-	68	27.94	63.23	91.17	68	44.11	50.00	94.11	64	4.68	12.50	17.18
" (Free Church)	-	50	6.00	80.00	86.00	50	58.00	36.00	94.00	44	2.27	27.27	29.54
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	-	56	10.71	60.71	71.42	56	53.57	39.28	92.85	48	10.42	60.41	70.83
" (Free Church)	-	49	32.65	55.10	87.75	49	28.57	69.38	97.95	31	3.22	25.81	29.03
Home and Colonial	-	71	42.25	47.89	90.14	71	66.20	32.39	98.59	71	14.08	42.25	56.33
Lincoln	-	18	44.44	44.44	88.88	18	50.00	50.00	100.00	18	—	16.66	16.66
Liverpool	-	42	21.43	57.14	78.57	42	47.62	52.38	100.00	40	10.00	22.50	32.50
Norwich	-	21	23.80	42.86	66.66	21	57.14	42.86	100.00	21	4.76	23.80	28.56
Ripon	-	42	—	4.76	4.76	42	76.19	23.81	100.00	42	—	23.81	23.81
St. Leonard's-on-Sea	-	21	—	80.95	80.95	21	42.86	52.38	95.24	17	—	—	—
Salisbury	-	30	40.00	53.33	93.33	30	50.00	50.00	100.00	30	10.00	16.66	26.66
Stockwell	-	71	14.08	52.11	66.19	71	81.69	18.31	100.00	71	9.86	19.71	29.57
Truro	-	15	6.66	33.33	40.00	15	73.33	26.66	100.00	4	—	25.00	25.00
Warrington	-	49	36.73	53.06	89.79	49	83.68	16.32	100.00	49	6.12	48.98	55.10
Westminster	-	36	11.11	66.66	77.77	36	75.00	25.00	100.00	35	2.85	2.85	5.70
Whitlands	-	55	23.63	47.27	70.90	55	52.73	45.45	98.18	55	5.45	67.27	72.72
Per-centage on Totals	-	—	22.93	53.22	76.15	—	59.79	38.13	97.92	—	6.19	29.21	35.40

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Composition.			School Management.			Reading and Repetition.			Spelling.		
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	30	30	—	90'00	90'00	30	6'66	66'66	73'33	30	100'00	23'33	100'00
Brighton -	20	20	—	85'00	85'00	20	30'00	65'00	95'00	20	50'00	60'00	100'00
Bristol -	38	38	10'53	81'58	92'11	38	36'84	60'53	97'37	38	52'63	52'63	94'74
Cheltenham -	22	22	9'09	90'91	100'00	22	31'82	68'18	100'00	22	63'64	36'36	100'00
Derby -	20	20	—	80'00	80'00	20	5'00	55'00	60'00	20	80'00	35'00	100'00
Durham -	20	20	20'00	75'00	95'00	20	50'00	50'00	100'00	20	55'00	10'00	100'00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	41	41	36'58	48'78	85'36	41	19'51	48'78	68'29	41	100'00	7'32	100'00
" (Free Church) -	39	39	46'15	41'03	87'18	39	30'76	43'59	74'35	39	92'31	—	94'87
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	28	28	32'14	53'57	88'71	28	7'14	28'57	35'71	28	53'57	14'28	92'85
" (Free Church) -	29	29	62'07	34'48	96'55	29	31'03	51'72	82'75	29	38'10	13'79	100'00
Home and Colonial -	49	49	6'12	93'88	100'00	49	36'73	61'22	97'95	49	85'71	20'40	97'95
Lincoln -	21	21	9'53	90'47	100'00	21	66'66	33'33	100'00	21	85'71	38'10	100'00
Liverpool -	27	27	51'85	48'15	100'00	27	44'44	55'55	100'00	27	85'19	18'52	100'00
Norwich -	20	20	—	90'00	90'00	20	5'00	85'00	90'00	20	90'00	10'00	95'00
Ripon -	16	16	—	100'00	100'00	16	18'75	81'25	100'00	16	68'75	18'75	100'00
St. Leonard's-on-Sea	11	11	9'09	90'90	100'00	11	—	72'72	72'72	11	18'18	72'72	100'00
Salisbury -	35	35	2'86	94'28	97'14	35	22'85	71'43	94'28	35	54'28	20'00	97'14
Stockwell -	28	28	21'42	75'00	96'42	28	50'00	50'00	100'00	28	78'57	14'28	96'42
Truro -	10	10	—	100'00	100'00	10	20'00	80'00	100'00	10	60'00	—	100'00
Warrington -	49	49	—	93'87	93'87	49	4'08	61'22	65'30	49	69'39	44'89	97'35
Westminster	18	18	5'55	88'88	94'44	18	38'88	55'55	94'44	18	94'44	27'77	100'00
Whitlands -	51	51	3'92	94'11	98'03	51	33'33	66'66	100'00	51	56'87	15'69	100'00
Percentage on Totals -	—	—	16'08	77'65	93'73	—	27'17	58'36	85'53	—	74'12	23'95	98'33

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1863--Female Students of the Second Year--continued.

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Penmanship.			History.			Geography.			Needlework.		
		No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Sub-ject.	Excel- lent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	-	30	13·33	63·33	76·66	—	100·00	60·00	70·00	30	90·00	10·00	100·00
Brighton -	-	20	—	75·00	75·00	—	60·00	60·00	30·00	20	30·00	50·00	80·00
Bristol -	-	38	7·89	65·79	73·63	5·23	42·11	47·37	57·89	38	31·58	60·53	92·11
Cheltenham -	-	22	18·18	77·27	95·45	—	63·64	63·64 L	22·73	22	27·27	59·09	86·36
Derby -	-	20	20·00	70·00	90·00	20	5·00	55·00	30·00	20	40·00	50·00	90·00
Durham -	-	20	20·00	75·00	95·00	20	—	95·00	25·00	20	50·00	45·00	95·00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	-	41	17·07	63·29	85·36	41	7·32	58·53	33·58	41	65·85	34·15	100·00
" (Free Church)	-	39	20·51	51·28	71·79	39	12·82	48·71	25·64	39	43·59	56·41	100·00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	-	23	32·14	53·57	85·71	28	—	82·14	35·71	28	17·86	67·85	85·71
" (Free Church)	-	29	37·93	51·72	89·65	29	31·03	68·97	38·77	29	44·83	51·72	97·95
Horne and Colonial -	-	49	10·20	69·39	79·59	49	24·49	61·22	26·53	49	83·67	14·28	97·95
Lincoln -	-	21	28·57	71·43	100·00	21	14·29	66·66	61·90	21	66·66	28·37	95·23
Liverpool -	-	27	74·07	25·93	100·00	27	—	88·88	44·44	27	70·37	29·63	100·00
Norwich -	-	20	39·00	65·00	95·00	20	—	90·00	40·00	20	35·00	65·00	100·00
Ripon -	-	16	18·75	62·50	81·25	16	43·75	50·25	31·25	16	18·75	62·50	81·25
St. Leonard's-on-Sea -	-	11	27·27	72·72	100·00	11	9·09	63·63	72·72	11	—	—	—
Salisbury -	-	35	8·57	62·85	71·42	35	11·42	80·00	36·36	35	—	36·36	36·36
Stockwell -	-	28	53·57	42·85	93·42	28	17·85	71·43	53·82	28	77·14	20·00	97·14
Turro -	-	10	10·00	60·00	70·00	10	—	60·00	39·29	10	10·71	78·57	89·28
Warrington -	-	49	10·21	67·34	77·55	49	6·12	73·47	50·00	49	—	80·00	80·00
Westminster -	-	18	44·44	55·55	100·00	18	—	72·22	22·44	18	55·10	40·81	95·91
Whitlands -	-	51	15·69	63·66	82·35	51	19·61	64·70	33·33 L	51	38·33	50·00	83·33
Percentage on Totals -	-	—	22·03	62·21	84·24	—	10·45	68·33	41·18	—	48·55	44·53	93·08

Normal School.	Total No. of Students.	Domestic Economy.				Music.				Teaching.			
		No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Exercise.	Excellent or Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford	30	30	10'00	70'00	80'00	29	17'24	37'93	55'17	30	40'00	53'33	93'33
Brighton	20	20	15'00	65'00	80'00	19	—	10'52	10'52	20	35'00	45'00	80'00
Bristol	38	38	10'53	60'52	71'05	37	8'11	43'24	51'35	38	57'89	42'11	100'00
Cheltenham	22	22	18'18	77'27	95'45	21	4'76	33'33	38'09	22	40'90	54'55	95'45
Derby	20	20	5'00	45'00	50'00	20	5'00	25'00	30'00	20	45'00	40'00	85'00
Durham	20	20	80'00	20'00	100'00	20	10'00	35'00	45'00	20	40'00	55'00	95'00
Edinburgh (Church of Scotland)	41	41	2'44	36'58	39'02	35	2'86	37'14	40'00	41	100'00	—	100'00
" (Free Church)	39	39	12'82	46'15	58'97	36	8'33	25'00	33'33	39	89'74	10'26	100'00
Glasgow (Church of Scotland)	28	28	10'71	32'14	42'85	20	35'00	55'00	90'00	28	50'00	46'43	96'43
" (Free Church)	29	29	—	62'06	62'06	19	21'05	47'37	68'42	29	89'66	10'34	100'00
Home and Colonial	40	40	12'24	75'51	87'75	49	4'08	28'57	32'65	40	65'31	34'69	100'00
Lincoln	21	21	33'33	52'38	85'71	21	4'76	33'33	38'09	21	52'38	47'62	100'00
Liverpool	27	27	11'11	77'77	88'88	26	7'69	30'77	38'46	27	74'07	25'93	100'00
Norwich	20	20	25'00	45'00	70'00	20	5'00	35'00	40'00	20	60'00	40'00	100'00
Ripon	16	16	18'75	50'00	68'75	16	6'25	50'00	56'25	16	50'00	43'75	93'75
St. Leonard's-on-Sea	11	11	27'27	54'54	81'81	10	—	10'00	10'00	11	54'54	27'27	81'81
Salisbury	35	35	14'28	68'57	82'85	31	—	6'45	6'45	35	48'57	45'71	94'28
Stockwell	28	28	21'43	60'71	82'14	28	7'14	25'00	32'14	28	25'00	64'28	89'28
Truro	10	10	10'00	40'00	50'00	10	—	20'00	20'00	10	30'00	70'00	100'00
Warrington	49	49	22'44	51'02	73'46	44	15'91	54'54	70'45	49	51'02	48'98	100'00
Westminster	18	18	11'11	77'77	88'88	18	5'55	22'22	27'77	18	16'66	77'77	94'44
Whitlands	51	51	31'37	54'90	86'27	51	19'60	37'26	56'86	51	56'87	43'13	100'00
Percentage on Totals	—	—	17'36	56'43	73'79	—	9'31	33'28	42'59	—	57'23	39'39	96'62

REPORTS ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

REPORT, for the year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector, the
Rev. B. M. COWIE, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's Col-
lege, Cambridge, on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND NORMAL
SCHOOLS for SCHOOLMASTERS.

MY LORDS,

THE inspection of these schools commenced in May 1863 and was not completed till the end of November 1863. The number of schools visited was 15 ; the number of resident students therein 896 ; and the number of officers engaged as principals, vice-principals, lecturers, and teachers (permanent and occasional) is 93.

The total expenditure on these schools for 1863 has amounted to 47,005*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, which may be briefly distributed under these four heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Repayment of Government allowances to teachers received on their behalf by the Treasurer of the Schools - - - - -	2,371	0	0

(This is the last time this item will appear in my Report.)

Expenses of tuition and instruction, including salaries, books, &c. - - - - -	15,760	10	1
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Expenses of keep, including all housekeeping expenses, which are strictly to be distinguished from the following item - - - - -	21,793	7	5
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Expenses of establishment (rates, taxes, insurance, repairs, replacement of furniture) - - - - -	6,306	4	6
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£46,231	2	0
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Certain extraordinary expenses which cannot be classed under these heads - - - - -	774	8	11
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Total - - - - -	£47,005	10	11
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In Church of England Normal Schools :—	£	s.	d.
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In 1859 the aggregate expenditure was - - -	44,323	4	5
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1860 " " - - -	47,720	6	11
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1861 " " - - -	* 53,543	12	6
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1862 " " - - -	47,125	19	9
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Government contribution to the same schools :—

	£	s.	d.
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In 1859 - - - - -	32,042	2	6
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1860 - - - - -	35,825	6	6
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1861 - - - - -	38,115	12	6
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1862 - - - - -	37,389	5	0
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As the Art. 102 of the Revised Code provides that no grant in 1864 shall exceed 75 per cent. of the expenditure

* Including 9,524*l.* 5*s.* (building expenditure).

of 1863, I have not thought it unimportant to set down the amount of aggregate expenditure for the last four years, that there may be no lack of information, if any person who examines these grants, should inquire whether, under the prospective change of Art. 102, the expenditure for 1863 had shown any sudden increase.

That the expenditure has not been increased in order to justify a larger grant for the next year is guaranteed to the public by this fact,—that the managers must themselves contribute the whole excess.

The income of these schools for 1863 is returned as 48,678*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

It may be analysed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Contributed by the Committee of Council	38,471	11	4
„ by managers	-	9,245	4 11
„ by students' payments	-	961	13 7
	<u>£48,678</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

The two latter items represent the efforts made by the Church at large, either in its collective capacity or by its individual members. It represents only 20·9 per cent. of the whole. Under the new system it will be absolutely necessary that more funds should be raised in this way. The attempt has been made by endeavouring to make the students pay for their education themselves. The information which I have collected on this subject is scanty, chiefly because all the methods now proposed or acted upon are tentative; many will have to be abandoned; some have been already cancelled; and all will probably be modified in some way before January 1865.

At York a charge of 5*l.* for first year and 2*l.* for second year; at Chichester 25*s.* a quarter first year, 10*s.* a quarter second year; at Carmarthen, St. Mark's Chelsea, Battersea, Highbury, Carnarvon, Exeter, Peterborough, for this year the students are admitted gratis; at Cheltenham, there is an admission fee of 10*l.*; at Culham, an entrance fee of 10*l.*, and 3*l.* in each year of training,—the entrance fee to be returned when the student has obtained his certificate; at Saltley, an admission fee of 5*l.*, also to be returned when the student has gained his certificate; at Durham, 5*l.* on entrance, 2*l.* at beginning of second year; at Winchester, 3*l.* or 5*l.* each year, according as the students are in the first or second class at the examination; at Chester, 4*l.* or 5*l.* for first year as the candidate is placed in the admission examination either in the first or second class, 2*l.* or 3*l.* for the second year as the candidate is placed in the first or second class at his first Christmas examination.

All the preceding regulations apply to those students who have passed the admission examination, which is held by Government inspectors in the week before Christmas.

The payments to be made by other students vary from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per annum.

Your Lordships recognize no youths as students in training except those who can pass an examination before admission to the Normal schools, showing that they are qualified to derive the benefit which these institutions hold out. By this regulation your Lordships confine the Normal schools to their legitimate work of training men for the office of school teacher. If any candidates are unable to pass this examination it is better they should wait for a year and prepare themselves for it, than the instructors in the college may be able to begin their professional training at once.

The opposition which the regulation has encountered seems to me unreasonable, but if it should continue the alternative which may be considered is this: that the entrance examination be given up, and that the Government examinations be held only for students who have resided one or two years.

The expense of this admission examination is considerable in time and actual cost; and if it determines nothing it may well be given up. At present it is a considerable help to the principals of the training schools in enabling them to select the most suitable candidates, but if it does not define the number of men in training, the Government might leave the selection of candidates entirely free, and save a considerable sum.

The past year has been one of considerable anxiety to all the promoters and managers of Normal schools: it has been so difficult for them to foresee the effect of recent changes that they have hardly had a definite policy before them. It is not that the regulations by which your Lordships have defined the amount of aid to be given in future are objected to, or that the amount of aid is not sufficiently liberal, but the great perplexity is that the maintenance of a supply of candidates for admission is very uncertain.

The lachrymose and peevish tone of the teachers in charge of elementary schools has discouraged many of their young pupil-teachers from seeking the office of schoolmaster. In some cases they have been strongly dissuaded by their late masters from pursuing the profession. The future supply of pupil-teachers (male) is affected by the same cause. Instead of making up their minds to meet the changes which State necessity had forced upon your Lordships in a manly spirit, and with a resolve that under all circum-

stances the great work of Christian education should go on energetically, there has been too much faintheartedness and despondency. Lavish subsidy had lasted too long, and when stopped it was found to have enervated its recipients, and it will take some years, perhaps, to recover a healthy and vigorous tone. But there are not wanting symptoms here and there of this progress to recovery. The larger elementary schools in the district which your Lordships have assigned to me, find that under the Revised Code there is abundant encouragement for hearty and real work, and it is out of these large schools that generally our best pupil-teachers will come.

I need not however pursue this subject now, as in this paper my business is to report to your Lordships how the system is working in the Normal schools, and what difficulties either exist or are apprehended which may impede their prosperity. This then is really the only point of importance, but it is a vital one, viz. :—The uncertainty of the future supply of persons seeking training for the office of elementary teacher in boys' schools.

With the deficiency in the supply of pupil-teachers the demand has risen for assistant masters, and consequently it is found that an increasing number of young men leaving the training schools are now employed as assistant teachers. This is the best introduction they can have to their work. I believe that very few of the young men who left our Normal schools at Christmas 1863 are now unemployed; in the larger metropolitan training schools the principals found no difficulty in placing those who had completed their two years of training.

The prospect of maintaining all the Normal schools which now exist is doubtful. Some of them seem to have great difficulty in securing sufficient annual support. They may be more numerous than the needs of the Church permanently will require, but that the work is one which can drop is to me incredible. No bishop of a diocese can be willing to abandon so enormous a field of influence over the future destinies of the people committed to his charge, as results from the power of training the future teachers of the children of the labouring class. If any work can be called strictly diocesan, surely this must be entitled to that designation. To give up the control of the education of the schoolmaster is to surrender advantages gained of late years in bringing our church organization to bear upon the masses; and it is simply incredible that such apathy should creep over us again; but time alone will show whether the extreme liberality of the State has so enervated us that independent and provident action in this matter cannot be called forth.

With respect to the education of the young men in the Normal schools, two new subjects have been introduced into our examinations; of their success I must say a few words.

The first is *mental arithmetic*. The result has been satisfactory on the whole. I selected a few of the colleges to find how the examination had suited the previous instruction, and from their answers I found that all the questions in the paper had received some attention, and, therefore, that the examination was well suited to their previous preparation. It is difficult to secure that directions on a new subject shall be accurately followed, but in this case they were so precise that scarcely any one transgressed them. Incomplete answers and erasures were always rejected. From the exercise of preparation for this work I expect much good will come. At Highbury especially I heard a most excellent lecture and examination on this subject by Mr. Roe.

The result of the examination in *economy* is not nearly so satisfactory. Perhaps, from the somewhat indefinite nature of the subject and the large extent it covers, this was to be expected. I heard, however, in some training schools very judicious and carefully prepared instruction on points which were obviously included under this head of instruction, and I have no doubt that from year to year, if the teachers in the Normal schools take up the matter earnestly, we shall see some good result.

Having been during the spring engaged very constantly in inspecting and examining elementary schools in the district of Marylebone, which were all large and required considerable care, I have been obliged to omit for this year the special reports on each Training school, an omission which I trust your Lordships will pardon. The changes in the staff of each Normal school, and the modifications of internal management, have been more numerous than usual; but during the year 1864 I hope to find the staff of teachers and the distribution of work settled; the terms of admission, and the conditions under which annual payments by students are to be regulated, will probably be agreed upon during the present year; and I shall be able to make a more complete report on the condition and prospects of these establishments in 1865.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. M. COWIE.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

* For Financial Returns, see Table No. 3, pp. 282-5.

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND
NORMAL SCHOOLS for SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

MY LORDS,

IN each of the reports which I have laid before you for some years I have had to state that the training colleges for schoolmistresses continued in the same condition of efficiency and general prosperity to which they were raised by the system of annual grants, Queen's scholarships, and periodical examinations under your Lordships' authority. This year I feel a peculiar satisfaction in being able to repeat and confirm that statement. Notwithstanding the great change which has been made in the system of elementary education, and in the administration of the Parliamentary grants, a change which directly affects the resources of these institutions, and was looked upon by many with apprehension as calculated indirectly to affect both their position and resources still more seriously, I have still to record a steady and progressive improvement, and a general state of efficiency which, under existing circumstances, supplies a most decisive proof of the soundness and strength of the principles upon which they rest. I have, in fact, to report that every one of the training colleges which I visited last year remains precisely in the same state, under the same management, with the same organization, and, with very few exceptions, the same teachers and officers. I have further to state that, with one single exception, no alteration which can be attributed to the modification of the system administered under your Lordships' authority, has taken place in any institution since my visit. In that one exceptional case an excellent institution has sustained a heavy loss by the resignation of the principal, to whose ability and disinterested exertions it was mainly indebted for its remarkable success; but even there the entire establishment has been re-organized on the same principles and system, and without any material change excepting in the persons of the officials. In one other institution the governesses and superintendent have resigned, but owing to causes wholly unconnected with its financial position. In every other place I look forward with much gratification to the prospect of meeting once more the same familiar faces at my next and final visit of inspection. Looking broadly at the general condition of the training colleges, I can state that, with scarcely an exception, all requisites for the thorough professional training of mistresses for girls' schools are now

General
condition of
colleges.

found in them. The staff of teachers is in most cases competent and efficient; the practising or model schools are conducted with ability and with especial reference to the practical training of the students; the institutions are all full, in fact there are more candidates for admission than are sufficient to fill up the vacant places; nor has there been any serious difficulty in procuring situations for the students who have left after passing a satisfactory examination at the close of the last two years.

Financial prospects.

That much anxiety has been felt touching the financial prospects of the training colleges, and more especially touching the probable supply of well trained pupil-teachers in future years, is unquestionable, but nothing which has yet occurred can be said to justify serious apprehension. It is admitted on all hands that a considerable reduction in the amount of annual grants was inevitable. I had repeatedly called the attention of managers to the fact that in almost every case the sums which they received from your Lordships were out of all reasonable proportion to the annual expenditure, and that in some cases they considerably exceeded it, and although, as might be expected, many who were present at the conferences which I held with the committees of management last year dwelt much upon the difficulty of keeping up the subscriptions, and the hopelessness of procuring from other sources an income sufficient to defray the expenses, I found in general a willingness to recognize the justice and even the liberality of the arrangements now adopted by the Government. Some indeed would have preferred the maintenance of the former system, which regulated the amount of grants by the number of Queen's scholars in residence and by the results of the annual examinations, and many expressed regret at the withdrawal of payments to the certificated governesses, but upon the whole it appears to be felt that the possible detriment which may accrue from the change of system will be counterbalanced by very obvious advantages, more especially by the increase of power over all inmates in the institution which it secures to the managers. There is also a general feeling that notwithstanding the objections which have been strongly urged against the principle of payment for future results, which are wholly or in part beyond the control of the managers, and for which they do not hold themselves responsible, the adoption of that system will be practically advantageous to all institutions which send out a fair supply of well trained and efficient teachers while it would seem to secure them to a great extent from sudden

and sweeping innovations. If, as those who have considered the question carefully in all its bearings are disposed to admit, the annual grants administered on the new principle will actually amount to a sum little short of three-fourths of the expenditure, it will be a conclusive proof that these institutions do all and even more than all that could have been anticipated, considering that the amount can only be obtained by the practical success of the great majority of the students. With regard to the difficulty of getting larger subscriptions it may be said that up to the present time it was clear to every one who inquired into the subject that subscriptions were not much needed, since if some institutions could be efficiently maintained by the Government grants alone, a severer economy might in every case obviate the necessity of an appeal for contributions. In future, however, it will be equally clear that whatever may be the scale of expenditure, one-fourth of it must be defrayed by the inmates or supporters of the institutions, nor do I doubt when the necessity arises that it will be fairly met. The institutions are doing their work well enough to secure general support when their position is sufficiently known, and the result of stronger appeals to the friends of education in the districts where they are situated will probably be not only a large increase of subscriptions, but what is at least of equal importance, a general increase of interest in their success. At present it is surprising how very little is known, and what singular misconceptions and prejudices are prevalent touching the character and principles of our training colleges, the extent and nature of the instruction, and the personal habits of the students; the diffusion of fuller and more accurate information will be the first and one of the most important of all results of the apprehended necessity for stronger and more general appeals for support.

I speak with somewhat more of doubt and hesitation upon another point to which the attention of managers has been turned of late. Under the Revised Code the managers are left at perfect liberty to make their own terms both with their officers and with the students. By reducing the payments to the former some saving might be effected, and a very considerable addition to their income is expected by making the latter pay a quota towards the expense of their training.

With regard to the former alteration, I can only say that I should deprecate it exceedingly. The governesses are persons of high character, good education, and tried ability ;

Relations of
officers and
students
with mana-
gers.

Salaries of
governesses.

they ought to be and in fact they are the very best specimens of their class. The success of the students depends in a very great measure upon the ability and diligence of these governesses ; no amount of energy or talent in the principal or lecturers can compensate for a deficiency in them ; their work is severe and unremitting ; they are with the students from morning to night ; they correct their exercises, give lectures and lessons on all subjects ; and, above all, present in their own persons, their demeanour, and their daily life an example of what a young woman may become under the influences of a well organized institution. I must further say that what they ought to be for the most part they really are ; I scarcely know any class of persons in which the ideal standard is so nearly reached and by so large a proportion. One proof of this assertion may be given in the fact that while dismissal from the position is almost unheard of (no case within my knowledge, and I have been careful to gather information upon this point, having occurred for some years), the great majority of them remain where they are once placed during the whole period of their school life. I have before my mind some who have held their present appointments since the institutions—now from 16 to 20 years in existence—were first established, and others who came under my notice first as intelligent girls in national schools, then as apprentices, then as Queen's scholars, and who are now governesses in the places where they were trained, working with equal diligence and ability, and giving the impress of their own characters to students with whom they are united by the strongest ties of sympathy. Such agents cannot be too highly valued, and, though in most cases well paid, they certainly are not overpaid. They are not perhaps in a pecuniary point of view more advantageously situated than they would have been as certificated teachers in first-class schools, while the necessary discipline of a large establishment, and the peculiar responsibility of their position, deprive them of some privileges, and impose upon them some trying restraints. If any economical consideration should induce the managers to reduce the salaries of these governesses much below the present average, the result must be a serious and permanent diminution in the efficiency of the institutions, and more especially in the most essential of all points, the careful preparation of the students in elementary subjects. I do not, however, apprehend any immediate reduction. I have found those managers who are really conversant with the working of the system fully aware of

the importance of having good governesses and a sufficient number of them to do the work properly ; if, as is possible, in any of the institutions the managers should be so injudicious as to try the effects of a curtailment of the expense of tuition, I doubt not they will be speedily convinced of their mistake by the results of the next examination. Under this head, therefore, I may report that it is improbable any real or permanent saving is to be looked for. In fact the average cost of tuition is more likely to be increased than diminished, both because in some institutions a large part of the work has hitherto been done almost gratuitously, and because the staff in some others might be advantageously increased.

With regard to the payments of students there is much difference of opinion and of practice. In some places there is a strong feeling that Queen's scholars who have passed through their apprenticeship on the old system ought to have their training free of expense. Their parents consented to their apprenticeship on the understanding that they would be maintained in training colleges if successful at the preliminary examination, with the additional inducement of a personal allowance if placed in the first class. That prospect certainly weighed with the most intelligent and respectable persons of the class, even more than the annual payments during apprenticeship. It is argued that if, as is in fact admitted, the grants from the Government under the present system are likely to be quite as large as was originally expected by the founders of the training colleges, the managers ought to put all Queen's scholars as nearly as possible in the same position which they would have occupied under the former system, that is, they ought to be received and, subject of course to reasonable conditions, trained gratuitously. That view is accepted and acted upon at Derby, the Home and Colonial, and provisionally at least at Lincoln. On the other hand it is urged that the parents of Queen's scholars are generally well able to afford some annual payment, and that it is good for them and their children that they should do something to meet the liberal contributions of the supporters of institutions who are not responsible for changes in the Government system. Such a payment, it is said, takes off the eleemosynary character of the whole transaction, and raises the parents and students in their own estimation. A payment has therefore been exacted from Queen's scholars, varying in amount in most institutions, generally however on the condition that the second year's instruction will be either

Payments of
students.

gratuitous or at a lower rate. I do not consider that the scale now adopted is to be regarded as final; it is little more than an experiment. There can be no doubt that in most institutions they would much prefer candidates of fair standing in the admission class list without any payment to ordinary students who should defray the whole expense of their maintenance; but within a very few years the question will be definitively settled, either, as I think probable, by fixing a low rate of payment agreed upon by the authorities of all the training colleges, or possibly by admitting all first-class candidates free of expense. With regard to other students, it is clear that a considerable part of the expenses ought to be borne by their parents or patrons. They give more trouble, come ill-prepared for the course of studies, and above all are deficient in the most important of all qualifications, practical experience in the management and instruction of children. There is every reason why they should pay, none why they should be educated at the expense of others. There are, however, some very important considerations to be borne in mind. There is an obvious temptation to managers, who find real difficulty in raising sufficient funds, to receive the children of parents in easy circumstances for a payment sufficient to exempt themselves from all pecuniary responsibility. A training college might become a boarding school, while a certain amount of grants might be depended upon for the students who should evince a special inclination and capacity for the vocation of teachers, the withdrawal of a large number after the close of their training from that vocation might be regarded with comparative indifference. I do not look on this as a mere imaginary danger. It has been discussed more or less seriously by some persons who feel considerable apprehension about the future position of training colleges. If it should be acted upon to any extent the results may be highly injurious. It is the sense of this danger which has satisfied many persons, who were disposed at first sight to object to what appeared to be a serious innovation, that the regulation which excludes all students who do not pass the preliminary examination for admission from the list of those for whom annual grants will be hereafter claimable, is one which upon the whole will work advantageously for the educational system. Upon the whole I am of opinion that in the case of ordinary students an annual fee not exceeding one-half of the average cost of their training may be reasonably demanded, and should the supply of apprentices be materially affected by the changes

made under the Revised Code, I think it probable that the income derivable from this source may go far towards supplying the deficit.

I may seem in this part of my report to have dealt more with uncertain contingencies than with facts which have come officially under my observation, but I beg to state that my object has been to put your Lordships in possession of the points which have been discussed freely in my presence at the conferences with committees of management, which form a very important part of my official duty.

I proceed to give an account of other matters which specially engaged my attention during last year's tour of inspection. Then, as on all former occasions, two objects, the one general, the other special, were constantly present to my mind. My first duty was, of course, to ascertain whether all things requisite for the thorough training of the students, for their health and comfort, were supplied in each institution, whether the accommodation is sufficient, the whole establishment in good order, the dietary liberal, the means of instruction adequate, the practising schools well organized and efficiently conducted, the practical and professional training under careful and able superintendence. I have not omitted to call attention to any deficiencies which have come under my observation. I have reported upon them freely in my communications with the office, even more freely and fully in my conferences with the teachers and with the committees of management. The results of these inquiries are recorded briefly in the special reports appended to this general report. My second object has been to collect information or to direct attention to some one point which seemed to call at the time for special consideration. The selection of such a point has been always determined either by circumstances which came under my notice, but about which I felt myself unable to come to a decisive conclusion during a previous tour of inspection, or more frequently by circumstances connected with the general state of elementary education which invested some particular subject with peculiar interest and importance. Thus it may have been observed that some question touching the health, comfort, and training of the students, more especially with reference to the formation of character and practical adaptation to their future duties, or on the other hand bearing upon the financial position, government, and general organization of the institutions, has occupied a prominent place in one or other of my reports. I have reason to believe that this concentration of attention upon particular

Plan of inspecting and reporting.

points has enabled me to effect some important changes and improvements; it would indeed not be difficult to make out a list of general regulations, or of special modifications in the arrangement of various institutions which have been adopted by the managers after careful discussion of the recommendations which I have thus submitted to their consideration.

Subject investigated last year: adaptation of normal system to requirements of schools under the Revised Code.

This last year the choice of a subject was distinctly pointed out. One thought occupied the minds of managers, teachers, and students. The great question to be considered was how far the system on which the training colleges are at present conducted is calculated to turn out mistresses able to prepare their schools for examination under the provisions of the Revised Code. If, as I believe is the case, a satisfactory answer may be given to this general question, it still remains to be considered whether any modification in detail, especially in the method of teaching elementary subjects, might be advantageously introduced. It is certain that the students, having been brought up under a different system, must require very special preparation. They will have difficulties of a peculiar character to encounter; the relations between them and the managers will be materially changed; their own remuneration and that of their apprentices will altogether depend upon the pleasure of their employers. All these and many similar considerations are keenly felt by every one connected with the training institutions. I kept them constantly before my mind while listening to the lessons given by the governesses and lecturers to the students, and by the students to the children in the practising schools, and they formed the principal subject of discussion in my conferences with the committees of management. It appeared to me that at so critical a juncture I should do well, with the consent, or indeed I may say at the special request of the managers, to address the students collectively on most of these subjects, and to present to them in as clear and practical a form as possible the results of my own observations. I will touch seriatim upon the points which seem to be of most importance, and state what has been done, or what in my opinion ought to be done, in the various institutions in order to prepare their pupils for the work which they will have to do.

Prospects of certificated teachers as regards remuneration.

In the first place I must report that in most institutions, though not in all, considerable pains have been taken to allay the unreasonable apprehensions which very many students felt concerning their future prospects. I always

addressed myself first to this subject, and believe that the observations, which I felt it my duty to make, produced a strong impression upon the students, especially where they were corroborated by the authority of the principals and managers. It would be absurd to deny that certificated teachers under the old system were, if not upon the whole under more advantageous circumstances, yet certainly in a position of greater security and independence; they were assured of a considerable addition to their salary, excepting in cases of disgraceful failure, and of a progressive increase corresponding to the advancement in the class of their certificate upon which they might reasonably calculate. Much allowance must be made for the feelings of a young person who has been brought up with such expectations, and finds them suddenly and entirely brought to an end. But judicious principals are careful to remind them that the real question which a sensible and right-minded person has to consider in entering upon a new sphere of duty is whether it presents reasonable advantages, whether it offers under ordinary circumstances an adequate remuneration such as will support her in comfort and respectability, and enable her with due care and economy to make a fair provision for old age. That question may be regarded as settled so far as regards efficient teachers. There can be no doubt that it will more than ever be the interest of managers to secure the services of the best and most practical teachers; and notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is probable, indeed nearly certain, that they will be able to afford a sufficient stipend, not perhaps upon an average far short of that which has hitherto been secured to certificated teachers, and in some cases exceeding it. Calculations to this effect have been carefully prepared; it has been shown that the grants under the Revised Code in large schools thoroughly prepared for examination will not fall short of what they formerly received, and that in the case of small schools they may be and probably will be considerably larger; and although in the case of the numerous schools with an attendance averaging from 50 to 200 there may be a general reduction, the amount to be secured, with due attention, will be amply sufficient to enable managers to pay a reasonable stipend to their teachers. Other points may be incidentally noticed, such for instance as the probability that the school fees will be generally raised, and that when the results of repeated examination have demonstrated, as I for my part doubt not they will demonstrate, the soundness and efficiency of the system of training, sub-

scriptions will be more liberal and a larger number of persons interested in the support of elementary schools. It is of course clear that too much stress ought not to be laid on this topic. Students ought to be actuated, and really are for the most part actuated by other and higher considerations. Still it is right, and under present circumstances necessary, both for their own sake and for the sake of their parents, who have undoubtedly been greatly troubled by late discussions, to set before them the true state of the case. So far as the actual results at present are concerned, it may be sufficient to state that little difficulty has been experienced in finding situations for the students with salaries upon the average somewhat lower than in former years, taking allowances from the Government into calculation, but quite sufficient to satisfy reasonable expectations. I do not present a tabular statement this year because I believe that the results would give an erroneous impression. It has been a season of trial and perplexity ; managers have not yet ascertained what they can afford to pay ; many have not yet learned that it is their interest to pay high salaries for good teachers, and the adjustment between the supply and demand is still unsettled ; but next year in winding up the accounts of my proceedings as inspector I will endeavour to ascertain what salaries are actually offered and paid to all students who have left the training institutions since the new minutes came into operation.

Prospects of
teachers as
regards
assistance
in their
schools.

Closely connected with this subject is another on which it was natural and justifiable that students should feel much anxiety, since their success as teachers must to a great extent depend upon a satisfactory settlement. I refer to the question whether they may look forward to such assistance in their own schools as was generally given to the teachers of schools in which they were themselves apprenticed. Is it likely that they will have a sufficient supply of pupil-teachers ? In most institutions the managers have tried to get information, and I must say that they generally share the apprehensions of the students, although, as might be expected, they are careful not to represent the matter in such a light as unduly to depress their spirits. I have stated with all possible clearness the reasons which have led me to a different conclusion. Whenever positive advantages are offered and properly explained to persons who are looking out for an opening in life for their children, and the future prospects of the children are substantially secure and satisfactory, there is little reason to fear but that within a reasonable time large numbers will be found anxious to avail

themselves of the benefits. Now it is possible that the payments to female apprentices, depending as they do upon the liberality and good sense of the managers, will be generally less than they were under the former system; it is in fact to be expected, for although boys between 13 and 18 years old could in most localities earn more than the portion of their stipend which went to their parents, that certainly was not the case with girls. An average allowance of 15*l.* for five years was more than sufficient to command a large supply, and even, as my own experience proves, a somewhat severe competition. The withdrawal of so large a bounty, and the change in the relations between the apprentices and school managers, have of course produced much uneasiness, and unsettled the parents' minds, and for a short season there may possibly be some difficulty, if not generally, yet in many places, in getting a large number of candidates. It is, however, a fact, that under ordinary circumstances the very best thing that any respectable parent can do in behalf of a good, modest, intelligent, and industrious girl is to bind her as apprentice to a thoroughly good schoolmistress. In no other way can he secure for her such immediate advantages of mental and moral training, or such future advantages as those open to her if she is admitted into a training college, and obtains a situation afterwards in a well appointed National school. The payments to apprentices will of course be regulated by the usual principles of supply and demand, and by the ascertained value of the services which they will render to their employers. I believe that the demand will increase, and that the services of pupils will be recognized as all but indispensable, except in the very rare instances where managers are able and willing to pay a sufficient number of adult teachers to work every part of their school. I do not fear a falling off in the supply. So far as my own observation extends it leads me to expect, that although there may be great difficulty in getting male apprentices, a difficulty which in the few metropolitan schools I have to inspect is represented to be insurmountable, there will be even in the course of next year a fair supply of well qualified female candidates, and that the supply will have a continual tendency to increase. I have, therefore, felt no scruple in speaking somewhat strongly to the students, who really needed to be reassured, and I am satisfied that in all training colleges the managers will take pains to collect information upon the subject.

Every consideration suggested by the foregoing remarks bears strongly upon the most important subject of all. It is

Importance
of personal
qualifica-
tions of

teachers
under the
Revised
Code.

certain that the success of a teacher, her income, her position, the instrumentality with which she will be supplied, her reputation and all her prospects, will depend far more directly and exclusively than ever upon personal qualifications, upon her diligence, skill, and tact in teaching, and her ability to keep every individual in her school at work. I find in every place that the principals and teachers of method are fully aware of this. I did but repeat and urge what they were unanimous in stating that henceforth managers would have a sure and decisive test of those qualifications. They will compare notes with one another, they will ascertain the causes of success or failure. Every student feels, or should be made to feel, that without industry and practical ability no amount of attainment or general ability will secure her scholars from failure and herself from disgrace. The position will be one of singular, perhaps excessive responsibility, for a young person for the first time in charge of a large school with duties at once the most important and most difficult which could devolve upon her. I look forward, however, for my own part with hope, and, in the case of most students trained in these institutions, with confidence to the future results. I have already had some opportunity of watching the work done in National schools under the Revised Code by female teachers from various institutions, and while I have noted some cases of comparative failure, in most I have had the satisfaction of recording a very remarkable success, a very small per-centage of the children having fallen short of the prescribed standard. There are sufficient grounds for encouragement as well as for warning, the warning being most needed by quick, intelligent, but somewhat over confident students, the encouragement often needed and of course best deserved by the painstaking and conscientious.

Measures
adopted to
prepare the
students for
working
schools on
new system.

I pass to the practical question what measures have been adopted generally or in any institutions to prepare the students for the special trial. The chief preparation must be in the practising schools. I must report generally, that while a good deal had been done before my visit much remained to be done in some institutions, and in others a very considerable modification of system was indispensable. The first thing that is absolutely necessary is to ascertain the individual progress of every child. This can only be done by careful and frequent examination, the results of which should be recorded with the utmost accuracy, and be the subject of lectures, or still better of discussion between the students, the mistresses of the schools, and the teachers of method. It

is a good plan, which has been tried in many institutions, to have schedules exactly corresponding to those used by the inspector, and to fill them up on the same system at the end of every quarter; it is still better to have an additional column, in which the peculiar causes to which each child's proficiency or backwardness may be assigned are carefully registered. I found the latter plan pursued in a school which I visited early in the year, and although it had not been formally adopted in any other of the practising schools under my inspection, I ascertained that in some form or other the information was really accessible, and that the mistresses, in most cases were able at once to answer specific questions concerning every child. I have invariably recommended that the students when they enter the practising schools should have such a record at once put into their hands, and that they should master it thoroughly in the course of the first week. A large card with all needful facts distinctly stated is, I am happy to say, now generally prepared for each class.

With regard to the efficiency of the practising schools, upon which after all, far more than upon any mechanical devices, however ingenious and even necessary, the real success of the whole system depends, I can in general speak favourably, especially with reference to the very important question of individual progress, but I am not at present able to state, as I trust I may next year, that in every instance the average number of children who are prepared to pass the examination equals or, as it really ought to do, exceeds the average in the best National schools. In some cases I have had to express dissatisfaction, not indeed with the general spirit, tone, and character of the schools, which are without an exception creditable to the teachers, but with the individual progress of the children, especially in the lowest division. If, as it sometimes may happen, there are special causes at work affecting the children's attendance at school and their personal habits, those causes should be thoroughly investigated and explained to the students. They must be deeply impressed with the conviction that not a single case of failure should occur without an adequate and assignable cause; where the cause is both adequate and one that can be clearly demonstrated, it will form a very useful topic for discussion, and students may thus be prepared, when in charge of schools, to save themselves and managers from disappointment by making out a full statement of all circumstances likely to produce an unfavourable result previous to the visit of the inspector. Speaking

Efficiency of
practising
schools.

generally, I may say that in every institution the attention of the principals and of those officers who are specially responsible for the practical training has been steadily directed to the foregoing points, that in some nearly everything which careful reflection and observation suggest has been already done, and that in all the greatest readiness is shown to adopt, or at least to give a fair trial to suggestions, and that there is good reason to hope that in the few instances where serious deficiencies have been pointed out there will be a vigorous endeavour to supply what is needful in the course of the present year.

I pass to special subjects of instruction.

Reading.

The officers and the students are well aware that of all subjects the most difficult and important to teach thoroughly is good reading. Great pains are certainly taken, and in most cases with very decided success. It is in my opinion most fortunate for the colleges under my inspection, and the mistresses trained in them, that this matter will be thoroughly ascertained by the individual examination of the children. I do not expect that the average failures in reading in schools conducted by trained schoolmistresses will be equal to the number of children who for various and well-known causes under any system must be expected to fall short of a moderate standard. The fact is that mistresses have a peculiar power of drawing out the faculties and compelling the attention of young children, that is, of teaching that division of a school in which by far the greatest proportion of failures usually occur. But although I see reason to believe that the students in any one of our training colleges are quite able to teach reading sufficiently well to pass the ordeal of the inspector's examination to the satisfaction of the school managers, there is considerable difference between the methods and the results in different places. In some the attention is directed chiefly to the elements of reading; the first steps are thoroughly well taught, the little children read with a distinct, sweet, and bell-like voice; in others the chief object is avowedly to make the elder girls read with fluency and expression. With regard to methods, again, there is a singular amount of variation. Scarcely any system of late propounded by writers on school-keeping but has its advocates, in some institutions an exclusive preference is given to one, in others all are tried in turn. I have invariably heard a large number of lessons on this subject, and taken pains to have it fully discussed by teachers of method. My conclusion is that the best results do not depend upon any peculiarity of system, but that they are attained where

the students are made most directly responsible for the individual progress of the children, and where every child is made to read the largest number of words in the time allotted to this exercise. The faults which I have had most frequently to point out, and to which I have referred in former reports, may be generally summed up under one head, waste of time. A suggestion which I made some years since, and which I have often repeated in addressing the students, is now generally adopted. In listening to lessons whether given in the ordinary course of work in the practising schools or in the class-room, as subjects of criticism, an accurate record should be kept of the exact quantity of work done by every child, how many read at all, how many words each reads, how much time is spent in simultaneous reading, how much in explanation and questioning. It is surprising how great a change the adoption of this simple plan makes in a short time. It concentrates attention upon the fault of all most common and most detrimental, and enables the student to detect in herself and in others the least indication of a tendency to unnecessary display.

The marks given for reading to the second year students at the last inspection represent very fairly the comparative efficiency of the several institutions in this subject. At Bishop's Stortford, the Home and Colonial, Lincoln, Norwich, nearly all the students, from 85 to 100 per cent., were marked very good or excellent. The results were satisfactory in the other institutions, the lowest marks being 50 per cent. for good, and an exceeding small proportion falling below fair. I must also state that the standard for good reading includes all that belongs to the accomplishment, correctness, fluency and expression. Each student undergoes a double trial; she repeats a long passage of poetry which she has committed to memory, a searching and accurate test of the success with which elocution is taught in the college, and she reads a passage selected from a book which she has not previously seen. There can be no doubt whatever as to the competency of the students to teach the subject so far as regards their own power of reading, and little doubt that under any system at present adopted in training colleges they will be able to bring all the children in their own schools up to standard of examination.

I need not dwell upon the next subject, viz., writing from copies or from dictation. It may suffice to say that failures are likely to be very rare, and wherever they occur to any great extent they are wholly inexcusable. They can only be attributed to neglect, to want of proper superin-

Comparative
efficiency of
different
colleges in
reading.

Writing.

tendence, or to the inefficiency of the pupil-teachers, for which the mistress ought to be held directly responsible. In every institution great pains are taken to drill the students thoroughly in giving lessons by dictation, to devise expedients for correcting the exercises and registering the results in the shortest time possible. Those expedients are described in all the text-books on the subject. There is no very marked difference between the various institutions, excepting that in some the principal object seems to be to make the lesson interesting and conducive to the general cultivation of the children's faculties, in others simply to get a passage containing a reasonable quantity of difficult words thoroughly corrected within a given time. The lessons at the Home and Colonial are upon the whole the best exemplification of the former process, Warrington of the latter, but even in those colleges as elsewhere the two objects are generally kept in view. Until the latter is secured there can be no doubt that the former should be kept in abeyance; if the lessons are well selected it will be attained without any special care.

Spelling and
writing of
students.

I may remark in connexion with this subject that the spelling and writing of the students are generally good. I was never more surprised than when I saw it stated in the "Times" that the results of the examinations proved that none of the students could spell perfectly, and that a large proportion spelt very badly. The statement ought to have been formally retracted after the explicit answer given by your Lordships' secretary. The mark "good" given for spelling means that not a single mistake has been detected in the student's papers, even a mistake in a proper name not altogether out of the range of a well-educated woman's reading would modify the mark; the mark "fair" implies that no mistakes were found which indicated real ignorance, such errors only as occur very frequently in the exercises of candidates for the public service, and as I can vouch from my own experience, in examination papers of young men who have had all the advantages of a public education. The results of the last examination which are now before me show that in eight out of 13 institutions all obtained the mark good or fair, that in the others the percentage of those who reached this standard ranged from 94 to 98, while the percentage of absolutely good was upon the average upwards of 60. I doubt very much whether any system could be devised likely to produce more satisfactory results, especially when it is borne in mind that nearly all the students were educated in elementary schools,

had few advantages of home training, knew no language but their own, and for the most part became acquainted with the subjects in which the difficulties occur which cause the greatest number of failures during the short period of their residence in the training colleges.

The subject of arithmetic calls for a few remarks. Here again I must be allowed to state that if any failures occur it cannot be owing to any want of knowledge or ability in the students. The impression that women cannot teach or learn arithmetic may be now regarded as a mere prejudice, first however shown to be a prejudice by the success of students in these institutions in which for the first time it was demonstrated that the principles of arithmetic could be scientifically and systematically explained to young women, and that exercises sufficiently difficult to test thoroughly the capacity and attainments of the students could be worked by the great majority under competent teachers. The examination papers, difficult as they may seem to those who do not know what is done in the training colleges, are rather complained of by the teachers of arithmetic as insufficient to bring out all the students' powers and attainments. They are in point of fact completely cleared by a very large proportion, and the few cases of comparative failure are mainly attributable to the nervous excitement, from which no preparation can altogether exempt young women subjected to a trial so formidable in itself, and upon which their future position mainly depends. About 80 per cent. of those who were examined obtained a mark varying from "fair" to "excellent." In fact the subject is thoroughly well taught in every institution so far as the students are concerned. I do not feel so confident about the results in the practising schools. I think that a great deal more may be done in most if not in all. There are, as I have often had occasion to point out, and as I have lately taken especial pains to press upon the students, two very distinct objects to be kept in view by teachers of arithmetic. In the first place the principles of the rules must be well explained and the intelligence of the children brought into active play. In the next place a large quantity of work must be thoroughly well done. Formerly all teachers, mistresses it may be more especially, failed in the former department. They seldom attempted even to explain simple rules. The sums which they set were ill constructed. This is no longer the case, some faults are still observable in a few practising schools, especially in the lowest division, and in the methods of teaching notation,

and the four elementary rules ; but for the most part the mistresses and even the pupil-teachers do make the children understand the work which is set before them. There is not, however, as yet a corresponding improvement in the latter respect. It is easier to talk and even to make the children comprehend what is to be done than to keep them at work and to get the work done thoroughly. I have for some years generally selected a certain number of lessons on arithmetic to be given by the students, and until very lately have seldom found that they directed their attention sufficiently to this important point. It has, however, within the last year been a matter of careful consideration with the teachers of method. At present I believe I may say in every practising school much more time is now allowed for actual work than formerly ; not only more hours a week are devoted to arithmetic but at each lesson a larger proportion of the time is passed in work. A great variety of expedients, some of them very ingenious and effective, are devised to occupy all the children throughout the lesson, to supply every one with sums, to ascertain the exact quantity done by each, and to collect and register the results. Students are pitted against each other in order to see which can get the most work done, corrected, and registered within a given time. They watch each other anxiously, not for the sake of finding fault or gaining credit for themselves, but in order to see exactly how and why any time is wasted. Nothing can be better than the spirit in which all this is done. All of them feel how much their own success depends upon their ability to contend against what they know from their own experience to be the besetting evil of girls' schools in this subject. They have set to work vigorously, and I see good reason to hope that the failures in arithmetic, hitherto more numerous than in any other subject, will in future be at least equally rare, that in fact only such a proportion of failures will occur in schools conducted by certificated mistresses from our training colleges as may be satisfactorily accounted for by the various causes which thwart the exertions of the most skilful and energetic teachers.

On looking over the remarks which I have just made upon the three subjects to which such exclusive prominence is given under the Revised Code, I observe a general tone of confidence which I cannot but feel may expose me to some suspicion of partiality, natural enough it may be thought considering how intimately I have been connected for some twenty years with the training colleges for mis-

tresses, and the very deep interest which I have always felt and expressed in their prosperity. I am not, however, disposed to modify these statements. They give a true account of the impressions made upon me during a tour, in which my observation was drawn with more than usual earnestness to the subject, and I am well content to let them be judged by the result. I am of course aware that in every institution there are some students who for want of energy or of thorough earnestness of character will be inefficient teachers, and whose deficiency will be especially felt and exposed in the process of individual examination of the children; but I shall be disappointed and much surprised if the great majority of mistresses who have been under training of late years are not found thoroughly competent to deal with the difficulties which they have to encounter, and if in a very large number of the schools which will be under their charge the maximum grant be not gained.

Of other subjects I need not say much at present. The students are not likely to neglect them. They are well-informed themselves, and have generally passed a very satisfactory examination. The papers on grammar were good; the limitation of the papers on history to elementary facts and outlines has worked well; the general style of composition is certainly improved. Great pains have been taken in every institution to make the students feel that the points at which they should aim in writing are clearness, accuracy, and good sense; that of all faults affectation and ostentation are the worst, and, although it is not to be expected that defects common in all classes, and most common in those whose early years have been passed among persons of imperfect cultivation, should be eradicated in two years, the exercises in composition which I examined this year are more than usually free from vulgarisms, and indicate a general desire on the part of the writers to say what they have to say in the simplest and most natural words. The average mark for composition is "fair," nor do I consider that mark unsatisfactory. Good composition implies a higher degree of cultivation and a larger range of reading than we have a fair right to expect in young women who have been brought up in National schools. The papers on domestic economy were less satisfactory than I hoped. The lectures are generally good, and for the most part appear to interest the students, who, in many places have an opportunity of becoming conversant with the practical details of housekeeping in the kitchen, laundry, and other domestic offices. A written paper may be an inadequate

Other subjects.

and unsatisfactory test of a girl's proficiency in this important subject, but it has a certain value, and I regret that a larger proportion of good marks was not earned. The attention of the governesses and principals will be directed to the subject at my next tour of inspection.

I do not at present enter upon the question whether and how far the subjects hitherto taught in elementary schools in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic are likely to be neglected or discarded. It is a subject about which much anxiety is felt. The lessons which students are accustomed to give and to hear the model teachers give in the practising schools have a very important bearing upon the general development of the children's faculties, upon their adaptations to the situations to which they will be called, and above all upon the formation of their characters. In addressing students I have freely expressed my own opinion that unless the three elementary subjects are taught with very positive success they will find managers much averse to their giving time to other subjects, but that provided they can satisfy the parents and all interested in the education of the children upon that point they will probably in most cases be allowed to teach quite as much as they would themselves think practicable and desirable. For my own part I do not believe children will ever read fluently and intelligently or write well from dictation if the reading books do not contain a variety of interesting and useful information, and if the mistress do not bring her own stores of useful knowledge to bear upon their minds.

Religious
instruction.

The religious instruction calls for no special remark this year, but I am bound to repeat what I have so often had the satisfaction of stating, that the papers of the students show a remarkably extensive and accurate acquaintance with Holy Scriptures, while no doubt can be entertained by any who have had an opportunity of observing the condition of the training colleges as to the spiritual and moral not to speak of the intellectual results. I have only to add that I have in every place taken care to press upon the students the fact that while school managers will watch the religious instruction with more than usual anxiety under the apprehension that it may possibly be neglected as incapable of exact appreciation by an examiner, the inspectors are equally desirous to guard against the possibility of such neglect, and that having received special instructions, and being armed with even greater powers than heretofore, they will visit any deficiencies with unsparing severity and invariably inflict the penalty. I do not, however, fear any

general tendency of this kind ; the efficiency of religious instruction is secured by the combined influence of all persons by whom the elementary education of this country is supported and superintended. Even were the direct encouragement and stimulus of recognition by the Government withdrawn, as has been for years the case in schools unconnected with the national church, and although for my own part I should deeply regret such withdrawal, it would not be because I entertained any fear as to the general result.

One of the most important questions which call for immediate consideration touches the present and future supply of infant schoolmistresses. The Minute which provided for the special training and examination of a class of infant teachers was acted upon some years at the Home and Colonial institution with most advantageous results.

Supply of teachers of infant schools.

It is a fact well worth recording that for four successive years some twenty young women, upon an average about 20 years of age, who at their entrance passed, not without some difficulty, the same examination which is appointed for candidates for apprenticeship at 13 years of age, were enabled, in the tenth month from their admission, to produce very creditable papers on the Holy Scriptures, the Catechism, arithmetic, grammar, school management, and some of the elements of natural history, and that at the two last examinations every one who was presented was placed in the first class. I have heard all these students give lessons to classes of infants illustrated with drawing on the black board, and I can bear witness to their capacity of dealing with young children. It is not merely that the lessons were well constructed in accordance with the principles inculcated in the institution, and the models there proposed to them for imitation, but generally speaking they were well adapted to the wants and capacities of the children, delivered with much animation, and generally free from the common faults of display and affectation. Making due allowance for defects inseparable from imperfect education and early training in inferior schools, I have always looked upon these lessons as singular proofs of the efficiency of the system, and the tact, judgment, and energy of the officers of the institution.

What has been done at the Home and Colonial might be done elsewhere. The question is whether the object can be best accomplished by setting apart some colleges exclusively for the training of infant teachers, or by introducing certain modifications in the organization of some, if not all, the existing institutions.

Two ways in which this object may be attained.

There are certain obvious advantages attainable by the

First alternative.

former alternative. The education of infants differs in some essential points from that adapted to children above seven years of age. The system is more likely to be complete and efficient where the attention of the teachers and students is concentrated upon it. A large institution with practising and model schools, and a complete staff of teachers, under the control of a person of high character, of experience, judgment, and ability, would in my opinion be one of the very best additions that could be made to our educational system. If any training college should be given up by the managers I should be rejoiced to hear that it was converted into a training college for infant teachers. I see no objection, I see very great and peculiar advantages, in such a proceeding; but I feel bound to state my conviction that it is, to say the least, very doubtful whether this will be done in the case of any colleges which I inspect. In the first place I do not believe that the the training colleges for mistresses do at present or will in future supply more teachers than are actually wanted. In the next place it may not be easy to find persons willing to undertake the expense and responsibility of establishing an institution which has not been shown clearly to be at once calculated to meet a real want, and likely to be supported by a large number of subscribers. If the Government established and maintained training colleges of its own, or could dictate to the managers what kind of institution they should have, there would be no question as to what ought to be done; but I very much fear from what has transpired in my conferences with committees of management, where the question is frequently discussed, that the only inducement which could bring about such a result would be one not likely to be offered, I mean an amount of annual grants sufficient to defray a much larger portion of the expenditure than is now received by the training colleges. The chances of failure are said to be greater, the candidates for admission generally of a lower average in character, abilities, or attainments, and although much may be said on the other side, the fact remains that notwithstanding the strong feeling generally entertained of the great need of such an establishment, notwithstanding the high authority of the Royal Commissioners, who have proved that the feeling is fully justified by facts, no proposal has hitherto been made to your Lordships to erect or to set apart an institution for the exclusive training of infant teachers. I regret this exceedingly, but under the provisions of the Revised Code, or even under such provisions as in my own opinion it would be at all reasonable to propose, I do not expect that

this which I have represented and believe to be generally admitted to be the best and most effectual way of meeting a great and urgent and increasing want will be adopted.

It remains to consider the other alternative, *i.e.*, to induce some if not all the training colleges to combine the training of infant teachers with their present system. The advantages are considerable. Every teacher of a girls' school ought to understand the management of infants. If she has passed part of her apprenticeship in an infant school, which is very generally the case, she comes into the institution well prepared for special training; if not, it is advisable that she should then have an opportunity of supplying the deficiency. The special aptitude of teachers is soon ascertained and developed in the training college, and girls at least equal in ability and attainments to their comrades often show a peculiar predilection for infant teaching. It is also true that the methods of teaching and training infants are in many respects peculiarly ingenious and interesting; there has been sometimes indeed an admixture of pedantry and pretension which has discredited the system, but notwithstanding defects which need but be recognized to be removed it is a fact that infant teaching is based on principles of unquestionable importance, and has been developed, more especially in the Home and Colonial college, with singular ability and success. It is highly desirable that every teacher of a girls' school should pass through a course of such special training. It is also most desirable that a complete and thorough adjustment should take place between the system of instruction in the infants' and girls' school. This is not at present the case. Infants when transferred to the girls school often seem to feel themselves in a different and ungenial atmosphere. What they know best is disregarded, what they have not learned is dwelt upon sometimes with undue severity, while mistresses of girls' schools have often just reason to complain that the instruction of infants in elementary subjects, especially in reading and writing, has been comparatively neglected. For these and other reasons I have long since come to the conclusion that every training college ought to have a complete set of schools from the merest babies upwards, and that all the students should pass through every department. It is certain that the efficacy of such a course of training would be materially enhanced if it were understood that a considerable number of the students would become infant teachers, and that it would be optional with the managers to allow them to leave after one year's training if their qualifications for that work are satisfactorily ascertained.

Second
alternative.

Conditions
which a
college
training in-
fant school
teachers
ought to
satisfy.

I proceed to consider the conditions which a college training infant school teachers ought to satisfy. The first and most essential is that there should be at least one large and efficient infant school; it would be better to have both practising and model schools, as at Whitelands and the Home and Colonial, but this is an impracticable condition in most localities, and if insisted upon would make the general adoption of the system impossible. A strong and explicit report from the district inspector, countersigned by the inspector of training colleges, to the effect that the infant school is well built, supplied with the best apparatus, efficiently organized and conducted, should be the first condition.

The second condition must be that a thorough course of instruction in methods, &c. be given by the mistress of the infant school or some officer specially charged with this subject. It is not necessary that her time should be exclusively given up to it; but the report of the inspector as to the ability of this officer, and to the practical results of her lessons should be specific and decisive. A mere pass ought not to suffice.

The third condition should be that notice be given to the inspector before his visit, that certain students will have to give lessons to infants in his presence, and that he will have to report upon their special qualifications. If he is satisfied that they are *bonâ fide* determined in their choice by personal aptitude and predilection, and that they are able to teach and to manage infants, they may then be admitted to the examination of the first year, and if successful leave the institution with a certificate of competency to take charge of infant schools with pupil-teachers.

Lastly, after careful consideration I would recommend that all the papers set for first-year students should contain questions specially bearing upon the instruction and training of infants, but that independently of these papers a complete set should be prepared for those who propose to go out as infant teachers. I would further recommend that in their case no questions should be set on English history, and that in all other subjects the standard of attainments should be that which, as I have shown, has been found practically within the reach of all at the Home and Colonial. On the whole I think the syllabus for infant teachers under the minute to which I then referred may be advantageously adopted for this class of students, as well as for infant teachers in charge of schools who present themselves for examination. The only objection to which these arrangements are open is that it may possibly interfere with the course of two years' training, which is justly regarded as a

point of paramount importance; but the objection is sufficiently met by the proviso that the certificate given at the end of one year shall be available only for infant schools; should a student who possesses this certificate wish to be transferred to a girls' school, she would have to pass a second examination.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. C. COOK.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

I inspected this training college last June, and found it in all respects exactly in the same condition as in the preceding year. The Rev. J. Menet was then chaplain and secretary; Mrs. Bush, superintendent; Miss Nash, principal governess, with two assistants, two mistresses of the practising schools, and a non-resident teacher of music. I regret to add that Mr. Menet has since that time resigned his office, and that his resignation has been followed by an entire change in the staff of officers. No alteration will, however, be made in the general organization of the institution; and I trust that it will continue to be conducted with efficiency under the management of the same committee which has been responsible for its superintendence from its first establishment.

I may be hoped that, although the expenditure can scarcely be maintained on its former scale, no serious difficulty will be experienced in raising sufficient contributions to keep it up to the average amount in institutions of the same extent. The singular liberality of those by whom it has been chiefly supported hitherto has supplied all deficiencies; the building is in thorough repair, and many changes attended with considerable expense have been made with a view to the better accommodation of the inmates; the apparatus and arrangements of both the practising schools are remarkably good and costly. What has been done has been well done, and may be kept up more easily than it might have been undertaken under ordinary circumstances. It will, however, require great care and a wise economy to maintain the institution in the condition which has been described, with such diminution in the annual income as there seems to be but too much reason to anticipate.

The lessons given by the students in my presence were at least equal to any which I have heard on former occasions at this place. They were perhaps upon the whole even more practical and better adapted to the children, in whose appearance and general education there has been a marked and progressive improvement since the schools were first opened.

The instruction of the students is chiefly remarkable for its methodical and unpretending character. Every subject is taught systematically with a single eye to practical results. The reading is accurate and uniform in tone, even to excess, each student having caught the intonation and expression of her governesses so completely as to make it somewhat difficult to distinguish between them. I should feel no doubt that the teaching of the students in their schools will be marked by the same

* For Financial Returns, see Table No. 3, pp. 282-5.

characteristics and that the results will be satisfactory to managers who care for the thorough instruction of children in elementary subjects. The reports of my colleagues in the districts where most of the students are placed speak strongly of their efficiency and success.

BRIGHTON.

This institution was quite full in October when I and the Rev. R. L. Koe inspected it. The Rev. H. Foster, who had acted as secretary and chaplain since its first establishment in its present locality, had resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. H. Wyatt, minister of Trinity Chapel. Miss Foster, sister of the Rev. H. Foster, is still lady superintendent. Two governesses, with occasional assistance, conduct the instruction; both have discharged their duties with diligence. Miss Harlow, the mistress of method, had left the institution, but attended the examination of the students, whose professional training had been nearly completed under her superintendence.

The external arrangements of the institution, with one exception, are generally satisfactory; the dormitories are well arranged, and there is sufficient accommodation for the students in residence, but the practising schools are not well lighted, and one class-room is quite unfit for the purposes for which it is or ought to be used. The situation is very good, airy, and open, and the health and spirits of the students appear to be quite satisfactory.

The instruction of the students has for some years fallen short of the average standard. This year the comparative failure at the annual examination is very striking. One student only in the second year, not one student in the first year, was placed in the first division. I attribute this result, which I anticipated, and of which I warned the managers, to the insufficiency of the teaching power. Two young governesses can scarcely be expected to prepare so many students in all subjects; they have not time to correct the exercises properly. There is every disposition, as I believe, on the part of the present secretary to raise the institution in this and in all other respects to a state of efficiency; but unless considerable exertions are made by the committee of management and the supporters of education in the diocese, the want of adequate pecuniary resources will continue to be felt in every department. I am, however, enabled to add that immediately after my visit the secretary secured the services of additional teachers.

The lessons given by the students in our presence were generally simple and practical, more so in fact than in former years. Their reading was but moderately good upon the average, and indicated the necessity of more efficient instruction.

The practising schools are far from being in a satisfactory condition. We called the attention of the managers to this subject, upon which I propose to make a special report at my next visit of inspection.

BRISTOL and GLOUCESTER, at Fishponds, a hamlet near Bristol.

I visited this college twice last year; at the second visit I was assisted by the inspector of the district. No change had taken place since the preceding year. The Rev. W. Smith has been principal since the first establishment of the institution, and during the whole time has been assisted by his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. De Lancey Lawson (whose valuable services are gratuitous), and by the same matron, Miss Manby. Of the three governesses, Miss Windsor and Miss Thorne have been with him also from the beginning; Miss Jenkyns, the third governess, who takes special charge of the teaching in the practising schools, was trained

in the institution, as were also the two mistresses of the girls and infants. The staff is complete, efficient, and very inexpensive.

The instruction is sound and sufficiently comprehensive. The students are said, and doubtless are truly said, to be generally ill prepared, and below the average standard at their admission; but their progress is steady, and the results of the examination satisfactory; few are placed in the third class, and there are no failures.

Great care is taken with their professional training, which is simple and thoroughly practical. The lessons, of which a large proportion were on elementary subjects, indicated for the most part a clear perception of what is required in elementary schools, and great care on the part of the superintendents. The reading, though not equal to some institutions was generally fluent and accurate, and in some cases animated and expressive.

The practising schools are in a satisfactory condition, although the attendance is below what might be hoped for, and the appearance of the children indicative of poverty and rather disorderly habits in the neighbourhood. There has been, however, a marked and progressive improvement in this respect since the opening of the institution.

The manners and general tone of the students are very pleasing. There is no reason to apprehend any objections on the part of school managers to their dress or personal habits. The reports of the inspectors are, as I believe, highly favourable, and the students appear generally to retain the situations in which they are placed for a considerable period.

Much apprehension has been entertained touching the financial prospects of the institution. Hitherto the grants have borne so large a proportion to the expenditure that it was natural to anticipate a serious deficiency when they were reduced; but, considering the size and importance of the institution and the well deserved character which it has attained throughout the diocese, I cannot believe that the anticipation will be realized. A few influential persons will be able with reasonable exertions to raise the subscription list to an amount sufficient to maintain the institution in its present state of efficiency, nor do I fear that a fair supply of candidates for admission will not be forthcoming in future years.

CHELTENHAM.

The institution is precisely in the same condition as last year. The same officers continue to conduct the instruction and training,—the Rev. C. H. Bromby, principal of this and of the college for schoolmasters; Miss Reynolds and Miss Hutchings, governesses, assisted by two lecturers from the other college; Mr. Gill, master of method; and a lady superintendent. The staff of teachers is larger than usual and thoroughly efficient.

The students are intelligent and well informed on all subjects appertaining to their calling. They have as usual passed the annual examination with great success; a fair proportion are placed in the first division; very few, one only of the first year's students, in the third; and there are no failures. The lessons which I heard last year were not less methodical and ingenious than formerly, but upon the whole more practical and better adapted to the wants and abilities of the children.

The practising school for girls is in a very efficient condition, and great pains are taken both to prepare the children for individual examination under the Revised Code, and to enable the students to discern and to overcome the difficulties which they will have to encounter in their own schools.

The committee of management express great anxiety as to the financial condition of the two training colleges. With regard to the other college, I can of course say nothing; but if this institution stood alone

there can be no doubt that very moderate subscriptions would suffice to maintain it in a satisfactory condition. It is indeed much to be regretted that a larger proportion of the grants which of late years have been received from your Lordships has not been expended upon this college, in which the apparatus, lecture-rooms, and accommodation for students have been stated in my former reports to be far inferior to what might be reasonably expected.

DERBY.

Inspected by me and the Rev. J. J. Blandford in June 1863. The institution was quite full, and under the same management as last year; indeed, no change in the organization has taken place for some years. The chaplain, the Rev. J. Latham, B.D., and the head governess, Miss Bradshaw, have been connected with the college since its first establishment. Miss Edwards has superintended the domestic arrangements some years. The two assistant-governesses, Miss Bowmes and Miss Crofts, and the mistress of the practising school, Miss Grey, were trained at Derby and have long held their present appointments.

The instruction of the students is quite satisfactory; some of them are girls of considerable ability, and all possess a knowledge of the usual subjects of instruction sufficient to enable them to conduct elementary schools with efficiency. They are carefully trained as teachers, and we have to record our opinion that the principles and methods of education are thoroughly well explained and illustrated by Miss Bradshaw.

The practising school is conducted with care and ability by Miss Grey. We are happy to report that it is the intention of the managers to erect a good infant school on the premises. In all such institutions this is a most desirable, indeed almost indispensable department, and there can be little doubt of its being well attended and efficiently carried on under the able and disinterested superintendence of the Rev. Canon Latham.

DURHAM.

I inspected this training college last September; it was then quite full, and conducted under the same management and with the same officers as in the preceding year. The Rev. C. W. King, principal; Miss Kingston, superintendent; Miss Davies, head governess; Miss Walker, assistant governess; Miss Maxwell, mistress of the practising school; two non-resident professors of music and drawing. I regret to have to add that all these officers, with the exception of the principal, have since resigned, not however in consequence of any apprehension as to the effects of the change of system in elementary schools, but from accidental and local circumstances. They will be replaced by students trained in the institution, and although the loss of the chief governess must be felt, I have no doubt that the institution will maintain its high character under the efficient superintendence of the principal.

The instruction of the students is remarkably good. They are intelligent and thoroughly well informed. At the last examination one student only out of the entire number was placed below the second division; a very large proportion were placed in the first. This result must be attributed partly to the vigorous and able teaching of the principal and of the head governess, and partly to the energy and industry of the students.

The practising school is in a very good state. An infant school will be erected shortly upon the premises. Great pains are taken to train the students in practical details of school keeping. The lessons given by them in my presence were quite satisfactory. The reports of the district inspector bear witness to the efficiency of those who have been already sent forth as teachers from this institution.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

Inspected by me and the Rev. W. Campbell in the summer and autumn of 1863. The institution was, as usual, quite full; 123 Queen's scholars attended the Christmas examination. The organization and management have undergone no change. The Rev. J. Evans and the Rev. W. Fleming chaplains; the former acts as secretary, the latter as lecturer. Mr. Dunning, assisted by Mr. Coghlan, superintends the professional training, the lessons on criticism, and the lectures on education. The governesses, Miss A. Lewis, Miss Chessar, Miss Derrich, and Miss Blundell, assisted by the chaplains and lecturers, carry on the general instruction of the students. Mr. Reiner and Mr. Tegetmeier continue to lecture on arithmetic, natural history, and domestic economy. The model, practising, and infant schools are conducted with undiminished energy and ability by a large and efficient staff of certificated teachers.

I can but repeat and confirm the favourable reports which I have so often the gratification of making upon the zeal, ability, and singular success of the officers and managers of the institution. The point which strikes me most forcibly is the spirit of faith and hope which pervades every department; all believe in their work, in the principles on which their educational system is based, and in the effects which it is calculated to produce upon the moral and intellectual condition of the rising generation. There is a peculiar willingness to adopt any suggestions which may tend to the improvement of their methods, a flexibility and genial interest in all new experiments not often combined with so firm and intelligent an appreciation of the peculiar characteristics of the system to which this institution has adhered since its first establishment. The results of the annual examination were, as usual, most satisfactory; of the whole number, 123, two only were placed below the second division, a large proportion, in fact larger than in any institution, were placed in the first. The marks for good reading and for able and practical teaching, both of which were higher than elsewhere, greatly contributed to this well-merited success.

I must call special attention to the class of infant teachers; they were trained upon a system which has now merged in the general arrangements of the Revised Code. Their examination at admission was confined to the most elementary subjects, and was in some cases passed with difficulty. At the end of nine months all of them were placed in the first class, both last year and in 1862; their papers were in fact much better than could have been anticipated in all subjects. The lessons which they afterwards gave in my presence were good, practical, interesting, and well suited to the children. I have noticed this subject in my general report, and must here record my opinion that their remarkable success, attributable of course mainly to their own diligence, reflects the highest credit upon the two governesses by whom they were instructed and upon the other officers who took part in their training.

The practising and model schools have been frequently described in my reports. I can but state now that they present the same general characteristics, exemplifying very faithfully the results attainable under a good system efficiently worked.

LINCOLN.

Inspected in June and September last year; no change had taken place in the organization. The Rev. H. Nelson, principal; Miss Hedges and Miss Mears, governesses; the practising school was conducted by a mistress trained at Whitelands.

The efficiency of the instruction and of the entire educational system was spoken of in the highest terms in my last report; those terms are fully justified by the result of the annual examination. Of 39 students 16 were placed in the first division, *one* only in the third. The spirit and energy which pervade the institution leave no room for fearing any falling off; nor do I doubt that the students will discharge their duties as schoolmistresses with a success proportionate to the care which has been bestowed upon their thorough preparation. There is a total absence of pedantry and pretension in the whole establishment.

The practising school is in a satisfactory state. I hope that an infant school will be established soon. It is especially desirable in an institution which trains mistresses of whom a large proportion will be in charge of mixed schools for children of all ages in agricultural parishes.

NORWICH.

Inspected by me and the Rev. F. Meyrick last October. No change had taken place since our previous visit in 1862. The Rev. W. Cufaude Davis, chaplain and secretary; Miss Bunbury, superintendent; Miss Schofield, head governess; Miss Sparke and Miss Butler, assistant governesses, teachers of drawing and music.

The instruction of the students has been conducted by these officers with remarkable care and ability, and with uniform success. At the last, as in every former examination, the results were entirely satisfactory. We have also the satisfaction of recording our opinion that the practical training is quite upon a par with the intellectual instruction. The schools in which the students are exercised are in a satisfactory condition, and they are carefully superintended by the head governess. The reports received from the managers of schools in which former students are now employed are almost uniformly favourable both to their moral influence and ability as teachers.

It is much to be regretted that funds for the enlargement of the institution, or for its removal to a better situation, are not as yet forthcoming. The great success of the institution in training efficient teachers may increase the difficulty of procuring donations for this purpose, but it ought to be pressed upon the attention of the supporters of education in the diocese that the institution suffers much from the want of adequate accommodation and from the impossibility of giving the students proper opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practical details of domestic economy.

SALISBURY.

I inspected this institution last June; it was quite full. Mrs. Duncan, the excellent superintendent, had resigned, her place was not then permanently filled up, but a gentlewoman of high character has since been appointed. She will not take part in the instruction of the students. The Rev. E. Collard, chaplain, lecturer, and general superintendent of professional training. Miss Barrett, for many years the efficient and most conscientious head governess, left the institution immediately after my visit; her place is taken by Miss Jackson, an excellent governess trained in the college, and for some years assistant governess.

The instruction of the students is thoroughly satisfactory. Few of them are placed below the second division. At the last examination one only of the first-year students was in the third class. They read well, and their lessons are well arranged and suitable to the children. There is some difficulty in superintending them properly in the practising schools, which are at some distance from the college, an inconvenience which however is counterbalanced by the advantages of spacious and

commodious school-rooms and a numerous attendance of children. I regret to add that the model school on the premises has been given up. It was less efficient than might have been expected, but if conducted with ability and diligence it might have supplied the students with valuable illustrations of the best methods of teaching and managing girls.

I can but repeat and confirm the opinion which I have from time to time expressed of the excellent tone and spirit which pervades the institution, and of the zeal and ability of the teachers. The governesses are remarkably good, and Mr. Collard's qualifications are of the highest order both as teacher and superintendent of the training.

RIPON (York and Ripon Diocesan).

Inspected by me and the Rev. T. W. Sharpe last August. We found 58 students in residence. The Rev. E. H. Badcock, chaplain and secretary; Mrs. Sheffield, widow of the late principal (the Rev. G. Sheffield, superintendent); two governesses, Miss Taylor and Miss Mustard; Mrs. Trinder, mistress of the practising school, resides in the institution.

The building is spacious and well arranged, though some defects, pointed out in my last report, are not yet remedied. The ventilation, apparatus, and fittings are improved, but the communication with the upper part of the premises is insufficient, and might be dangerous in case of fire. The practising schools are not in a very efficient state, and are deficient in the important points of neatness and good order.

The instruction given to the students is not bad in quality, but the staff of teachers is inadequate. The duties of the chaplain do not include any part of the general instruction, and two governesses, without assistance, cannot prepare so large a number thoroughly in elementary subjects; a third governess is indispensable, unless the principal is able to undertake a great deal of the teaching and professional training. A very large proportion of first year students were placed in the third division at the last examination.

The lessons given by the students in our presence were, generally speaking, practical, showed an intelligent interest in school work, and a just appreciation of the character and abilities of the children. The reading was not satisfactory.

We brought these and other points under the consideration of the committee, who met us on our last visit. The Bishop, who has always taken the greatest pains to improve the institution, and whose lady visits it frequently, to the great benefit of all the inmates, was in the chair, and we have reason to hope that our recommendations will be carried into effect.

TRURO.

Inspected by me and the Rev. E. P. Arnold last July. We found 24 students in residence. The same managers and teachers. The Rev. Orlando Manley, chaplain; Miss E. Taylor, superintendent; Miss Wilkinson and Miss Spooner, governesses; Miss Munkton, mistress of the practising school; teachers of music and drawing.

The instruction is conducted with care and ability by the governesses, but the students are for the most part imperfectly prepared at the time of their admission, and their attainments are but moderate, as tested by the annual examination. One only was placed in the first division; they have, however, sufficient information to conduct elementary schools, and the lessons which they gave to children in our presence showed remarkable earnestness, good sense, and practical ability.

The practising schools are in a fair condition, but require attention. Some improvements which we suggested, with special reference to elementary subjects, will probably be adopted by the mistress, who is an intelligent and painstaking teacher.

WARRINGTON.

Inspected by me and the Rev. Nevill Gream in the autumn of 1863. The institution was then quite full and in the same state as last year, under the same superintendence, and with the same officers. The Rev. H. C. Stubbs, principal and chaplain; Mrs. Baker, head governess and general superintendent; Mr. Baker, lecturer on school management, arithmetic, and geography, superintends the students in the practising schools. Four certificated governesses, Miss Goddard, Miss Leicester, Miss Kewley, and Miss M'Lellan assist in all branches of instruction. Two mistresses conduct the girls' and infant schools attached to the establishment. The staff is complete and thoroughly efficient.

The instruction given to the students is entirely satisfactory. A very small proportion of the second year, none of the first year students were placed below the second division at the last examination. Considering the imperfect education which many of them had received before their admission, this result is highly creditable to themselves and to their teachers, and could not have been attained without great diligence and able superintendence.

The lessons given by the students were good, thoroughly practical, and well adapted to the children. Great pains are taken to make them practically conversant with all the details of school work, and there is every reason to hope that they will turn out good teachers of elementary schools. In no institution are the manners and appearance of the students more indicative of a right sense of the position which they will have to occupy and of the duties which they will be called on to fulfil. The reports of managers and inspectors in the adjoining districts are highly satisfactory.

The only point upon which I have to express a wish for improvement is the expenditure upon buildings and internal accommodation. The managers might, and in my opinion ought to, have spent a considerable sum yearly upon repairs, increase of good accommodation in the dormitories, the laundry, and all domestic arrangements. The annual grants have of late years far exceeded the annual expenditure, the excess might have been applied to these purposes to the great benefit of the institution. In this place it is very difficult to afford the students opportunities of healthy exercise and recreation; the institution suffers much from the smoke and effluvia of neighbouring manufactories. No reasonable expense should be spared to make the premises and the adjoining fields clean, cheerful, and attractive. The institution suffered a good deal some years since from financial embarrassment, and scrupulous economy was excusable and necessary; but that necessity has ceased, nor is it probable that it will occur again, considering the size and character of the establishment and the support which it may reasonably expect if rendered necessary by the curtailment of the annual grants.

WHITELANDS.

Inspected in the summer and autumn of 1863 by me and the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell. One hundred and nine students in residence. The organization of the institution had undergone no change. The Rev. H. Baber, secretary and chaplain; Mrs. Harris, superintendent; Rev. E. Worledge, lecturer and teacher of method; Miss Gillott, head governess; Miss Bailey and Miss Stanley, assistant governesses; Miss Pear-

man, mistress of the upper practising school; Miss White, mistress of the model school—mixed, boys and girls; Miss Chester and Miss Loveless, mistresses of the two infant schools; Mr. May, professor of music; Miss Reece, teacher of drawing,—a complete and very efficient staff.

We can but repeat and confirm the favourable opinion which we have for many years had the gratification of recording with reference to all points connected with the discipline, moral tone, and general efficiency of the institution. The students are trained with careful reference to their future work and position, and with unquestionable success. The instruction is systematic and efficient. At the last annual examination not one student in either year was placed below the second division; a large proportion were in the first. It may be safely inferred that all the mistresses who have been trained here for many years are thoroughly conversant with the subjects taught in the best elementary schools.

We have to report a marked improvement in points of great importance connected with the professional training of the students. The lessons given this year in our presence were upon the whole more practical, freer from pedantry, and delivered with more energy and animation than in 1862. The criticisms of the students, under the able superintendence of the Rev. E. Worlledge, were remarkable for acute observation, judgment, discrimination, and good sense. The practising and model schools are in a fair condition as regards both discipline and instruction, but there is room for improvement. In an institution of such importance as Whitelands the schools ought to be in the highest state of efficiency, and it may be hoped that the progress which we have to record will be continuous. It is possible that more of the chief lecturer's time might profitably be employed in this department of work.

There is no reason to apprehend any falling off in this institution. The proportion of subscriptions and donations ought certainly to be increased without much difficulty. The number of applicants for admission is quite equal to that of former years, and no real difficulty is found in appointing them to good schools with a fair remuneration. The reports of managers of schools in which former students are now employed are generally favourable, especially as regards discipline, moral influence, and intelligence. I have noticed, and have heard my colleagues notice, some instances in which from want of energy and practical ability the results have not been satisfactory, but by far the greater number of students maintain the character of this excellent institution which has been conducted many years under the same careful and able management.

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
J. BOWSTEAD, Esq., M.A., on the NORMAL SCHOOLS of the
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY in the BOROUGH
ROAD, SOUTHWARK, for SCHOOLMASTERS, and at STOCK-
WELL, for SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

MY LORDS,

January 1864.

IN the course of the past autumn the Normal schools of the British and Foreign School Society were again inspected by my colleague, Mr. Laurie, and myself, after an interval of three years. The changes effected in these colleges within that period are so great that we should have been obliged to give an entirely new description of them, had not that task been already performed during the intervening years by our colleagues, Dr. Morell and Mr. Arnold. As it is, we need only state that, instead of one establishment with double duties, we had upon this last occasion to examine two large and distinct institutions, one of which is limited to the training of schoolmasters, and is carried on upon the well known premises in the Borough Road, whilst the other has been removed to a new and handsome building at Stockwell, and is devoted exclusively to the training of schoolmistresses. The general management of both is intrusted to the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, but each has its own staff of teachers and is, in its educational aspect, altogether independent of the other. They are nearly equal in extent, each affording accommodation for 100 students.

BOROUGH ROAD.—*Premises.*

Under this head, an improvement has been made since the date of Dr. Morell's report, which noted a defect in the ventilation of the dormitories on the upper story. An open shaft has now been carried through the centre of the several tiers of dormitories to the very top of the building, and the ventilation of the highest story is quite equal to that of any other. Mr. Rendle, the very intelligent medical officer of the establishment, is of opinion that it would be advantageous to create some slight lateral current in addition to the efficient upward current already existing, and he proposes to effect this by making small openings between each sleeping apartment and those adjoining it. It seems desirable that an expedient so simple should at least be adopted experimentally in a portion of the building.

With respect to the *basement*, the defects pointed out by Dr. Morell have not yet been remedied. They are common

to the whole neighbourhood, and it is impossible to apply any other than a general remedy. I am informed that a main sewer of adequate size and depth is on the point of being carried along the Borough Road, and it is hoped that this will entirely remove the nuisance of stagnant water in the cellars of the district.

Another defect, pointed out last year, also remains without a remedy. The students in this college have no regular *day room*, though the new dining hall is made to answer some of the purposes of such a room. The site on which these premises are erected does not admit of any additional building, and a day room could only be secured by appropriating the girls' school room for that purpose. A girls' school is in no respect a necessary appendage to a normal school for young men, and I believe that the students of this institution never enter the girls' school carried on upon the same premises. It is certainly not now used as a *practising* school. Yet the committee of the society is unwilling to give it up. The society has supported it ever since the early part of this century; its maintenance was a necessity when students of both sexes were admitted here; and now that circumstances have changed, there is a not unnatural reluctance to discontinue a long cherished establishment, which has been, and may still be, of great service to a densely peopled neighbourhood.

A feeling so commendable in its origin deserves to be treated with every possible consideration; but one may be permitted to hope that means will be found to reconcile it with the best interests of the institution, which it must be the main object of the British and Foreign School Society to maintain upon these premises. If the girls' school cannot be discontinued, may it not be removed to some other situation in the same district? Would that be a reasonable sentiment which should require it to be retained on the very spot where alone it can be regarded as an impediment to the completion of a more important institution? A day room, similar to that which exists at Stockwell, is a real want in a normal college for 100 students, and I cannot but hope that the committee of the society will reconsider its decision upon the question.

Subject to these remarks, the premises appeared to me to be generally in good order, and amply sufficient for their purpose.

Health.

From an interview with Mr. Rendle, I learnt that there had been during the past year many trifling cases of indis-

position, such as diarrhoea and sore throat (not diphtheric), and three or four of a more serious aspect. One student had typhus fever, arising (in Mr. Rendle's opinion) from family disposition and not from any local cause. It was necessary to treat his case without removing him from the college, and this was so managed that he recovered without communicating the fever to any one else. Another, at a later period of the year, was threatened with the same malady and immediately sent away. A third had eye inflammation from over reading, but recovered sufficiently to be able to go on with his studies. A fourth had seriously over-wrought his brain by too close attention to his work, and was absent at the date of my visit; but I was happy to find at Christmas that he had returned with re-established health, and was able to sit for his examination.

Thus it appears that the past year has been upon the whole one of more than ordinary sickness; but I do not see sufficient reason to conclude that this has been caused by any peculiar insalubrity in the situation or condition of the premises. The past year indeed was an unhealthy one throughout the metropolis, and the students in this institution seem only to have shared the fate of many other inhabitants of London. There was no death amongst them, and the maladies from which they suffered may be sufficiently accounted for, either by the general unhealthiness of the season, or by those accidental circumstances which from time to time appear to affect the sanitary state of every family and community.

Staff.

The staff of teachers, as reported at the close of 1862, had undergone only a single change at the date of our visit; but that change was one of the highest importance. Mr. Fitch, who had been principal of the institution for more than seven years and connected with it as a tutor for a much longer period, being appointed one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, relinquished his former appointment at Midsummer 1863; and from that time until the close of the year the whole work of instruction was done by his former colleagues, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Barkby. The last named gentleman had previously devoted only a portion of his time to tuition; but at Midsummer arrangements were made to relieve him from his other duties and secure his services exclusively for the students. Thus, at the date of our visit, the labour of preparing 57 students of the first, and 41 of the second year for examination in all the subjects embraced in

the syllabus, except music and drawing, devolved upon the three gentlemen named above, and undoubtedly their energies must have been taxed to the utmost.

The labour of tuition in such an institution is by no means confined to the lecture room. It consists far more in a rigid criticism of daily exercises, a constant testing of accuracy in details, and a ceaseless attention to the correctness of recitals.

We looked over some of the voluminous note books kept by the young men, and could form some notion of the time necessary to revise them. But, great as is the labour required, we are satisfied that it was efficiently performed, and that Messrs. Curtis, Smith, and Barkby formed an adequate staff for the work which they had undertaken to do.

The loss of Mr. Fitch's services to the institution must have been greatly felt at any time; but its effects were undoubtedly increased by the circumstances which compelled him to leave it in the middle of the year. The transference of his important portion of the work in an unfinished state to other hands, however able, could not fail to be attended with some embarrassment, and it is hardly to be hoped that the year, as a whole, will prove to have been one of fully average progress. But we entertain no doubt that the talented staff which Mr. Fitch has left behind him will be able in future years to achieve the utmost success of which such a college is capable.

Messrs. Curtis and Smith hold lectureships, and Mr. Barkby a teacher's certificate. I have already reported upon their claims to grants from the public fund, and have had no hesitation in stating in each case, that the usual payments have been abundantly merited in this, the last year for which such payments are understood to be available.

Practising Schools.

There has been no alteration under this head since 1862. The large school of nearly 600 boys, which is attached to the institution and in which all the students teach by rotation, has been very recently inspected by Mr. Laurie, and I have his authority for stating that it is as efficiently conducted as at any former period.

Lessons, &c.

As it was necessary to hear every individual student both read and recite, and also to hear the students of the second year give lessons to a class of children, we were obliged to divide this part of the duty between us. Mr. Laurie under-

took to hear all the students at Stockwell, whilst I took those at the Borough Road. The 41 students of the second year gave lessons before me, and I have already furnished your Lordships with a detailed statement of the results. On reference to that statement it will be seen that the subjects chosen for the lessons were of an unusually practical character, and that the professional skill displayed was on the whole highly satisfactory. The reading and recitation were also satisfactory in most cases. The students of the second year were in this exercise clearly superior to those of the first, and had evidently profited by their longer training. I believe that most of the students read only indifferently when they enter the college. I am accustomed to hear all the pupil teachers in my district read once a year, and, though most of them read passably in the later years of apprenticeship, I very seldom hear reading of a really superior character.

Instruction.

There is very little to remark under this head. The *methods* of instruction have undergone no recent change. The *subjects* have been varied only by changes in the syllabus issued under your Lordships' directions.

One of these changes of modern date requires every first year student to answer questions on Latin accidence, and this causes an immense amount of time to be expended in committing to memory, and reproducing with accuracy, the regular and irregular inflexions of the various classes of Latin words. But the subject is dropped at this point. No further acquaintance with the language is required and no opportunity of translating any Latin author is afforded in the examination papers for English students at the close of either year. I am aware that it is otherwise in Scotland; but I have not touched upon the subject with any view to discuss the propriety of the regulation either for Scotland or for England. I wish simply to point out the effect of a slight alteration of this kind upon the normal schools. It has added largely to the labour of the tutors, who have to cram a number of young men with a knowledge of declensions and conjugations, which many of them have never heard of before, and which, though they may be learnt in the course of their first year, will in most cases be forgotten before the close of the second.

Another recent regulation has had a similar effect. Every student has now to commit to memory, in each year of his training, either 300 lines of poetry or 200 lines of

prose ; and the tutors have not only to ascertain that the lines are known, but to take care that they are recited with proper emphasis and expression. This is a laborious process, but it is a labour that well repays all the parties concerned. I was surprised to find how perfectly the lines were learnt by every student in this institution, and how well they were generally delivered.

I may specify a third regulation, which has added largely, but (I think) very beneficially, to the labour of tuition in normal schools. It is no longer sufficient to commit the propositions of Euclid to memory, and to endeavour to annex the appropriate diagrams. Every student of either year is now expected to be able to demonstrate "simple deductions from the propositions;" and for this purpose the propositions themselves must be not only learnt but understood. Mr. Smith, the excellent mathematical lecturer at the Borough Road, informs me that the work required in order to produce any satisfactory result in this department is exceedingly heavy, though he quite agrees with me that it is labour well employed.

These instances may suffice to show how much of the teaching in normal schools must be done individually or in small classes, and how incessantly the officers of such institutions must be occupied.

A recent change of a different class deserves one or two remarks. *Economy* was introduced for the first time during the past year as one of the subjects of study for male students. The examination paper was to consist of "elementary questions in sanitary and other practical science of common application, and in political economy," and the questions were to be founded on matter contained in the fourth reading book of the Christian Knowledge Society or the Irish Commissioners, or of any similarly graduated series. I made some inquiry as to the mode in which this new subject was being treated, and it seemed to me that the tutor who had undertaken it found some difficulty in deciding how he should proceed. The subject is wide and imperfectly defined, the text books named are utterly unscientific. A different text book had in fact been to some extent adopted in this institution, and lectures had been given, not so much in conformity with an intelligible programme as upon speculation that they might in some way prepare the students to answer a set of questions of which no definite notion could be formed beforehand. This is a difficulty which will probably disappear after a few years' experience. It appears to me most desirable that, in conformity with the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, some knowledge of

social, sanitary, and political economy should be imparted in the normal schools ; but it is much to be wished that the range of the questions should be well understood and the subject systematically treated.

STOCKWELL.—*Premises.*

The situation, buildings, and arrangements of this college were fully described by Mr. Arnold two years ago, and I entirely agree with him and Dr. Morell in their approbation of every part of the establishment. It is by far the most complete work of its kind that I have seen. Last year, indeed, it was doubted whether the size and airiness of the passages and galleries, however valuable in summer, did not tend rather to produce mischief in winter. It was thought dangerous for young women to sit for a length of time in well warmed class rooms, and then go out unprotected into long, broad, and cold corridors with stone floors. But at that time the heating apparatus was not complete, and no attempt had been made to raise the temperature of those corridors above that of the external atmosphere, All this has now been changed. Pipes have been laid along all the passages frequented by the students, and by means of large stoves on the ground floor heat is made to circulate through every part of the building. At the date of our visit the temperature throughout the galleries was raised to an agreeable height, and it seemed impossible that any injury to health could result from passing through or taking exercise in them.

Health.

New buildings are not unfrequently injurious to the health of their inmates, and it is perhaps owing to this property that the sanitary state of Stockwell college was unsatisfactory up to the close of 1862. Since that date a marked change has taken place. One hundred students went into residence in January 1863, and the whole number remained there up to the time of our visit in November of the same year. There had in fact been no serious illness amongst them, as will appear from the following letter kindly addressed to me by the medical attendant :

SIR,

14, Stockwell Common,
November 7, 1863.

I BEG leave to inform you that the health of the Stockwell Training College has been very favourable this year. From the 1st of January to the present date I have attended only twenty cases of indisposition, consisting principally of mild and transient forms of debility, catarrh, and sore throat.

Yours, &c.

L. WEAVER,
Medical Officer to the College.

The practising schools being annually inspected by my colleague, Mr. Laurie, are much better known to him than to myself, and I beg leave to append his observations concerning them, as well as his remarks upon the lectures which we heard together, and upon the reading, reciting, and lessons of the students which were heard by him alone.

Practising Schools.

"The practising schools consist of two separate and independent departments, viz., a *girls' school* and an *infants' school*. In their construction and constitution they differ in no respect from other elementary schools; but they are, of course, understood to present samples of the most approved arrangements, appliances, systems of organisation, and methods, while the number of scholars in attendance should be that of an *average* school. In no other sense can such schools answer the practical and ostensible object of their existence, viz., as *models* for prospective teachers. I have much pleasure in reporting that the practising schools of Stockwell fulfil those conditions. The *girls' school* premises form part of the main building; they are well furnished on the so-called "Battersea plan," and provided with two excellent class-rooms. The *infant school* is held in a separate building, ornamentally constructed, and the internal arrangements are after the "Glasgow plan." The teacher has been trained on the admirable system of the Home and Colonial School Society. Having elsewhere reported specially on the state of instruction, &c., I need say nothing here, but that, with some slight qualifications, the girls' school is a fair, and the infants' a most excellent, field for the practical training of students. Miss Scott's statement of the *amount* of practice, &c., I beg leave to give in her own words."

Mr. Laurie's
remarks on
the practising
schools.

"The *second year class* is divided into two parts for practice in teaching, and spends five hours per week in the practising schools alternately, so that every second year student has on an average two and a half hours per week in positive school work.

"The remaining half of the class is employed in the laundry and at private study alternately.

"The *first year students* are divided into two classes, *A.* and *B.*; one third of each of these classes spend five hours per week in the practising schools, so that every first year student teaches in the schools for five hours every third week.

"The part of the class not occupied in the schools is employed in the laundry and in the preparation of lessons.

"The students in the second year class, and each of the first year classes, are present at three criticism lessons per week; making a weekly total of nine criticism lessons.

"The second year students frequently have extra time given to this exercise.

"The students also receive from me the matter for their notes of lessons

as a collective lesson, in order that I may thus specially train them to develop, illustrate, and question skilfully."

The Teaching Staff.

Mr. Laurie's
remarks on
the teaching
staff.

"Immediately after the last inspection, the teaching staff suffered from the retirement of Miss Rose, who for several years discharged her professional duties in an efficient manner. Her place was at once filled by Miss Boulton, a teacher of singular energy and ability. Young as she is she has her class under perfect command; her method of teaching is, without being pedantic, remarkably pointed and precise, and the facts which she wishes to convey are logically arranged and presented in such a manner as to leave distinct landmarks by which they can be recalled. The valuable services of Mr. Hague, who gave a lesson on the analysis of a passage from Shakespeare with scholar-like ability, are unfortunately no longer required in connexion with the institution. The principal teacher, Miss Scott, continues to discharge her responsible and difficult duties with her characteristic zeal and tact. The lectures she gave had reference to the conduct of the student in the attitude of a teacher; and I entirely concurred in Mr. Bowstead's opinion, that, in its practical bearing, it was one of the most effective and least pretentious, lessons that could have been given. Altogether, Miss Scott is peculiarly fitted for her position; for, while her manners are gentle yet firm, and her principles broad and pure, she has the tact and good sense to allow the natural development of the individuality of the student free and independent play. The result of this comparatively rare method of governing is that the students (whom I had the pleasure of examining at Christmas) showed, in all they did, an exceptional amount of self-reliance, generous consideration for each other, and grateful regard for their teacher. In conclusion, I have to say that the general character of the reading was *high* and that of the recitation, *excellent*."

I append the usual returns as to income and expenditures and also as to officers, distribution of time, accommodation and numbers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BOWSTEAD.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

BOROUGH ROAD NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

INCOME.

Sources of Income.	Total Amount actually received during the Year.
	£ s. d.
Government grants on account of 97 Queen's scholars - - -	2,225 5 0
Government grants on account of 94 students examined at Christmas 1862 - - -	1,696 0 0
Fees of sundry students, paid by themselves or their relatives - -	30 10 6
Grant from Committee of Council - - - - -	750 0 0
Total current income - - -	4,701 15 6

EXPENDITURE.

Items of Expenditure.	Total Amount actually disbursed during the Year.
	£ s. d.
Tuition, not including Government grants - - - - -	993 15 0
Board of 2 masters, 99 students, and 7 servants - - - - -	1,456 17 7
Washing - - - - -	103 16 1
Wages of 6 servants, and 1 matron - - - - -	117 8 2
Fuel and lights - - - - -	172 9 0
Other housekeeping expenses, including house and servants' washing, chandlery, &c. - - - - -	123 2 10
Medical attendance for 99 students - - - - -	35 0 0
Books, apparatus, printing, stationery, postages, and other office charges - - - - -	453 6 0
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance - - - - -	451 11 8
Replacement of furniture and repairs to buildings - - - - -	234 15 8
Net cost of supporting model or practising schools - - - - -	28 17 11
Total current expenditure - - -	4,170 19 11
Average cost per head calculated on 98 students - - - - -	42 11 3

OFFICERS.

Names.	Degrees.	Duties.	Annual Salary.	Is Board allowed in addition to the Salary.	Is a House or Rooms allowed in addition to the Salary.	Does the Officer reside within the walls of the Institution.
*Joshua G. Fitch (to Midsummer).	M.A., London University.	Principal - - -	£ 350	Dinner.	—	No.
John C. Curtis -	B.A., London University.	{ Vice-Principal - 200	100 L }	" -	—	No.
Alfred F. Smith -	B.A., London University.	{ Lecturer on History - 150				
		{ Tutor - 100 L				
Edwin Barkby -	Certificated teacher.	Assistant Tutor - 65	65	Yes.	Rooms.	Yes.
John Langton -	M.A., London University.	Master of Method - 200	200	No.	No.	No.
Thomas Murby -	- - - - -	Music Master - 40	40	No.	No.	No.
J. R. Dicksee -	- - - - -	Drawing Master - 75	75	No.	No.	No.
Robert Saunders -	Borough Road.	Resident Superintendent.	225	No.	Rooms.	Yes.
John M. Craze -	Certificated teacher, Borough Road.	Curator - - -	45	Yes.	Rooms.	Yes.

* Mr. Fitch remained until the summer, when he entered upon the duties of his appointment as H.M. Inspector of Schools. At Christmas a principal will be appointed.

TEXT BOOKS.

Curtis's History.
 Smith's Principia Latina.
 Wordsworth's Wanderer.
 Hamlet.
 Cornwell's Grammar.
 Angus' Handbook of English Language.
 Pitt's Geometry.
 Colenso's Algebra.
 Cornwell and Fitch's Arithmetic.
 Hughes' Geography.
 Cornwell's Geography.
 Advanced Reading Book.
 Select English Poetry.

ACCOMMODATION and NUMBERS.

1. Number of Students which the building is at this time capable of accommodating - - - - - 100
2. Number of furnished dormitories - - - - - 100
3. Number of students in residence at the time of making this return, viz.:—

	Who have resided.				Total.
	Less than 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	Between 2 and 3 Years.	3 Years and upwards.	
Queen's scholars—					
Who have been pupil-teachers -	55	40	—	—	95
Who have not been pupil-teachers -	2	1	—	—	3
Total -	57	41	—	—	98

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.—TIME TABLE FOR LAST HALF OF 1863.

Day.	Time.	Senior First Year Students.	Teacher.*	Senior Second Year Students.	Teacher.*	Junior First Year Students.	Teacher.*	Junior Second Year Students.	Teacher.*
Monday.	7	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Repetition	—	Private Study	—
	9	Grammar	V. P.	Composition	V. P.	Geography	A. T.	History	V. P.
	10	Maps	A. T.	Grammar	—	Private Study	—	Private Study	—
	11	Private Study	—	History	—	Arithmetic	—	Grammar	—
	2	Political Economy	—	Political Economy	V. P.	Private Study	T.	Arithmetic	V. P.
	3	Lecture—Natural Philosophy.	T.	Lecture—Natural Philosophy.	—	Lecture—Natural Philosophy.	—	Private Study	T.
	4	Private Study	—	Reading	—	Private Study	T.	Private Study	—
Tuesday.	7.15	Private Study	—	Reading	T.	Private Study	—	Private Study	—
	7	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Dictation	—
	9	Lecture on Arithmetic	T.	Lecture on Arithmetic	—	Grammar	—	Geography	A. T.
	10	Private Study	—	Algebra	—	Reading	V. P.	Arithmetic	—
	11	History	V. P.	Private Study	—	Maps	—	Political Economy	—
	2	Private Study	—	Geography	A. T.	History	—	Reading	—
	3	Geography	—	Geometry	T.	Critical Lesson	—	Private Study	—
Wednesday.	4	Private Study	—	—	—	Lecture—School Management.	—	Lecture—School Management.	—
	6	Music	M. M.	Music	M. M.	Composition	—	Private Study	—
	7.15	School Registers	A. T.	School Registers	A. T.	Music	M. M.	Music	M. M.
	7	Scripture—	—	Scripture—	—	Private Study	—	Historic Tables	—
	9	Geometry	R. S.	Reading	R. S.	Geography	—	Private Study	—
	10	Natural Philosophy	T.	Grammar	V. P.	Reading	A. T.	Writing	A. T.
	11	Critical Lesson	V. P.	Critical Lesson	—	Natural Philosophy	—	Repetition	R. S.
	2	Reading	—	Maps	—	Private Study	—	Mensuration	—
	2	Repetition	A. T.	Private Study	A. T.	Latin	V. P.	Geometry	—
	3	Examination:—	—	Examination:—	—	Historical Tables	—	History	—
	4	Arithmetic	T.	Arithmetic	—	Scripture	A. T.	Private Study	V. P.
	6	Drawing	D. M.	Drawing	D. M.	Drawing	R. S.	Drawing	—
	7.15	Scripture	R. S.	Private Study	—	Private Study	D. M.	Private Study	D. M.

* V. P., Vice Principal; T., Tutor; A. T., Assistant Tutor; R. S., Resident Superintendent; D. M., Drawing Master; M. M., Music Master.

Time Table for last Half of 1863—*continued.*

Day.	Time.	Senior First Year Students.	Teacher.*	Senior Second Year Students.	Teacher.*	Junior First Year Students.	Teacher.*	Junior Second Year Students.	Teacher.*
Thursday.	7	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Maps	A. T.
	9	" "	—	Dictation	A. T.	History	V. P.	Natural Philosophy	T.
	10	" "	—	Arithmetic	T.	Arithmetic	A. T.	Latin	V. P.
	11	History	V. P.	" "	—	Private Study	—	Reading	A. T.
	2	Private Study	—	History	V. P.	Geometry	T.	Private Study	—
	3	Critical Lesson	—	Critical Lesson	—	Measurement	—	Etymologies	V. P.
Friday.	4	Lecture—School Management.	V. P.	Lecture—School Management.	"	Private Study	"	Arithmetic	T.
	6	Music	M. M.	Repetition	A. T.	History	V. P.	History	V. P.
	7.15	Geography	A. T.	Private Study	—	Music	M. M.	Private Study	—
	7	Composition	—	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Private Study	—
	9	Arithmetic	—	Reading	A. T.	Writing	—	Grammar	V. P.
	10	Grammar	V. P.	Geography	—	Arithmetic	A. T.	Scripture	R. S.
Saturday.	11	Algebra	T.	Scripture	R. S.	Dictation	—	Reading	V. P.
	2	Examination of Books	V. P.	Examination of Books	T.	Political Economy	V. P.	Geography	A. T.
	3	Deductions	—	Deductions	—	Etymologies	—	Composition	"
	4	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Paraphrasing	D. M.	Private Study	—
	6	" "	—	" "	—	Drawing	—	Music	M. M.
	7.15	" "	—	Music	M. M.	Private Study	—	Drawing	D. M.
Saturday.	7	Private Study	—	Private Study	—	Scripture	R. S.	Scripture	R. S.
	9	" "	—	Writing	R. S.	Lecture—Arithmetic	T.	Lecture—Arithmetic	T.
	10	Reading	T.	Drawing	D. M.	Writing	R. S.	Private Study	—
	11	Drawing	D. M.	Private Study	—	Reading	T.	Writing	R. S.
	11.45	Drill	—	Drill	—	Private Study	—	Private Study	—
	12.30	—	—	—	—	Drill	—	Drill	—

* V. P., Vice Principal; T., Tutor; A. T., Assistant Tutor; R. S., Resident Superintendent; D. M., Drawing Master; M. M., Music Master.

Total number of days on which the work of the Time Table was suspended by continuous vacations, or other holidays during the year ending on 31st December 1863:—Six weeks and two days.

APPENDIX B.

STOCKWELL TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MISTRESSES.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

INCOME.

Sources of Income.	Total Amount actually received during the Year.
	£ s. d.
Government grants on account of 97 Queen's scholars - - -	1,653 5 0
Government grants on account of 89 students examined at Christmas 1862 - - -	1,034 0 0
Fees of sundry students, paid by themselves or their relatives -	45 15 0
Total current income - - -	2,733 0 0

EXPENDITURE.

Items of Expenditure.	Total Amount actually disbursed during the Year.
	£ s. d.
Tuition, not including Government grants - - - - -	385 0 0
Board of 5 mistresses, 100 students, and 8 servants - - -	1,091 3 3
Washing - - - - -	99 9 1
Wages of 8 servants - - - - -	67 8 7
Fuel and lights - - - - -	131 19 11
Other housekeeping expenses, including house and servants' washing, chandlery, &c. - - - - -	51 6 2
Medical attendance for 100 students - - - - -	39 18 3
Books, apparatus, printing, stationery, postages, and other office charges - - - - -	404 10 10
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance* - - - - -	112 17 7
Replacement of furniture and repairs to buildings - - -	249 7 4
Garden, Farm, &c. - - - - -	7 11 6
Net cost of supporting model or practising schools - - -	30 1 2
Total current expenditure - - -	2,670 13 8
Average cost per head, calculated on 100 students - - -	26 14 1

OFFICERS.

Names.	Degrees.	Duties.	Annual Salary.	Is Board allowed in addition to the Salary.	Is a House or Rooms allowed in addition to the Salary.	Does the Officer reside within the walls of the Institution.
Miss Peake - - -	- - -	Resident Superintendent	£ 70	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miss Scott - - -	Certificated teacher.	Principal teacher - - -	50*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miss Bolton - - -	Certificated teacher.	Second teacher; teacher of music.	40*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Samuel Hague - -	LL.B. London University.	Tutor - - -	140	No	No	No
Miss Wainwright -	Certificated teacher.	Mistress of Girls' Practising School.	40	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miss Ryder - - -	Certificated teacher.	Mistress of Infant Practising School.	35	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miss Channon - -	- - -	Teacher of drawing - -	35	No	No	No

* And augmentation.

TIME TABLE.

Day.	Time.	Second Year Students.	Teacher.	Class A.—1st Year Students.	Teacher.	Class B.—1st Year Students.	Teacher.
Monday.	9 to 10	Arithmetic; Study	Mr. Hague.	Arithmetic	Mr. Hague.	Geography	Miss Boulton.
	10 to 11	"	"	Grammar	"	Map Drawing	"
	11 to 12	Criticism Lesson	Miss Scott.	Geography	Miss Boulton.	Arithmetic	Mr. Hague.
	12 to 1	History	"	Map Drawing	"	Grammar	"
	3 to 4	Domestic Economy	Miss Boulton.	Needlework	Miss Scott.	Needlework	Miss Scott.
Tuesday.	4 to 5	Dictation	"	"	"	"	"
	5 to 6	History; Study	Miss Scott.	Read and Write	Miss Boulton.	Read and Write	Miss Boulton.
	6 to 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9 to 10	Geography	Miss Boulton.	Criticism Lesson	Miss Scott.	Grammar	Mr. Hague.
	10 to 11	School and Laundry	"	History	"	Arithmetic	"
Wednesday.	11 to 12	"	"	Domestic Economy	Miss Boulton.	Criticism Lesson	Miss Scott.
	12 to 1	Map Drawing	Miss Boulton.	Music	"	History	"
	3 to 4	"	"	Grammar	Mr. Hague.	School and Laundry	"
	4 to 5	Reading and Writing	"	Arithmetic	"	"	"
	5 to 6	Scripture	Miss Scott.	Scripture	Miss Scott.	Scripture	Miss Scott.
Thursday.	6 to 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9 to 10	History	Miss Scott.	School and Laundry	"	Arithmetic	Mr. Hague.
	10 to 11	School Management	"	"	"	Grammar	"
	11 to 12	Study; Language	Mr. Hague.	Grammar	Mr. Hague.	Read and Write	Miss Boulton.
	12 to 1	Cutting out	Miss Scott.	Cutting-out	Miss Scott.	Music	"
Friday.	3 to 4	School and Laundry	"	Criticism Lesson	"	Domestic Economy	"
	4 to 5	"	"	School Management	"	Dictation	"
	5 to 6	Geography; Study	Miss Boulton.	Read and Write	Miss Boulton.	History	Miss Scott.
	6 to 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7 to 8	Reading and Writing	Miss Boulton.	History	Miss Scott.	School and Laundry	"
Saturday.	9 to 10	History	Miss Scott.	Dictation	Miss Boulton.	Cutting out	Miss Scott.
	10 to 11	Needlework	"	Geography	"	School Management	"
	11 to 12	"	"	School Management	Miss Scott.	Grammar	Mr. Hague.
	12 to 1	School Management	"	School and Laundry	"	Arithmetic	Miss Boulton.
	3 to 4	Criticism Lesson	"	"	"	Singing	"
Sunday.	4 to 5	School Management	Mr. Hague.	"	"	"	"
	5 to 6	Grammar	Miss Boulton.	Singing	"	"	"
	6 to 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7 to 8	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9 to 10	Arithmetic	Mr. Hague.	Read and Write	Miss Boulton.	School	Miss Scott.
Monday.	10 to 11	Language	"	Notes of Lessons	Miss Scott.	Notes of Lessons	Miss Boulton.
	11 to 12	School	"	Arithmetic	Mr. Hague.	Read and Write	"
	12 to 1	Arithmetic; Study	Mr. Hague.	Grammar	"	Geography	"
	3 to 4	Study	Miss Scott.	School	"	Criticism Lesson	Miss Scott.
	4 to 5	"	"	"	"	School Management	"
Tuesday.	5 to 6	Drawing	Miss Channon.	History	Miss Scott.	History	"
	6 to 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9 to 10	Geography	Miss Boulton.	Drawing	Miss Channon.	Drawing	Miss Channon.
	10 to 11	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11 to 12	"	"	"	"	"	"

TEXT BOOKS USED.

School Management.—Dunn's Manual, Stow's Training System, Graduated Course, published by Home and Colonial.

Arithmetic.—"Science of Arithmetic," Cornwell and Fitch; Davis's Arithmetical Exercises; Thomson's Arithmetic; Colenso's Arithmetic.

Grammar.—Morell's Grammar and Analysis; Mason's English Grammar.

Geography.—Cornwell's Geography; Coghlan's Tables of British Geography; Hughes' Physical and Manual of Geography; Malte Brun's Universal Geography; Murray's Geography.

Reading.—Chambers' Elocution.

Domestic Economy.—Tegetmeier's Domestic Economy.

Music.—Hullah's Manual; Murby's Manual.

Notes of Lessons.—Maunder's Natural History; Patterson's Zoology; Chambers' Physiology; Object Lessons.

Scripture.—Edie's Encyclopædia; Scott's Commentary; Illustrated Commentary; Barnes' Notes; Milner's Bible Hand Book.

History.—Curtis's History; Macaulay's History; Prince's History; Tytler's History of Scotland; Maunder's History; Keightley's History; Lord Mahon's History.

Total number of days on which the work of the Time Table was suspended by continuous vacations, or other holidays, during the year ending on 31st December 1863:—

Easter Holidays	from April 3rd to 7th	-	-	5 days.
Whitsuntide do.	" May 25th to 26th	-	-	2 "
Midsummer Vacation	" June 19th to July 24th	-	-	35 "
Michaelmas Holidays	" October 5th to 6th	-	-	2 "
Total				44

ACCOMMODATION and NUMBERS.

1. Number of Students which the building is at this time capable of accommodating - - - 102
2. Number of furnished dormitories - - - 102
3. Number of students in residence at the time of making this return, viz.:—

	Who have resided				Total.
	Less than 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	Between 2 and 3 Years.	3 Years and upwards.	
Queen's Scholars—					
Who have been pupil-teachers -	71	28	—	—	99
Who have not been pupil-teachers -	1	—	—	—	1
Total -	72	28	—	—	100

REPORT, *for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,*
J. D. MORELL, Esq., A.M., LL.D., *on the* WESLEYAN
NORMAL SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER.

MY LORDS,

IN company with my colleague, Mr. Scoltock, I visited the Wesleyan Normal School, Horseferry Road, Westminster, during the week commencing Oct. 5th, 1863.

BUILDINGS, &c.

The committee of this institution have for some time past been studying to adapt the buildings to the increased demand made upon them for the training of students, both male and female. In addition to the improvements and extensions before made, they have this year greatly enlarged the lecture hall, and thus fitted it more perfectly both for their own daily use and for the annual examination of the students. A large addition has also been made to the dining hall, so that it is now amply sufficient for the increased demand made upon it.

Some of the class rooms have also been ventilated anew and made more conducive both to health and comfort. The buildings as a whole are in fact now in excellent condition, and well suited in all respects for the purposes for which they are intended.

The number of resident students at the time of our visit was 70 males and 59 females. Of the males 31 were taking the second year's course of study, and 39 the first. Of the females there were 34 in their first year and 25 in their second. These numbers exhibit a much larger proportion than usual of second year students.

HEALTH.

With regard to the health of the students during the last year, this appear to have been somewhat unusually fluctuating. I subjoin a statement by the medical attendant, from which your Lordships will be able to judge both of the extent and the character of the indisposition.

18, Bessboro' Street,
Belgrave Road, S.W., Jan. 14, 1864.

There was more sickness than usual at the Wesleyan Training school (Horseferry Road) last year. In a few weeks after the return of the students from their Christmas vacation, the small-pox, which was very prevalent throughout London, broke out among them, and cases kept turning up until Midsummer.

Only three of these cases were at all *full*, and these were very benignant—the recovery was easy. About 30 more were attacked, but every case being of the modified kind (the subjects of the attacks having all been vaccinated), the mischief was very slight, and the work of the institution scarcely at all hindered.

About one-third of the students were re-vaccinated in May. In the early spring one male student fell ill of *typhoid* fever, which was extremely tedious, but from which he had fairly recovered by Midsummer.

Towards the close of the first session the health of several of the students began to fail, but most of them returned in good health after the vacation. During the summer holidays, one of the young men (apparently robust) was attacked by consumption, and died at his home in the autumn. Soon after the return of the students certain of them displayed a want of vigour and working power, and one by the end of October fell into a fever which proved to be *typhus* (this type of fever being common in Westminster at the time), and of which she ultimately died in the institution.

From that time cases of sore throat and influenza were rather frequent, but few of them were severe; and for the most part the cases under treatment were such as might be expected when so many persons, not of full growth, were working at a pressure and under some considerable degree of mental anxiety.

Still, on the whole, the great bulk of the students have passed the year without receiving any damage of a permanent nature.

(Signed) W. K. PARKER,

Medical Officer to the College.

READING, RECITATION, AND LESSONS.

In company with Mr. Scoltock I heard the reading and the recitation prescribed by your Lordships, as forming part of the examination for teachers' certificates. We concurred in regarding the reading as being very creditable, and as clearly indicating that special attention had been paid to this branch of education. The recitation also appeared to us to be very satisfactory, both as regards its accuracy and the feeling with which the sentiment was expressed. The subjects chosen for collective lessons were mostly of a practical kind, and, with the exception of occasional provincialisms, which it seems impossible wholly to eliminate, the language and the manner left a very favourable impression.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOL-MANAGEMENT.

The instruction in school-management is given under three heads; viz. (1) lectures, (2) criticism lessons, and (3) practical teaching. It is nearly the same for students of each sex.

I. The lectures given by the head master to the first year's students comprise, 1st, a short historical account of popular education in England, including the rise of Sunday schools, the systems of Bell, Lancaster, and Stow, of the Edinburgh Sessional school, and of the changes consequent

on the introduction of pupil-teachers ; 2nd, the organization of schools, including the arrangement and construction of school furniture ; 3rd, school method, as applied to the various branches of elementary instruction. A series of lectures is given to female students of the first year on the peculiarities of infant school teaching by Mr. Bailey, the master of the infant school. The second year's course, given also by the head master, while it includes a revision of the former lectures on organization and method, deals chiefly with the principles of teaching as dependent on the constitution and the gradual development of the intellectual and moral powers of the children.

II. Criticism lessons are conducted in the method explained in former reports. Fifteen are given by the male and nine by the female students weekly, in rotation, under the head master, Mr. Kinton, and the teachers of the practising and model schools. Each occupies a quarter of an hour, after which they are criticised by the other students present as to matter and manner. The presiding teacher then reviews the whole, accepting, rejecting, or adding to the previous criticisms. The extensive schools of this institution present special facilities for this exercise.

III. The students of the first year spend two hours weekly in the practising school, sometimes hearing model lessons given by the principal teacher, but chiefly engaged in teaching classes under superintendence. Each also in rotation spends an entire week in one of the practising school, taking charge of a large division or section, and being held responsible for its good order and progress. A report is given of each to the head master by the teacher of the school. Subsequently each spends a week continuously in the model school, not teaching but only making notes of what passes. These form the basis of a report, which is afterwards revised and reported on by the teacher of that school to the head master. From the second year's students the class teaching and attendance in the model school have this year been dispensed with ; but in lieu of them each has had the charge of a large division in the practising school for a fortnight continuously, their diligence and skill being again reported to the head master as in the first year. This teaching of large divisions has been introduced into the training of students of both years for the first time this session, and is probably the nearest approximation which can be made to the actual teaching of a school. The results of the change, so far as they can yet be estimated, are deemed very satisfactory.

LECTURERS AND TEACHERS.

With one exception there has been no change in the staff of lecturers and teachers, either in the normal or practising schools, since my last visit. The instruction in the former has been continued with the same regularity and carried on in the same spirit as before. Respecting these, therefore, I need add nothing more to the reports of former years by way of commendation. The actual result of their teaching is made sufficiently obvious by the returns at the annual examination.

From our short visit to each of the practising schools the teachers appeared to be labouring much as usual to present correct models of good method and useful results to the students. The appointment of Miss Brocklehurst as superintendent of the department of domestic economy and needlework in the Normal school has secured additional means of proficiency in these branches to the female students.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. D. MORELL.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

* For Financial Return see Table No. 3, pp. 282-5.

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
W. SCOLTOCK, Esq., M.A., on the NORMAL SCHOOL at
BANGOR.

MY LORDS,

January 1864.

I INSPECTED the Normal College at Bangor during the week beginning the 24th of August 1863.

I beg leave to give the results of the examinations, for certificates and Queen's scholarships, which were held in December 1862.

Twenty-five first-year students sat for certificates, one of whom gained a first class, fifteen were placed in the second class, eight in the third class, one was scheduled, none failed, three passed in Welsh.

I have appended a list containing the names of the students who passed in December 1862, together with the schools to which they have been appointed. *Vide Appendix A.*

Thirty-four candidates tried for Queen's scholarships. Of these,—

23 had been pupil-teachers.

11 had not been thus trained.

12 pupil-teachers gained first-class scholarships.

8 pupil-teachers gained second-class scholarships.

1 non-pupil-teacher gained a first-class scholarship.

6 non-pupil-teachers gained second-class scholarships.

Thus only one of those who had been pupil-teachers failed to obtain a scholarship; this result was much more creditable than that of 1861, when the failures on the part of pupil-teachers were very numerous.

The number present at the date of my visit was 40,—

31 Queen's scholars.

9 paying students.

Appendix B. contains the names of those in residence and other particulars.

I regret to state that only 8 students remained for a second year's course of study.

On comparing the marks gained by the students in 1862 with those of 1861 I find that there has been an improvement,—

In grammar -	- 92'00	against 70'00.
In geography -	- 96'00	„ 85'00.
In arithmetic -	- 44'00	„ 25'00.
In school management	68'00	„ 50'00.
In penmanship	96'00	„ 45'00.

Falling off,—

Reading	64'00	against	65'00.
Euclid -	76'00	„	90'00.
Algebra	16'00	„	17'65.

The marks were the same in—

History	20'00	against	20'00.
Spelling	100'00	„	100'00.

In English grammar, geography, spelling, and penmanship the students of Bangor College gained marks above the average of all the Normal Colleges. In history, arithmetic, school management, reading, Euclid, and algebra the marks are below the average.

In former years I have tried to explain the partial failure in history on the grounds that little or no history is taught in the elementary schools in North Wales. The want of success in school management may be due to many causes: in the first place the selection of pupil-teachers has been left too much to the masters, who have been apt to select some youth who could learn quickly, and thus save trouble as regards acquiring knowledge, instead of choosing a boy who was well able to impart knowledge, and to learn by practice the art of school keeping. In addition to this I think that the present arrangements as regards the time spent by the students in the practising schools is not very satisfactory. Too many students, at least in my opinion, go down together, for it is quite out of the question that so great a number of teachers could ever be employed in a single school; moreover the actual teaching by the students is put off until the second half of the year, so that between the time of entrance to the college and the date at which the residents begin to give lessons six months elapse, and in so long a space of time even an experienced pupil-teacher may lose the art of teaching. I would venture to suggest that it may be found advisable to send down four students at a time to the practising school, and this plan might be put into operation as soon as the men come into residence after Christmas.

I must also call the attention of the Committee of the Normal College to the state of the so-called practising schools. I think that there ought to be a closer connexion between the schools where the students teach and the college at which they are trained. The school premises should present a model of cleanliness and order, the windows should be duly cared for, the ventilation attended to, and the floor swept and scoured.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Price, I was not able to hear him teach; I however examined the students in some of the subjects in which Mr. Price gives lectures.

As Latin is one of the subjects required by the new syllabus I asked the first year's students some elementary questions on this language; very few of the men were able to answer in a satisfactory manner; this can scarcely be wondered at, for Latin grammar has not been studied by the pupil-teachers in Wales.

English grammar appears to have been taught with care and ability. With geography too I hope that the students are well acquainted; however the maps, both those drawn from memory and also those sketched from copy, were wanting in neatness and finish.

I regret to say that the reading was not good. It is certainly somewhat difficult to get rid of accent in reading a language other than one's own, but though Welsh may be spoken in many parts, yet the majority of students must have learnt to read English as scholars at school and also as pupil-teachers, and I therefore think that it was inexcusable that some read with so marked an accent that it was difficult, without the book, to understand the passages read. The recitation was not in all cases correctly repeated.

In conclusion I beg leave to offer my thanks to the reverend the Principal and other members of the committee for their courtesy in meeting me at the time of the inspection of the Bangor Normal College, and also for the readiness they shewed in wishing to do the utmost in their power to make the institution in every respect most efficient.

HEALTH.

I made inquiry respecting the health of the students and find for the most part that it has been satisfactory.

ACCOUNTS.*

I examined the accounts and found them to be kept in a careful and intelligible manner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM SCOLTOCK.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

* For Financial Return see Table No. 3, pp. 282-5.

APPENDIX A.

STUDENTS who passed the Examination at Christmas 1862.

Name.	Whether Pupil- teacher-	Scholar- ship.	Cer- tificate.	Came from	Appointed to
Adams, John F. -	Yes	1st class	1	Swansea, B.S. -	Swansea, N.C.
Bevan, John -	"	2nd "	2	Llanelly, C.W.S.	Llansadawrn, B.S.
Currie, Daniel Chas.	"	" "	2	Dolbadarn -	Dwyran, B.S.
Danford, Jno. Lewis	"	" "	2	Swansea -	Trecastle.
Davies, David A. -	"	" "	2	Brynmawr, B.S.	Brynmawr, B.S.
Davies, Thomas -	No	No	3	Tredegar -	In residence.
Davies, William -	Yes	2nd class	2	Festiniog -	Festiniog,
Evans, Evan -	"	No	3	Dyffryn -	Pontcysyllte.
Evans, John Thos.	No	2nd class	3	Holyhead -	In residence.
James, John Robt.	Yes	" "	2	Cardmarthen -	Llanpumsaint.
Jones, John (B.) -	"	" "	2	Dyffryn -	In residence.
Jones, John W. -	"	" "	2	Holyhead -	Rhydlewis, Newcas- tle, E.
Jones, Jenkin -	"	" "	4 (Sche- dule.)	New Quay -	Llwyndafydd.
Morgan, William L.	"	1st "	2	Newtown -	Aberhosan.
Morgan, William O.	No	No	3	Penllwyn -	In residence.
Morris, John -	Yes	2nd class	3	Risca -	Cross Inn.
Mumford, Thomas	"	" "	2	Pembroke Dock	Llangadog.
Nicholson, William	"	" "	2	Holyhead -	Llwydcoed.
Owen, Humphrey -	"	" "	2	Deiniolen -	In residence.
Hughes, John Parry	"	No	3	Dinorwic -	Do.
Pritchard, Hugh -	"	1st class	2	Deiniolen -	Do.
Roberts, Owen -	"	2nd "	2	Holyhead -	Crom Ivor Llandeilo.
Thomas, William -	No	No	3	Pentyrch -	Porth.
Williams, Griffith -	Yes	2nd class	3	Llanllechid -	In residence.

APPENDIX B.

STUDENTS in Residence 1863.

Second Year Class.

No.	Name.	Whether Pupil-teacher.	Certificate.	Came from
1	Davies, Thomas -	No	3rd class	Tredegar.
2	Evans, John T. -	"	" "	Holyhead.
3	Jones, John B. -	Yes	2nd "	Duffryn.
4	Morgan, William	No	3rd "	Penllwyn.
5	Owen, Humphrey	Yes	2nd "	Llandiniolen.
6	Parry, John H. -	"	3rd "	Dinorwic.
7	Pritchard Hugh -	"	2nd "	Llandiniolen.
8	Williams, Griffith	"	3rd "	Llanllechid.

First Year Class.

No.	Name.	Whether Pupil-teacher.	Scholar- ship.	Came from
1	Bush, James - -	Yes	1st class	Carmarthen.
2	Cadwaladr, John - -	"	2nd "	Festiniog.
3	Daniel, John - -	"	" "	Brynmawr.
4	Edwards, David - -	"	1st "	Pembroke Dock.
5	Ellis, Owen - -	No	2nd "	Porthmadoc.
6	Evans, Joshua - -	Yes	1st "	Beaufort.
7	Evans, Rees - -	No	" "	Llandovery.
8	Griffiths, John - -	Yes	" "	Llanberis.
9	Houlson, Abraham - -	"	1st "	Dowlais.
10	Jeffreys, Thomas - -	"	2nd "	Ebbw Vale.
11	Jones, Daniel - -	No	" "	Tanygroes.
12	Jones, David (A.) - -	Yes	1st "	Ebbw Vale.
13	Jones, David (B.) - -	"	2nd "	Newtown.
14	Jones, Edward - -	No	1st "	Llanuwchllyn.
15	Jones, John (A.) - -	"	" "	Bethesda.
16	Jones, John (C.) - -	"	2nd "	Aberaeron.
17	Jones, John (D.) - -	Yes	" "	Rhos Ruabon.
18	Lewis, Richard - -	"	1st "	Dowlais.
19	McKillican, Robert - -	"	2nd "	Liverpool.
20	Matthews, John - -	"	" "	Holyhead.
21	Morris, Richard - -	"	" "	Llangerniew.
22	Parry, William - -	"	1st "	Bethesda.
23	Pope, John - -	"	" "	Dowlais.
24	Price, James W. - -	No	" "	Aberdare.
25	Scourfield, B. A. - -	"	2nd "	Henllan.
26	Short, Edward - -	Yes	1st "	Dowlais.
27	Thomas, John - -	"	" "	Blaina.
28	Thomas, William - -	"	" "	Llangerniew.
29	Williams, Hugh - -	No	2nd "	Caerhun.
30	Williams, John - -	Yes	" "	Bethesda.
31	Williams, William - -	No	" "	Bethesda.
32	Griffith, Owen - -	Yes	" "	Llanrhuallad.

APPENDIX C.

OFFICERS.

Names.	Degrees.	Duties.	Annual Salary.	Is Board allowed in addition to the Salary.	Is a House or Rooms allowed in addition to the Salary.	Does the Officer reside within the walls of the Institution.
John Phillips -	Edinburgh -	Principal -	Honorary.	-	-	-
John Price -	Borough Road -	Vice-principal -	200 <i>l</i> .	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Hugh Jones -	" " -	Tutor -	150 <i>l</i> .	"	No.	No.
John Edmunds -	" " -	Drawing master, employed two evenings a week.	15 <i>l</i> .	"	"	"

TIME-TABLE.

Time.	Section.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7-7½	{ A. B. C.}	2 Writing -	1 Dictation -	2 Writing -	1 Dictation -	2 Writing -	1 Dictation.
9-10	{ A. B. C.}	2 School - 1 Grammar	2 Algebra - 1 History	2 Astronomy B. School - 1 Reading	2 Euclid - 1 Grammar	2 Algebra 1 Reading C. School -	3 Arithmetic. 1 History.
10-11	{ A. B. C.}	2 School - 1 Geography	1 Grammar - 2 Arithmetic	1 School Management - B. School - 2 Writing	2 Political Economy - 1 Geography	1 Reading 2 Political Economy - C. School -	1 Composition. 2 Political Economy.
11-12	{ A. B. C.}	2 School - 1 Reading	1 History - 2 Arithmetic	1 Reading B. School - 2 Dictation	1 Grammar 2 Euclid -	1 History Private Study 2 C. School -	2 Mensuration. 1 Composition.
2-3	{ A. B. C.}	1 School - 2 Euclid	2 Euclid - 1 Latin	2 Arithmetic 1 B. School - Private Study	2 Music - 1 Latin	2 Arithmetic. 2 Algebra. C. School.	—
3-4	{ A. B. C.}	1 School - 2 Mapping	2 Mensuration - 1 Composition	2 Arithmetic 1 B. School - 2 Mapping	1 Latin - 2 Music -	2 Political Economy. Arithmetic. 1 C. School.	—
4-5	{ A. B. C.}	1 Geography 2 Music -	1 Latin - 2 Political Economy	2 Mapping 1 School Management -	1 Geography 2 Music -	2 Arithmetic. 1 School Management.	—
6½-8	{ A. B. C.}	2 Music -	3 Drawing	Private Study -	2 Writing 1 Reading	3 Drawing.	—

A. Second Year's Class.
B. First Division First Year.
C. Second Division First Year.

1 Vice-principal.
2 Tutor.
3 Drawing Master.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Total number of days, including half-days, on which the work of the Time-Table was suspended by continuous vacations, or other holidays, during the year ending on 31st December last, 41 days.

ACCOMMODATION AND NUMBERS.

Number of students which the building is at this time
capable of accommodating - - - - - 41
Number of furnished dormitories - - - - - 41
Number of students in residence at the date of this return, viz. :—

	Who have resided		Total.
	Less than 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	
1. Queen's Scholars—			
Who have been pupil-teachers - -	19	5	24
Who have not been pupil-teachers, -	6	3	9
2. Other Candidates for Examination as Students, in December next—			
Who have been pupil-teachers - -	3	—	3
Who have not been pupil-teachers -	4	—	4
Total - - -	32	8	40

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES, Esq., on the ROMAN CATHOLIC
NORMAL SCHOOLS at HAMMERSMITH, for SCHOOLMASTERS,
and at LIVERPOOL and ST. LEONARD'S-ON SEA, for
SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

MY LORDS,

THE annual inspection of Roman Catholic Normal Schools was held in September and October 1863. In conducting it I was assisted at Liverpool by Mr. Lynch, and at Hammersmith and St. Leonard's, by Mr. J. R. Morell.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

We found 164 students in residence.

Number of
students.

STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE, October 1863.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	Total.
At Hammersmith (males) \ - -	28	*35	63
Liverpool (females) - - -	41	†28	101
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (females) - -	17	‡15	
Total - - -	86	78	164

The female students at Liverpool and St. Leonard's were all Queen's scholars, and also 49 of the male students at Hammersmith.

ACCOMMODATION.

There were seven vacancies in the Hammersmith College, which provides accommodation for 70 students; two vacancies at Liverpool, where 71 students may be received; and 28 vacancies at St. Leonard's, which contains room for 60 students. The offer of free admission as Queen's scholars to all candidates who could pass an easy preliminary examination had therefore in 1863 drawn into Roman Catholic Normal schools 164 young persons desirous to become elementary schoolmasters or mistresses; and the students thus admitted filled 81·6 per cent. of the accommodation furnished by the Colleges, leaving 18·4 of the room still unappropriated. It will be observed that vacancies occur chiefly in the St. Leonard's Normal school. In the

Accommo-
dation.

* One placed in fourth division at Christmas last.

† One placed in fourth division.

‡ Four placed in fourth division.

These six students are to be re-examined at Christmas 1863 for the first year's course, but they are now passing through their second year of residence, and they gave lessons before H.M. Inspectors.

course of 1863 two Queen's scholars withdrew from the Liverpool College; one, in her third year of residence, accepted the offer of a large school in London, and in the second case, the College authorities deemed removal to be desirable. Previous to these withdrawals the accommodation was completely filled.

TEACHING STAFF.

Teaching staff.

The officers charged with the general management and instruction of the students are returned to me as under :

—	Hammersmith.	Liverpool.	St. Leonard's.
Principal - -	Rev. J. B. Rowe	Mrs. H. Sneesens.	Miss A. Laprimaudaye.
Vice-principal -	Rev. J. Graham -	Miss Lescher -	Miss Hunt.
	Rev. F. Law, occasional.	Miss Wallis, occasional.	Miss Buckle.
	Rev. E. G. Bagshawe, occasional.	Miss Farrell, occasional.	Miss Atkinson.
Lecturers - -	R. Walker, Esq.	Miss Hartigan.	Miss Mullen.
	Mr. J. Green, C.T.	Miss Grainger.	—
	Mr. C. Regan, C.T.	Miss Lomax.	—
Teacher of drawing	Mr. Burchett -	Miss Perry.	—
Teacher of music -	Mr. A. Coene -	Miss Tilbury.	—
Matron - -	- -	Miss Williams -	Miss Twist.
Drill-serjeant -	Mr. Austen -	—	—
Total - -	10	10	6

TEXT BOOKS.

Text books.

The text books employed are said to be—

—	At Hammersmith.	At Liverpool.	At St. Leonard's.
On School Management -	Morrison.	Gill. Currie. Mayo.	Currie. Morrison. Gill. Dunn. Hugo Reid, &c.
Arithmetic - -	Colenso. Potts.	Cornwell. Colenso.	Smith. Cornwell. Colenso. Tate.
Geography - -	Clyde. Lawson.	Cornwell. Hughes.	Guyot. Sullivan. Hughes. Cornwell. Humboldt. Chambers. McLeod.

			At Hammer-smith.	At Liverpool.	At St. Leonard's.
Grammar	-	-	Morell.	Morell.	Stoddart. Trench. Cassel. Latham. Morell. Bromby, &c.
History	-	-	Curtis. Ross.	Ross. Burke's Lin- gard.	Lingard. Hamilton. Hallam. Creasy. De Lohm. Flanagan. Macaulay, &c.
Writing	-	-	Mulhauser.	—	—
Drawing	-	-	Burchett.	Burchett. Dicksee.	—
Music	-	-	-	Hullah.	—
Domestic Economy	-	-	-	Tegetmeier.	—

TIME TABLES.

The time devoted in the course of one week to the various subjects of instruction is stated to be,—

	Hammersmith.		Liverpool.		St. Leonard's.	
	1st Year.	2d Year.	1st Year.	2d Year.	1st Year.	2d Year.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Religious know- ledge.	4	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
School manage- ment.	2	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	4
Grammar -	2	2	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
Arithmetic, &c. -	5	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	4
History -	2	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
Geography -	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Reading -	3	3	2	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drawing -	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—
Music -	3	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Writing -	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Examination -	6	6	—	—	6	6
Economy -	2	2	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Needlework -	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Physical science -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maps -	—	—	—	—	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Private study -	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total -	36	38	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$

During the year ending 31st December 1862, the work of the time table is stated to have been suspended at Ham-

mersmith for 72 days, at Liverpool for 85 days, and at St. Leonard's for 52 days. Subtracting the two weeks occupied by annual examinations, and the usual half holiday upon Saturday, it would appear from the returns that the exact number of days, including half days, on which the work of the time table was suspended by continuous vacations or other holidays during the year ending upon 31st December 1862, covered about seven weeks at Hammersmith, nine weeks at Liverpool, and three weeks at St. Leonard's.

ST. LEONARD'S NORMAL SCHOOL.

St. Leonard's.

The announcement which has been made to the Committee of Council, that the institution at St. Leonard's-on-Sea will not be continued as a Normal school under their Lordships' Minutes, renders unnecessary all remark upon the teaching staff there, the variety of text books, the hours of study, or the length of vacation. We confined ourselves during our last official visit to the duty of hearing the reading of students in both years, and of forming a judgment upon the teaching power of those in the second year as tested by trial lessons given in our presence. We were not entirely satisfied with either the reading of prose or the recitation of poetry. The recitations in particular failed to exhibit the graces which due preparation under skilful governesses is likely to impart. On the other hand, the trial lessons we considered to be generally creditable to students who had enjoyed but imperfect opportunities of practice in a small school. If at some future time an increased demand for elementary schoolmistresses should lead to a renewal of the attempt to establish a second institution for their training, it will be desirable to try the experiment in a locality combining healthfulness with the elements of a practising school, and facilities of communication with a fair number of schools and their managers. In beauty and salubrity of position St. Leonard's cannot be surpassed; but it contains few Roman Catholic children of the labouring class, nor is it contiguous to any group of Roman Catholic schools.

During our visit of inspection the Rev. J. G. Wenham was good enough to attend on the part of the managing committee.

LIVERPOOL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Liverpool
Normal
school.

The numbers seeking admission at Liverpool continue to show the popularity of that Normal school. At Christmas 1862, 70 candidates there produced 52 Queen's scholars,

of whom only 42 could be received into residence. A class even of that number I am disposed to regard as too large for the convenience of the governesses and the general interest of the students. For teachers and taught it is better that the students in the same year should not be allowed to exceed 35. Nor does the accommodation in the lecture rooms suffice for a larger number. It is therefore not altogether matter of regret that at Christmas 1863, under modified conditions, but 47 candidates for admission presented themselves for examination. One only of these had not been a pupil-teacher. Forty-six were apprentices; viz., from schools in Liverpool 13, London 5, Birkenhead and Sheffield 3 each, Bath, Carlisle, Hull, Newcastle, Saint Helen's and York 2 each, Abergavenny, Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bristol, Dumfries, Dundee, Durham, Leeds, Manchester, and Preston 1 each. Forty of them, including the candidate who had not been a pupil-teacher, passed the admission examination successfully.

The trial in reading proved very satisfactory. The students of the second year recited poetry, with an elegance and expression which afforded the best evidence of their own careful industry and of the high qualifications of their governesses. Their prose reading also displayed taste and judgment, and was generally good in point of correctness, deliberation, and tone of voice. From students of the first year less was expected. Two, however, were excellent, several very good, and only three in 41 fell below the standard of fair. The passages for recitation were judiciously selected from the prescribed authors.

The trial lessons by students of the second year were given partly in the practising school or a class room of the college and partly in two neighbouring primary schools employed for variety of practice. They were arranged methodically with direct reference to the requirements of the Revised Code. Each of the 28 students taught three times in our presence, and of the 84 lessons given by them 79 were upon elementary subjects within the scope of the Code. The lecture, known as gallery-lesson, had nearly disappeared, and I record the change with gratification. The order and the character of these trial lessons afforded an example of the skill and foresight which mark all arrangements here. We estimated the matter and method of the lessons as uncommonly good. They proved that all the students of the second year had been familiarized with the management and instruction of classes, that many

had also acquired an aptitude for dealing with infants, and that all had been well drilled in preparing children to pass examination under the authorized standards. We were pleased to learn further that during the winter months the same students had obtained experience in the peculiar work of evening classes, which are so needful and serviceable throughout the manufacturing districts. No known means of preparation seems to have been spared in the effort to fit these normalists to become efficient teachers of elementary schools.

The college account-books were submitted to us. The accounts, though not audited, are kept with the same careful and elaborate neatness as in former years. The system already explained in my reports is maintained. Pains are taken fairly and accurately to apportion to the Normal school its own share in the expenditure, and the moderate cost of living per head compared with the liberal dietary leaves the managers no room to complain of the principle of distribution.

Our inspection was agreeably closed by music, vocal and instrumental, by some excellent recitations, and by an original piece, which in a light vein of humour exposed the follies of some young teachers and conveyed in a pleasant form lessons of much practical wisdom.

During our visit the managing committee was not represented.

The labour of inspection at Liverpool was materially lightened by a prudent and methodical arrangement of exercises settled beforehand by the governesses of the training school.

Since the opening of the Liverpool Normal School in 1856, 285 students have been received into training, of whom 70 continue in residence, and 174 are known to be acting as elementary teachers in Great Britain.

HAMMERSMITH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hammer-
smith Nor-
mal school.

The male students in training at Hammersmith during 1863 formed the largest classes ever examined at that institution. A gratifying improvement in their physical appearance was visible. They looked cheerful, manly, and robust. Their carriage gave promise of that integrity of character which is the foundation of usefulness in every walk of life, and is nowhere more essential than in the school-room.

Drawn together as these students have been from all the provinces of England and Scotland, most of them Irish by

birth or association, the difficulty of obtaining refinement of tone in reading cannot be denied. Earnest pains have, I am sure, been bestowed; but in too many cases the brogue or coarse accent still prevails. What I should be glad to observe, as I consider it reasonable to require, is that the students of the second year should in reading display a marked advance upon those of the first year. They certainly show more intelligence, and their recitation of Shakespeare was creditable to their industry and to the care of their instructor; but the prose reading leaves much to be desired, and something of what is wanted might be attained by careful and frequent practice. The vocal music, in which they take much pleasure, is executed so correctly as to assist the reading.

The trial lessons were generally characterized by simplicity and good sense. I should have seen with pleasure more evidence that the students had received practical preparation to conduct schools under the Revised Code. In future years the lessons will conform more closely to the standards.

I may here mention another point which has struck me both in visits to Hammersmith and in inspection of schools under Hammersmith masters. The correct method of keeping school registers is not practically learnt. That the matter is prominently noticed in the lectures on school-management I have no doubt, and the students have opportunities of observing the registers of the practising school. But they are not always able to keep registers. The best remedy perhaps for this defect would be for the lecturer on school-management to cause his men actually to fill up class rolls with entries from his dictation. He would provide every student with a cheap class-roll. He would take in his hand either an old roll from the practising school or a roll previously filled carefully by himself. He would first read out and cause every student to write in ink upon the class-roll before him the names of a number of boys, say from 30 to 40, with date of admission and age. The students would then exchange pens for pencils. The lecturer would next read out and let the students mark each in his own roll the attendances, morning and afternoon, for one month, the absences, with cause of absence, and the fees. He would then allow the students half an hour to make up and enter the weekly averages of the first month, which he would strictly revise and cause to be corrected again and again until every item was exact. Another lesson would carry the class to the end of the first quarter, when the quarterly average must be calculated, and so on to the end

of the year. Special pains should be bestowed upon the yearly averages, which are the most important items to be made, and which are often found to be inaccurately taken by schoolmasters. The date of year, month, and day will in every case be plainly recorded. Afterwards the admission-book and summary might be minutely discussed. Such a course is known from experience to be needed in preparing students hereafter to discharge well one of the every day duties of honest schoolmasters.

The books of account are well kept. All receipts and disbursements pass through the bank. Liabilities are ascertained periodically and bills are regularly paid. The system of recording the items of expenditure appears to me quite satisfactory, but I do not think that the receipts are exhibited in the cash book so clearly as is desirable. The book-keeper debits himself with money received from the principal, but he nowhere enters what the principal receives on behalf of the college. The principal relies upon the banker's book to show all the college receipts, and no doubt it does so sufficiently for his purpose. But without explanation some of the banker's entries are unintelligible to all but himself, and there can be no reason for any intricacy of system. The officer in charge of the accounts should keep a cash book for the college upon the ordinary plan.

Since the foundation of the Hammersmith Normal School 137 students have been admitted into training, besides 35 residing in 1864, and 84 former students are ascertained to be now acting as teachers of elementary schools in Great Britain. Besides these actual masters, 14 former students are looking for situations, and are returned as likely to obtain them shortly.

SUPPLY OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

Supply of
trained
teachers.

In a previous report I attempted to show that the three Normal schools then in operation at Hammersmith, Liverpool, and St. Leonard's were, although fully used, unlikely to produce a larger number of trained teachers than the Roman Catholic Schools of Great Britain could employ, if the wish to engage them in preference to untrained teachers became universal among school managers. I see no reason to question the data or the conclusion. Now, therefore, that one of the Normal schools has been discontinued, it seems desirable to consider whether the two which remain are likely to supply the demand for trained masters and mistresses.

Hammersmith is able every year to furnish 35 new

masters after a full course of two years' training. Liverpool can supply an equal number of mistresses.

Looking at the average increase in number of certificated teachers actually employed in schools, I find that for masters it has fallen below 7, and for mistresses has risen above 35.

Thus there were employed in teaching,—

	Masters.	Mistresses.	Increase over previous Year.	
			Masters.	Mistresses.
31st December 1859 - - -	108	180	—	—
„ 1860 - - -	110	221	2	41
„ 1861 - - -	118	244	8	23
„ 1862 - - -	127	287	9	43
Increase in three Years			19	107

But the whole of this increase is not due to fresh accessions of trained teachers. Untrained teachers have obtained certificates—

In 1860	4	Masters and	23	Mistresses.
„ 1861	8	„	15	„
„ 1862	4	„	13	„
	16		51	

These untrained teachers, with others less successful under examination, were all presented by their managers as approved persons actually engaged in teaching, and they no doubt returned after examination to the same schools which presented them. Since then, out of an aggregate increase of 19 certificated masters and 107 certificated mistresses in three years, 16 masters and 51 mistresses belonged to the class of untrained teachers, it would appear certain that Normal schools, capable of producing 35 trained masters and an equal number of mistresses, will have no difficulty in meeting the annual demand which managers are likely to make upon them.

The recorded increase in numbers of inspected school-rooms seeking public assistance leads to the same conclusion.

Inspection reached in 1859-60 - 423 day-schools.

„ „ 1860-61 - 455 „

„ „ 1861-62 - 458 „

Excepting some subsidiary departments with fewer than 40 scholars, each of these 458 school-rooms employs or will

employ a certificated teacher, and at the end of 1862 we had 414 certificated masters and mistresses actually employed in teaching within them. The results of examinations at the end of 1862 and 1863 will have so augmented this number that at the beginning of 1864 every inspected school-room may safely be said to have been provided with a certificated teacher. The increase in inspected school-rooms has been shown to be small from year to year. Managers still continue to present for examination the untrained teachers of their choice. With allowance for certificated teachers employed in evening schools or as assistants, and for an average rate of losses, I see no reason to doubt that Hammersmith will be more than able to supply the demand for trained schoolmasters, and that students from Liverpool will meet the ordinary demand for trained schoolmistresses.

While, then, the existing number of Roman Catholic schools justifies the inference that, if all managers sought state aid and preferred trained teachers, three Normal schools would not have been too many; yet the facts that one-third at least of Roman Catholic school managers do not apply for grants, and that of those who require assistance a number, not inconsiderable, appoint untrained teachers, support the conclusion that two Normal schools are quite enough.

It is not for me to discuss the views and preferences of school managers. Dread of pecuniary risk, impatience of friendly criticism, and dislike of all interference, exercise a deterring effect. Information circulates slowly. Public opinion stagnates. Other duties besides teaching are exacted from teachers, and success in school keeping is not the only consideration in appointing schoolmasters. Perhaps the inspected school has not always proved so superior to the uninspected, or the trained teacher to the untrained, as was anticipated, and the exception may have been mistaken for the rule. With the school managers as a body it now rests to show by their acts whether the two Normal schools have secured their confidence and approval by producing a race of teachers generally more efficient than can be procured elsewhere. If this be not so, there can be no reason for further outlay of toil and money in sustaining them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

INCOME.

	Hammer-smith.	Liverpool.	St. Leonard's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due from treasurer as per last audit -	1 17 2	—	—
Government grants on account of Queen's scholars at Hammersmith, 59; Liverpool, 70; St. Leonard's, 32 -	1,475 5 0	1,348 15 0	518 10 0
Government grants on account of students examined Christmas 1862 at Hammersmith, 49; Liverpool, 68; St. Leonard's, 27 -	836 0 0	880 13 4	298 0 0
Government grants on account of certificated assistant teachers at Hammersmith, 2; Liverpool, 2; St. Leonard's, 0 -	38 0 0	35 3 4	—
Grants from Catholic Poor School Committee -	800 0 0	267 0 0	155 0 0
Fees of students, the full fee being at Hammersmith, ; Liverpool, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; and St. Leonard's, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head -	5 0 0	5 0 0	28 1 10
Income arising from other sources -	—	250 0 0	—
Total -	3,156 2 2	2,786 11 8	999 11 10

EXPENDITURE.

	Hammer-smith.	Liverpool.	St. Leonard's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due to treasurer as per last audit -	—	14 17 2	4 2 0
Government grants to Queen's scholars at Hammersmith, 39; Liverpool, 58; St. Leonard's, 0 -	216 0 0	173 10 0	—
Government grants to certificated assistant teachers at Hammersmith, 2; Liverpool, 2; St. Leonard's, 0 -	38 0 0	35 3 4	—
Tuition, not including Government grants Board:—Hammersmith, 4 teachers, 63 students, 16 servants; Liverpool, 10 teachers, 70 students, 5 servants; St. Leonard's, 33 students, 3 servants -	462 14 6	515 0 0	355 8 5
Washing -	1,705 11 5	986 2 11	483 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wages of servants:—Hammersmith, 16; Liverpool, 5; St. Leonard's, 3 -	63 7 8	85 6 0	—
Fuel and lights -	164 0 6	60 0 0	37 0 0
Other housekeeping expenses -	177 16 10	55 0 9	95 17 8
Medical attendance for students at Hammersmith, 63; Liverpool, 70; St. Leonard's, 33 -	—	61 7 9	15 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Books, apparatus, stationery, postage, and office charges -	48 11 9	16 0 0	20 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance -	97 9 9	51 0 2	45 6 0
Replacement of furniture and repairs to buildings -	98 2 11	496 9 6	345 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garden, farm, &c. -	245 7 6	203 12 3	60 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Net cost of supporting model or practising schools -	3 6 3	30 2 5	40 0 0
Other current expenses -	161 9 10	—	—
Balance in hand -	56 10 2	—	—
Total -	24 17 9	—	—
	£3,475 1 5	2,786 11 8	1,590 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average cost per head calculated at Hammersmith on 63 students; Liverpool, 70; St. Leonard's, 33 -	51 2 6	36 5 2	48 3 10

RESULTS of Year ending 31st December 1863.

	Hammer-smith.	Liverpool.	St. Leonard's.
Number of students leaving college 31st December last after one year	—	10	18
Number of students leaving college 31st December last after two years and upwards	35	31	15
Average salary offered to students on leaving college	£55	£30 and house.	Not known.
Number of students withdrawn within the year for misconduct	1	1	—
Number of students withdrawn within the year from illness	—	—	1
Number of students withdrawn within the year from other causes	—	—	—
Number of students, besides those now in residence, received into training at Hammersmith since 1854; Liverpool, since 1856; St. Leonard's, since 1856	137	215	129
Number of students now known to be acting as teachers of elementary schools in Great Britain	84	174	66
Number of students now under training for the year 1864	34	70	—

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
E. WOODFORD, Esq., LL.D., on the CHURCH OF SCOT-
LAND NORMAL SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

MY LORDS,

THERE is no change in the staff, and none of any consequence in the arrangements of this institution, since my report of last year. There has naturally, however, been a good deal of anxiety on the part of the authorities as to the probable consequences of the changes now to be introduced in the mode of payment, and the effect of these on the prosperity of the institution.

The exaction of an obligation from the students to complete the two years of probationary service in an elementary school, after passing the examinations, caused several to withdraw. There was also found to be passed and admitted as Queen's scholars a considerable number more than your Lordships would agree to maintain at the public expense. This did not come to be known till a considerable time after the business of the session had commenced, and their arrangements as to lodgings, &c., were all fixed. It must thus have been matter of some hardship as well as disappointment to those who had to leave, but so far as I had an opportunity of observing, their conduct in the matter was very becoming.

Though the number of students for the past session was large, the accommodation was, with some management, found to be not inadequate. Now that the numbers are to be considerably reduced it will be ample.

Accommo-
dation.

The total number presented for examination at Christmas was as follows :—

Number of
students.

<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>		
First year -	-	51	First year -	-	68
Second year	-	34	Second year	-	41
		85			109

The results of their examination were as follows :—

Results of
Examina-
tion.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Failure.
Males, 1st year - -	5	18	17	2	9
„ 2nd year - -	2	12	16	2	—
Females, 1st year - -	14	37	14	1	2
„ 2nd year - -	12	26	3	—	—
Totals - -	33	93	50	5	11

It thus appears that, while the female students have passed remarkably well, a large proportion being first class, and only two failures, the male students have been much less successful. The number of failures is large, and there are but few in the first class. The per-centages of the marks gained in the various subjects show that the female students have acquitted themselves better in religious knowledge, grammar, composition, and arithmetic. In this latter branch the male students should have done much better. The paper on mental arithmetic being new, and the nature of the questions that might be proposed being unknown, there is less reason to wonder at the shortcoming in it. I have no doubt that they will make a much better appearance next year.

Arrangements for Christmas examination.

The arrangements for holding the Christmas examinations were the same as last year. All the students, together with 10 teachers, 204 in all, met in the General Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland. Every precaution was taken to prevent communication, that the size of the hall admitted of. The male and female students were seated in alternate rows, so that it was impossible to get any aid from the papers in front, even if they could be seen; and laterally the students were separated by the partitions described in former reports. A raised platform commanded every corner of the hall; and, to prevent any attempt to copy, either from books, or by one student from another, it was arranged between the Inspectors that each should in turn have the sole duty of looking on with undivided attention. In one part of the room, however, it was necessary to seat candidates *four* in a row, in benches intended for *three*; but it was believed that this evil would be in a great measure counterbalanced by their being immediately in front of the platform. It was here, however, that the two instances of copying, detected at the office, occurred. The defaulters attracted my attention by the restlessness of their manner, and I challenged what seemed to me a whisper, almost the only way, as I thought, in which communication could take place. The most earnest protestation of innocence was made, and it was maintained that anything of the kind could only be involuntary in conceiving the results in words. I had, however, given special warning against that very common practice, acquired in the school benches, and often continued unconsciously.

Copying.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

The attendance at the Practising school continues to be large. Upon the occasion of my visit I found 575 present.

There is thus very ample opportunity for practice to the students; but the school, so far as the attainments of the children are concerned, suffers not a little from the rapid change of teachers, and the extreme difficulty of fastening any responsibility upon individuals. The students' hour for teaching is from 11 to 12; and as soon as they take their place I have marked a falling off in the order which had been maintained under the pupil-teachers.

ACCOUNTS.

I append a statement of the accounts of the institution.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ED. WOODFORD.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

EDINBURGH ESTABLISHED CHURCH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Abstract of Accounts from 1st January 1863 to 1st January 1864.

TRAINING COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Allowances on account of certificated students trained in 1862	2,690 0 0	Balance due as per last year's account	76 2 2
Queen's scholarships and personal allowances	4,007 3 0	Salaries	1,615 11 11
Fixed church and Government grants	500 0 0	Scholarships, bursaries, and personal allowances	4,221 4 6
Grants to lecturers	200 0 0	Annual examination	104 12 1
Fees	42 14 0	Wages, fuel, taxes, repairs, &c.	570 10 5½
Fees of boarding house	650 10 4	Industrial boarding house, including rent as furnished house	1,341 9 6½
Casual	13 19 6	Excess of income over expenditure	174 16 2
	<u>£8,104 6 10</u>		<u>£8,104 6 10</u>

PRACTISING SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Fees	£550 0 0	Salaries, &c.	£546 18 1
		Excess of income over expenditure	3 1 11
	<u>£550 0 0</u>		<u>£550 0 0</u>

Total receipts in both departments	-	-	8,654 6 10
Total expenditure	-	-	8,476 8 9
Balance in bank	-	-	<u>£177 18 1</u>

I. THE session lately ended commenced with an attendance of 204 students, an amount exceeding that of the session immediately preceding by 52, and considerably greater than had been admitted at any former time; the excess consisting entirely of Queen's Scholars. The communication made thereupon by your Lordships to the Managers of the seminary, and the subsequent correspondence resulted in the reduction of the number to 173, male and female in nearly equal proportion. These completed the session 1863, and were classed as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Queen's Scholars - - -	81	54	135
Church Bursars - - -	3	7	10
Self-supporting - - -	5	23	28
	89	84	173

Another result of the correspondence referred to was, that the managers resolved to limit the attendance for the following session to 50 male and 40 female students.

In connexion with these results, it may be noticed (1.) that within the last 15 years comprising the whole period within which certificates have been granted, the number of teachers who have been qualified with certificate in Scotland bears a very large proportion to the total number of schools in Scotland,—which probably does not exceed 5,500; (2.) that the position at this time of the 70 students who quitted the seminary at Glasgow (E.C.) with certificate in December 1862 is as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Appointed to Schools as principal teachers	19	14	33
" " assistants -	17	5	22
Remaining without appointments -	3	12	15

It is understood and well known, that the 15 who remain unoccupied are unchanging in their desire to obtain the charge of schools.

It may be farther remarked, that the Rector is consulted in nearly all the appointments that take place, of teachers who have been trained under his care ; and that the reduced attendance must contribute materially to the explicitness and value of his advice on these occasions.

At the same time, it may be supposed that, if fewer, the students admitted to the seminary will be somewhat more select ; and that the boon of admission being more sparingly and discriminately bestowed, there will be more preparation, perhaps also a degree of useful rivalry, on the part of candidates.

It is, in truth, a most invaluable course of mental training and professional instruction, which the Normal school affords to its pupils ; and the importance of this new Institution to the elementary education of the country can scarcely be overrated. But the Normal school is not the only way of access to the benefit of certificate ; for any restriction of that sort there could be no necessity. Your Lordships have therefore opened the examination for certificate to teachers who have studied elsewhere ; and on all occasions there are some who accept the opportunity, and succeed.

In these circumstances, the managers have not been averse to the limitation referred to ; it is nothing more, indeed, than what has been effected elsewhere by the custom unknown in Scotland, of all the students residing and being required to reside at the seminary,—the accommodation for which purpose is of course limited.

II. The changes that have taken place in the subjects of instruction during the last year are these, (1.) *Church history* has been discontinued, the same on the managers' suggestion having been very readily omitted in the Syllabus of subjects included in the examination for certificate ; (2.) For the first time, the male students have received lessons in the physiology of the human frame, given with characteristic clearness and precision by the mathematical master Mr. Dixon ; this subject has been chosen with reference to that part of the syllabus which specifies " practical science of common application." It is not new, inasmuch as it occupies a portion of some of the common reading lesson books ; but it is new in the very special attention here given to it, exceeding what is bestowed on any subject matter of a reading lesson, when simple reading is the main object of the lesson. In the like special manner, this branch is already taught in some of the common schools, as at Kelvinhaugh, Kilmacolm, &c. (3.) For the first time also, Political Economy has appeared in the programme of the

subjects taught. The text is found in some of the reading lesson books, with accessions from the wider reading of the master; and the more special study of the matter is prompted by the syllabus, and promoted by the custom of requiring written exercises upon given questions. (4.) All the senior male students except four have, in the course of the last session, received some instruction in Latin, answerably to the demand for that branch which is not infrequent among the schools to which they are destined,—such schools commonly receiving some pupils not of the poor class to which the greater part of them belong; but the difficulty formerly noticed remains, arising from the little knowledge of this branch possessed by the students when they enter, and the little time available for the study of it while they are there. It has thus been found necessary to assign to this branch only three hours weekly, and to classify the pupils with less regard than usual to the stage of progress at which they have respectively arrived,—arrangements which they are carefully informed are not good in ordinary circumstances, and which should by no means be followed in the common schools. This much, however, is deemed to be in favour of these imperfect arrangements, that the instruction so communicated commonly goes so far as to improve the aptitude in learning English grammar; and that the private study of the Latin language is thereby sensibly encouraged, the effect of which will probably become apparent in the University examination of parish schoolmasters elect for this district. (5.) “To write plain prose on a given subject” has been a new exercise for the male students, both senior and junior, the themes generally taken from “Cap. III. Reflection” of “Dalgleish’s English Composition,” and answering to what is elsewhere known as *Heuristische Lehrform*, “*La forme euristique ou d’invention*.” (6.) All the students except females of the first year have “learnt at least 300 lines of poetry;” and the first year’s females “to explain a passage from Cowper or Goldsmith.” These two exercises, as well as the essay, are given to meet the requirements of the syllabus; but the syllabus is always more or less conformed to existing practices. The “repetition of the lines” is already well exemplified in certain of the common schools of the district; but the “explanation of poetic passages” occurs in the common schools very rarely. At the Normal school, it is practised with the students to a certain extent, with undoubted advantage,—directing them how to read well, and in some respects to consider and digest the substance of the passage

read. But the nature of this exercise dealing not with facts, but with sentiments, reflections, and fancies, make it difficult to realize all the desired effect of the lesson; and on the whole; it here resolves pretty much into an exercise of paraphrasing, or verbal meanings. By and bye, the method of this particular lesson will be better understood.

It may be added, that the little time left for the students to take advantage of the excellent library belonging to the seminary has suggested the plan of having them occasionally assembled to hear select passages from English authors read by the Rector. Such occasional readings are but in their commencement; yet the trial that has been made promises well for the effect of them, bringing to view the very lively interest with which they have been received by the whole body of the hearers. It cannot be doubted that similar exercises, if well adapted, would be of great advantage in many of the common schools; already they are not wanting in some, as at Coltness, Nelson's Paisley, &c.

Each of these additions to the programme is meant to promote the three conjoint and almost inseparable objects of elementary instruction, mental or intellectual culture, moral culture, and the communication of useful knowledge. Each of the added branches serves for the furtherance of one or other of these ends in particular, as Latin or the composition exercise for mental culture, the occasional readings for moral culture, physiology for useful knowledge. One branch may not be of a nature to compass sufficiently all of these ends; it is perhaps enough if this be effected by the whole programme of subjects, one with another, in their joint and several operations.

III. In the time-table, the changes made during the last year have been few and slight. Less time has been allowed to geometry, and much less to physical science, the latter being dropped from the syllabus, the other therein reduced in quantity. Generally, the time allowed for the teaching of each subject corresponds to the importance assigned to it in the "scale of marks," which again has been determined by the difficulty of the subject. An excess in that of Vocal music has been granted, more for recreation than for instruction.

IV. No noticeable changes have taken place during the last 12 months, in the methods of instruction; but some of the methods here practised and well nigh peculiar to a Normal school may be shortly noticed; for, if the well regulated effort to acquire knowledge in almost any branch be of more real and general value, than even the knowledge so

acquired, the method of the instruction is, at least, as important as its subject-matter.

"The lesson in civil history," says the teacher of that branch, "commences with narrating in my own words the chief events of a certain period; the student makes a study at home of the same period in the text book; afterwards he delivers his own account of a portion of the matter before the class; and then he answers such questions in that portion as may be put by myself or by his class fellows. Fifteen or twenty of their number exhibit in this manner daily, and it deserves notice that the merit of each performance is marked in a register kept for that one purpose."

The like manner of proceeding with slight variations is followed in the teaching of Scripture history, geography, arithmetic, and physical science; and throughout it is so conducted that the master's lecture fixing the close attention of all upon it exemplifies the *simultaneous* method,—the student's recital brings up the method called *individual*,—the interrogation of his class fellows, the *mutual*,—all of which methods are here practised in circumstances unusually well fitted to show the nature and effect of each.

There is another very noticeable occasion, as formerly explained, in which the student learns not a little of the principles and practice of tuition and of school keeping; this is when the rector makes these matters the special subject of his discourse. There are three ways in which instruction of this kind might be conveyed, (1) by a course of lectures regularly presenting what may be called the science of the subject—wanting however the actual present examples, which only the school room can supply; (2) by such a course of lectures illustrated by examples in the school room; or (3) by starting from some process of tuition, or some school arrangement with which the student is already familiar, and expounding the principles on which it rests. This last is the manner in which the rector, Mr. Douglas, has always conducted his lectures on method; they do not form a systematic course, they are all occasional in the manner mentioned; practice is not the mere illustration of his text, it is the text itself.

The changes that have taken place from time to time in the programme, and in other arrangements of the seminary have been many, and their tendency has doubtless been, to adapt the seminary more and more to its peculiar purposes. The foregoing statement of the more recent changes affords some grounds to expect,—1. That students will enter the seminary with somewhat more acquirement than has hitherto been usual,—though it is not supposed that this will go so far as to induce or render fit any abridgment of the course

or time of study; 2. That they will leave the seminary with somewhat more disposition to find their pleasure and their profit in habits of self-culture, subordinate of course and conducive to the strictest regard for the immediate duties of their calling; 3. That the study of the subjects most essential in elementary teaching will become fuller and more accurate, by reason, partly, of the reduction of their number. This adjustment of the scope of the instruction is only what the managers have desired.

The results of the examination for certificate at the close of 1863 have been as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of 1st year's students, candidates	-	49	56	105
Do. do. passed	-	44	55	99
Number of 2nd year's students, candidates	-	39	28	67
Do. do. passed	-	36	28	64

An abstract of the accounts of income and expenditure for the last year, prepared and certified as usual by the authorized auditor, is appended, from which it appears that,—

	£	s.	d.
1. In the practising department the excess of expenditure over income was	-	-	- 230 15 1
2. In the normal training department the excess of income over expenditure is	-	-	- 256 1 2
Leaving for the whole institution an excess of income over expenditure amounting to	-	-	- 25 6 1

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN GORDON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

GLASGOW CHURCH OF SCOTLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS from 1st January 1863 to 31st December 1863.

Practising School.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To School Fees - - -	853	3 3	By ordinary:—		
To Expenditure above Revenue	230	15 1	Salaries - - -	561	13 4
			Servants' Wages - -	58	10 0
			Household Expenses -	21	3 0
			Stationery - - -	4	1 7
			Printing - - -	6	0 0
			Books and Maps - -	29	0 8
			Public Burdens - -	11	12 9
			Gas - - -	12	13 5
			Fire Insurance - -	5	12 6
			Tradesmen,—		
			Carpenter - 24	3 10	
			Glazier - - 6	15 10	
			Plumber - - 16	14 2	
			Gasfitter - - 10	12 9	
			Painter - - 36	8 5	
			Slater and Mason	46 7 5	
			Plasterer - - 1	12 10	
				142	15 3
			Coals - - -	17	16 9
			Furniture - - -	10	19 0
			Miscellaneous - -	41	5 7
			Water - - -	14	15 4
				£937	19 2
			By extraordinary:—		
			Teachers - - -	107	17 6
			Miscellaneous - 38	1 8	
				145	19 2
Total - - -	£1,083	18 4	Total - - -	£1,083	18 4

Training Department.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Allowance on account of Certificated Students	-	2,023 0 0	By ordinary:—		
To Government Grant	-	250 0 0	Salaries	-	1,327 1 8
To Church Grant	-	250 0 0	Servants' Wages	-	58 10 0
To Allowance on account of Queen's Scholars	-	3,087 10 0	Queen's Scholars:—£ s. d.		
To Students' Fees	-	6 6 0	1. Male	-	2,115 17 0
			2. Female	-	983 0 0
					3,098 17 0
			Free Students:—		
			1. Male	-	96 0 0
			2. Female	-	109 4 0
					205 4 0
			Household Expenses	-	20 12 1
			Coals	-	21 17 3
			Stationery	-	4 1 7
			Advertising	-	13 19 3
			Printing	-	2 15 0
			Tradesmen,—		
			Glazier	-	5 15 2
			Gasfitter	-	13 9 8
			Painter	-	44 3 5
			Slater and Mason	-	9 1 0
			Plasterer	-	1 12 10
			Carpenter	-	32 8 10
			Plumber	-	23 5 9
					129 16 8
			Furniture	-	25 18 1
			Books and Maps	-	66 18 9
			Apparatus	-	10 11 4
			Travelling Expenses	-	4 11 7
			Church Seat Rents	-	6 2 0
			Stamps	-	0 2 4
			Feu Duty	-	7 4 9
			Public Burdens	-	37 1 9
			Miscellaneous	-	39 18 11
					5,081 4 0
			By extraordinary:—		
			Teachers	-	241 9 2
			Miscellaneous	-	38 1 8
					279 10 10
			By Revenue above Expenditure	-	256 1 2
Total	-	£5,616 16 0			£5,616 16 0

NOTE.

	£	s. d.
In account connected with Practising School,—		
Excess of Expenditure above Revenue	-	230 1 1
In account connected with Training Department,—		
Excess of Income above Expenditure	-	256 1 2
Leaving in Bank in favour of College	-	£25 6 1
Balance from last Year	-	13 14 1
Leaving in Bank	-	39 0 2

APPENDIX B.

LIST of CERTIFICATED STUDENTS who left at *Christmas* 1862, with the SCHOOLS to which they have been appointed.

MALES.—SECOND YEAR.

James Andrew	-	- Assistant in Highland Society School, Glasgow.
Ruthven Angus	-	- Tutorship, Erskine Manse, Renfrewshire.
Walter Beaton	-	- Assistant, Newton-on-Ayr Parish School.
Robert Bell	-	- Assistant, Dunottar Parish School.
James Beveridge	-	- Assistant, Collegiate School, Glasgow.
Thomas Braidwood	-	- Assistant, St Enoch's Sessional School, Glasgow.
John Cameron	-	- Gartsherrie Academy.
James Crerar	-	- Bridgend School, Islay.
William Downie	-	- Public Works School, Cambuslang.
Archibald Galbraith	-	- Assistant, Bridgeton Parish School, Glasgow.
Allan Gillespie	-	- Port Logan Parish School.
Thomas Govan	-	- Assistant, St. Enoch's Sessional School, Glasgow.
William Hodge	-	- Linlithgow Sessional School.
Henry L. Horn	-	- Assistant, Airdrie Academy.
James Kelly	-	- Torwood Parish School, near Falkirk.
John M'Arthur	-	- Charity School, Pollockshaws.
Malcolm M'Gregor	-	- Poll Subscription School, Strachur.
Alexander M'Gregor	-	- General Assembly School, Coll.
William M'Intosh	-	- Assistant, Parochial School, Bowmore, Islay.
Colin M'Kay	-	- Gartsherrie Academy.
Peter M'Kenzie	-	- Subscription School, Lochgoilhead.
John M'Nie	-	- Assistant, Eglinton Iron Works School, Kilwinning.
Charles Marshall	-	- Kirn Sessional School, Dunoon.
Archibald Morton	-	- Milne's Institution, Fochabers.
Archibald Millar	-	- Whinnyliggate Parish School.
Robert B. Ogilvie	-	- Burgh School, Pollockshaws.
John Stirton	-	- Barrhill Parish School.
Alexander Tagg	-	- Wallace Sessional School, Elderslie, Renfrewshire.
James H. Young	-	- Crosshill General Assembly School.

MALES.—FIRST YEAR.

William Barr	-	- Assistant, Parish School, Beith.
John Coutts	-	- Waiting appointment.
James Doak	-	- Blair Iron Works School, Dalry.
James Fraser	-	- Assistant, Gorbals' Youths School, Glasgow.
Archibald Lauchlan	-	- Assistant, South Western Academy, Paisley Road, Glasgow.
Andrew M'Farlane	-	- Stevenstone Parish School.
John M'Irriach	-	- Muckairn Parish School, Bonaw.
William M'Kissock	-	- Crossroads, Subscription School, Galston.
Robert Milligan	-	- West Church School, Maybole.
John Thompson	-	- South Woodside Sessional School.

FEMALES.—SECOND YEAR.

Jane Adams	-	-	Assistant, Highland Society School, Glasgow.
Mary Blair	-	-	Girls' School, Jerviston Holytown.
Mary Campbell	-	-	Female School, Faskine, near Airdrie.
Maria Connor	-	-	St. George's Sessional School Brownfield, Glasgow.
Jessie F. Craig	-	-	Lancasterian Infant School, Caermarthen.
Helen Cullen	-	-	Waiting appointment.
Elizabeth Duff	-	-	Crosshill Female School.
Elizabeth Hill	-	-	(Interim teacher) Abbey Parish School, Paisley.
Mary Anne M'Donald	-	-	Assistant, Larbert Parish School.
Catherine M'Farlane	-	-	Assistant, Highland Society School, Glasgow.
Hannah M'Pherson	-	-	Female Teacher, Jamestown Parish School.
Margaret Main	-	-	Assistant, Highland Society School, Glasgow.
Elizabeth Morton	-	-	Southwick Female School, Sunderland.
Elizabeth Norris	-	-	School in Renfrew.
Eliza Patrick	-	-	Female Department, Maxwelltown Burgh School.
Elizabeth Reid	-	-	Cambuslang Female School.
Jane Sharp	-	-	Female Industrial School, Lamlash.
Elizabeth Slessor	-	-	Female Teacher, St. John's School, David Street, Glasgow.
Janet Smith	-	-	Waiting appointment.
Mary Wands	-	-	Ditto.
Jessie Whitelaw	-	-	Ditto.
Isabella Young	-	-	Cambuslang Industrial School.
Mary Young	-	-	Infant School, Crieff.

FEMALES.—FIRST YEAR.

Agnes G. Carnduff	-	-	Assistant, Cathcart Parish School.
Annie Gairdner	-	-	Waiting appointment.
Jane Henderson	-	-	Kilbirnie Industrial School.
Ann M'Intosh	-	-	Industrial School, Peterhead.
Jessie Patrick	-	-	Industrial School, Rottenrow Street, Glasgow.
Rachel Pattullo	-	-	Waiting appointment.
Mary Sewell	-	-	Assistant, Pollockshaws Parish School.

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
JAMES CUMMING, Esq., LL.D., on the FREE CHURCH
NORMAL SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

MY LORDS,

DURING the year to which this report relates I have visited the Free Church Normal School, Edinburgh, at three different periods, corresponding to the different objects which I was instructed to keep in view. On each occasion I spent two or three days in the institution. In May my attention was directed chiefly to the reading of the students; in October I had the opportunity of hearing the various lecturers; and in the beginning of December at the close of the session I was engaged along with my colleague Mr. Scougall in judging of the skill in teaching which had been acquired by the students, and which might be considered as the chief object for which the college is maintained.

The result of the first of these examinations was generally satisfactory. It was apparent that care had been taken to make the reading intelligent and therefore expressive. But nothing perhaps strikes one so much as the superiority of the female students in this respect. Their training in the college must have been much the same, but whether it be from finer natural sensibility, or perhaps from their being on the whole of a somewhat higher class, or from a higher appreciation of the power of reading with taste and feeling, there can be no doubt that, especially in the reading of poetry, the female students evince a marked superiority.

It is impossible to speak of the lecturers in this college without adverting to the changes in the staff, which with one exception were only impending at the time when I visited the institution, but which have since been accomplished and will fall to be noticed more particularly in their consequences in next year's report. The exception to which I refer is the case of Mr. Dick, mentioned last year as the master of method, who retired about the time of the summer vacation to enter on a new educational enterprise in Glasgow. I have had occasion more than once to refer to the simple, earnest, painstaking way in which Mr. Dick discharged his duties in the college. I have no doubt that the students derived much advantage from his instructions, and from the clear and patient manner in which they were

imparted. From his departure to the close of the session the duties of his office were discharged mainly or exclusively by the Principal, whose activity and intelligence are a sufficient guarantee for the efficiency with which they were performed. The lectures which he gave were combined with examinations on the *Manual of School Management*, published by Mr. Morrison, Principal of the Free Church Normal School, Glasgow, a work which the students were directed and required to study. I was present at one of these examination lectures, "On Hours and Plans," the subjects necessary for the formation of a judiciously arranged and useful time-table, and I was satisfied that by a course of such lectures the students could not fail to learn the principles which experience had proved to be best adapted for regulating the management of a school. The attention of the students and the interest which they took in the subject were extremely satisfactory.

With the difference which I have now explained the staff of teachers continued to the close of the session the same as represented in the report of the last year, or I may say in those of the last two years.

Besides hearing the lecture on school management to which I have referred, and witnessing the teaching of some of the students under the superintendence of the Principal and with a view to his criticism, I also heard him prelect in the department of Scripture History. The lecture was acute, lively, ingenious, interesting to the students, and exhibiting a knowledge of the Hebrew original of the Old Testament and a reverence for it, with perhaps less deference to the authorized translation than I should be inclined to pay. As this will probably be the last opportunity of expressing officially any opinion of the labours of Mr. Sime, I cannot refrain from saying that to the energy and animation with which he sharpened the faculties and stimulated the exertions of the students, the college has been in a large degree indebted for its great success.

Mr. Steele gave a lecture in my hearing to the senior male students on literary composition—the grammatical, logical, and rhetorical elements which go to form its perfection. The lecture was carefully prepared in that scholarlike style which Mr. Steele is so well able to employ, and was attentively and I should think profitably listened to by the students.

On another occasion I found Mr. Steele engaged with the female students in an analysis of the second book of the

Paradise Lost, and again in exercising the junior male students in Latin grammar.

The lectures of Mr. David Sime on mathematics indicated a competent knowledge of the subjects, accompanied with an earnest desire to promote the improvement of those whom he instructed, but attended at the same time with a nervous sensitiveness which scarcely allowed him to do justice to himself, and which was probably aggravated at the time of my visit by circumstances to which I shall have afterwards to advert.

I heard lectures and examinations by Mr. Graham on history and geography, exhibiting an interest in the subjects and familiarity with them which naturally tended to produce a similar interest and to communicate corresponding knowledge to the minds of the students.

The instructions in music given by Mr. Strang appeared to impart a considerable knowledge both of the theory and practice. His lecture on sharps and flats and the keys indicated by them was clear and intelligible, and the skill acquired by the students was shewn not only by the extent to which they had learned to sing at sight, but by perhaps the more difficult exercise of naming the notes which they heard sung. Their training in this respect was of course necessitated, if not suggested, by the nature of the paper at the December examination.

The female students had the benefit of examinations in geography, domestic economy, and school-management, conducted with much firmness and judgment by Miss Burns, and I believe I may mention with the same approbation the instructions in drawing given by Mr. Hodder and Miss Ashworth.

I have already alluded to the changes in the staff of instructors which were impending at the time of my visit. Fully to explain the causes of these changes would probably require a knowledge of facts which have not come under my observation, and I am unwilling to express opinions, however I may be satisfied of their truth, which I might not be able to support by sufficient evidence. That jarings existed between the Principal and some of the subordinate teachers, as well as between these parties and the Committee is, I believe, certain; and without imputing much blame to any party they may perhaps be ascribed in some degree to the limited but ill-defined superiority attached to the office of Rector or Principal in our Scottish literary institutions generally. The Rectors of our grammar-schools and even

the Principals of our colleges have had little authority connected with their offices except what was derived from their personal character and attainments. This was illustrated last century, not to refer to recent events, when the grammar of the eminent Dr. Adams was excluded by the junior masters from the High School of Edinburgh of which he was Rector, and when he himself was knocked down in the street by one of those masters, as much inferior to himself in character as in learning, without the assault leading to the dismissal of the offender. Nothing of this kind is likely to occur at the present day ; but still the authority attached to the office of Principal or Rector should be better defined, and, I think, more firmly established. Without seeking to interfere in the administration of the business of our Normal School, I have not hesitated on any proper occasion to express my opinion that the Rector ought to have the entire direction of its literary management, every other master being directly responsible to him, as he himself must also be responsible to the Committee by whom he is appointed. It is surely possible to have this subordination recognized without exciting feelings in any quarter unworthy of gentlemen.

But to speak more particularly of this Normal School. In looking forward to the operation of the Revised Code, the Committee was naturally led to consider what changes might be necessary for the sake of economy as well as of the efficiency of the institution, and it appeared to them that an arrangement might be made by which the services of the Mathematical Master could be dispensed with. Soon after this arrangement had been resolved upon, his brother, the Principal of the college, intimated that "after carefully considering the effects which the Minute of the 21st March 1863 was likely to exercise on our Normal Schools" he had come to the resolution of withdrawing from his position as Rector of the institution. The resignation of the Rector was followed by that of Miss Burns, and subsequently by that of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Stevenson. The last of these was probably hastened by the announced purpose of the Committee to extend the duties of the office.

These changes had been arranged before the conclusion of the year, and have since that time been carried into effect. But the results of these changes, as well as of alterations in the distribution of business, will fall most naturally to be considered in connexion with the work of the current year.

In considering the results of the past year's work, I do not think that there is any reason to be dissatisfied with the general intellectual training of the students. On some subjects the number of students classed as good or fair is small, but as a whole the appearance of those who have passed is creditable. But the fact that a number should have been excluded in consequence of copying, chiefly, I understand, in the paper on mental arithmetic, is distressing, and almost forces on the mind an impression that the moral culture of the school had not of late kept pace with the intellectual training. If there be any ground for such an impression, I am persuaded that it is only temporary, and much opposed to the objects and wishes of those who are responsible for the management.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES CUMMING.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICERS.

Names.	Degrees.	Duties.	Annual Salary.	Is Board allowed in addition to the Salary?	Is a House or Rooms allowed in addition to the Salary?	Does the Officer reside within the walls of the Institution?
James Sime - -	M.A., University of Edinburgh.	Rector; constantly	£ 500	No.	No.	No.
Peter Steele (lecturer).	" "	Teacher of English and Classics, constantly.	300*	"	"	"
David Sime - -	University of Edinburgh.	Teacher of Mathematics, &c., constantly.	275	"	"	"
Gilbert Graham (C.T.)	" "	Teacher of History and Geography, occasionally.	305†	"	"	"
Walter Strang - -	- - -	Teacher of Singing, occasionally.	135	"	"	"
Walter Hodder - -	- - -	Teacher of Drawing, occasionally.	48	"	"	"

* Derivable from Government, 100%.

† " " 80%.

TIME-TABLE.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
10-11	Senior Junior	Classics, 2. Mathematics, 3.	Classics, 2. Drawing, 6.	Classics, 2. Mathematics, 3.	Drawing, 6. Mathematics, 3.	Classics, 2. Mathematics, 3.
11-12	Senior Junior	Teaching, 1. History, 4.	History, 4. Arithmetic, 3.	Teaching, 1. History, 4.	History, 4. Arithmetic, 3.	School Management, 1. History,
12-1	Senior Junior	Mathematics, 3. Teaching, 1.	Music, 5. Scripture, 1.	Mathematics, 3. Teaching, 1.	Music, 5. Scripture, 1.	"Political Economy, 1. Ditto, 1.
1-2	Senior Junior	Mathematics, 3. Latin, 2.	Mathematics, 3. English, 2.	History, 4. Latin, 2.	Mathematics, 3. English, 2.	Mathematics, 3. Latin, 2.
2-3	Senior Junior	Scripture, 1. English, 2.	English, 2. Music, 5.	Scripture, 1. English, 2.	English, 2. Music, 5.	English, 2. —

Worship at 9:50 a.m.

Drawing for Senior Class 9-10 a.m. (Thursday), for Junior 9-10 a.m. (Tuesday).

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Total number of days on which the work of the time-table was suspended by continuous vacations or other holidays during the year ending on 31st December 1863.

From 1st February to 7th December the number of days (including Saturdays and Sundays) was 65.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bible and Catechism.	Senior's Political Economy.
Sime's Bible Manual.	Euclid, and Colenso's Deductions.
Latin Grammar.	Wood's Algebra; Colenso's Algebra.
Latin Grammatical Exercises.	Lund's Mensuration.
Ellis's do. do.	Cornwell and Fitch's Arithmetic.
Cæsar and Virgil.	Student's Hume.
Morell's Grammar.	Smith's History of England.
Wordsworth's Excursion I.	Lawson's British Empire.
Shakspeare and Milton.	Clyde's Geography.
Morrison's School Management.	

ACCOMMODATION and NUMBERS.

No. of students at this time in residence, viz. :—

—	Who have resided		Total.
	Less than 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	
1. Queen's Scholars—			
Who have been pupil teachers - -	46	37	83
Who have not been pupil-teachers - -	8	8	16
2. Other Candidates for Examination as Students, in December next—			
Who have been pupil-teachers - -	4	—	4
Who have not been pupil-teachers - -	1	—	1
3. Preparatory Class* - - - -	3	—	3
Total - - - -	62	45	107

* There was no preparatory class properly so called this Session.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICERS.

Names.	Degrees.	Duties.	Annual Salary.	Is Board allowed in addition to the Salary?	Is a House or Rooms allowed in addition to the Salary?	Does the Officer reside within the walls of the Institution?
James Sime - -	M.A., University of Edinburgh.	Rector - - -	£ 500	No.	No.	No.
Miss Stevenson -	- - -	Lady Superintendent.	100	"	"	"
Peter Steele - -	M.A., University of Edinburgh.	Teacher of English, constantly.	300*	"	"	"
David Sime - -	University of Edinburgh.	Teacher of Arithmetic, constantly.	275	"	"	"
Gilbert Graham, (C.T.)	" "	Teacher of History, occasionally.	305†	"	"	"
Walter Strang -	- - -	Teacher of Music, occasionally.	135	"	"	"
Miss A. Burns (C.T.)	F. C. Train. Sch., Edinburgh.	Governess, constantly.	55‡	"	"	"
Miss H. Cooper, (C.T.)	" "	Sewing Mistress, occasionally.	65§	"	"	"
Miss S. Ashworth -	- - -	Drawing Mistress, occasionally.	48	"	"	"

* From Government, 100%.

† " " 30%.

‡ " " 15% (Practising School.)

§ " " 15%.

TIME-TABLE.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
10-11	Senior	Scripture, 1.	School Management, 1.	Scripture, 1.	Drawing, 9.	Scripture } 1.
	Junior	Scripture, 7.	Drawing, 9.	Scripture, 7.	School Management, 7.	Scripture }
11-12	Senior	Grammar, 3.	Music } 6.	Grammar, 3.	Music } 6.	Grammar } 3.
	Junior	Arithmetic, 4.	Music }	Arithmetic, 4.	Music }	Grammar }
12-1	Senior	Sewing, 2.	Arithmetic, 4.	Sewing, 2.	Arithmetic, 4.	Sewing, 2.
	Junior	Sewing, 8.	Grammar, 3.	Sewing, 8.	Grammar, 3.	Sewing, 8.
1-2	Senior	History, 5.	Geography, 7.	{ Teaching, 1 and 2,	History, 5.	Geography, 7.
	Junior	Geography, 7.	History, 5.	{ Teaching.	Geography, 7.	History, 5.
2-3	Senior	Teaching } 1	Sewing, 2.	{ Domestic Economy, 7.	Teaching, } 1 and 2.	Teaching, } 1 and 7.
	Junior	Teaching } and 2	Sewing, 8.	{ Domestic Economy.	Teaching.	Teaching.

Worship at 9.50 a.m.

Drawing—Seniors, 9—10 a.m., (Thursday).

" Juniors, 9—10 a.m., (Tuesday).

A brace indicates that the two classes were taught together.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bible and Catechism.
 Sime's Bible Manual.
 Morell's Grammar.
 Milton's Paradise Lost.
 Cowper's Task.
 Student's Hume.
 Smith's History of England.

Mackenzie's History of Scotland.
 Colenso's Arithmetic.
 Morrison's School Management.
 Tegetmeier's Domestic Economy.
 Lawson's Geography.
 Cornwell's Geography.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Total number of days on which the work of the time-table was suspended by continuous vacations or other holidays during the year ending on 31st December last.

From 1st February to 7th December the number of days on which the work of the time-table was suspended was 65 (including Saturdays and Sundays).

ACCOMMODATION and NUMBERS.

No. of students at this time in residence, viz. :—

	Who have resided		Total.
	Less than 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	
1. Queen's Scholars—			
Who have been pupil-teachers -	31	27	58
Who have not been pupil-teachers -	9	11	20
2. Other Candidates for Examination as Students, in December next—			
Who have been pupil-teachers -	11	3	14
Who have not been pupil-teachers -			
3. Preparatory Class* - - - -	9	—	9
Total - - - - -	60	41	101

* The nine Candidates for Scholarships (Preparatory Class) had the same work and were taught by the same teacher as the junior students. Some of them, having failed at the scholarship examination, 1862, or been placed too low to obtain scholarships, receive permission to study with the first-year students during the session. Others, joining the classes in September or October, had the benefit of the first-year students' course for only two or three months. All the members of the preparatory class were studying for the scholarship examination, and were supported by their own relations.

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by Her Majesty's Inspector,
CHARLES E. WILSON, Esq., M.A., on the FREE CHURCH
NORMAL SCHOOL, GLASGOW.

MY LORDS,

March 1864.

Accommo-
dation.

IN the report which I had the honor to lay before your Lordships last year I had the satisfaction of being able to state that the accommodation was then sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the establishment; but I have still to regret the want of a hall sufficiently large to accommodate all the students, who are occasionally assembled for instruction in vocal music, and for other purposes connected with the general conduct of the institution.

Number of
students.

The number of students during the past session was as follows :—

MALES.						
First year	-	-	-	-	-	64
Second year	-	-	-	-	-	39
						103
FEMALES.						
First year	-	-	-	-	-	54
Second year	-	-	-	-	-	31
						85

giving a total of 188 students, divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. QUEEN'S SCHOLARS.

	1st class.	2nd class.
Male	50	42
Female	42	11
	92	53

2. FREE CHURCH SCHOLARS.

Male (first and second year) - 11 of 10% = 110%.

3. ORDINARY OR SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS.

Female - 32

Christmas
examina-
tion.

The same arrangements were made for the Christmas examination as heretofore. The male candidates were under my own superintendence, while my colleague Mr. Kerr conducted the examination of the female candidates.

Staff.

There has been no change made during the year in the staff of the college department, and the only change in the

practising schools has been the substitution of Mr. Sloan for Dr. McBirnie in the model village school ; I beg leave, therefore, to refer to the lists given in my report for last year. (Report 1862-3, pp. 320, 321.)

TIME TABLES.

The arrangements of the course, and the distribution of time among the various subjects of study are much the same as last year, and may be seen from the appended time-tables (Appendix C.) in use in the College department. Time tables.

INSTRUCTION.

The only subjects, which call for remark in this report, are Method, Latin, and Mathematics. In the other classes I noted the same accurate and careful instruction to which I have directed attention in previous reports, and the published class-lists show results as favourable as on any former occasion.

In addition to his lectures on the theory and practice of teaching, the Lecturer devotes much time to superintending the students in the practising schools, but especially in the model village school. This department, by a recent alteration in the teaching staff, has been placed more directly under the superintendence and control of the master of method, who can thus organize the various classes and arrange the subjects of instruction, so as to illustrate practically the various positions laid down in his lectures. This is a positive gain to the student ; and, though the effect may not be visible either in his paper work, or even in his teaching at the end of the second year's training, it will not the less surely appear, when he is called upon to put into practice in his own school the methods of instruction and modes of discipline, which he learned in the Normal school. This is important also from another point of view. By the recent Minute on Normal schools, the authorities are to receive payment only for the trained students, who pass successfully a probation of two years in an elementary school under inspection. When payment was made to the College at the end of each year on the mere results of the written examination, with a certain reference, it is true, to practical skill, there was a great temptation to concentrate attention on the *intellectual* at the expense, I fear, too often of the *practical* development of the student-teacher. This danger is now happily removed, and I confidently look forward to the result. Method.

Latin and
mathema-
tics.

In reference to the teaching of Latin and Mathematics, I have been favoured with the following statement by the Principal:—"The Committee of Management, while approving of the syllabus (1863), felt that additional instruction in Latin and Mathematics was necessary to meet the requirements of Scotch schools, as, in a majority of cases, ability to teach Latin is made a *sine quâ non* in the appointment of a master."

Latin.

To supply this desideratum, without trenching on the time devoted to the subjects prescribed in the official curriculum, the authorities required the attendance of all male students on the lectures of the Principal and the classical tutor. But no compulsion was necessary. All availed themselves so eagerly of the opportunity offered, that it had to be officially announced that instruction in Latin would be made dependent on thorough preparation of the regular work of the college. I regret that my other duties prevented me from examining the Latin classes during my recent visit to the college, but I state, on the authority of the Principal, that the experiment has been so far successful, and the published results of the Christmas examination show that it has been made without sacrificing any of the other and more necessary subjects of elementary education.

Mathema-
tics.

With Mathematics the course adopted has been very much the same. Classes were opened by the lecturer on mathematics under the same conditions and with a like satisfactory result.

RESULTS.

Results.

These are seen in the published class lists, and in the demand for the services of the students, who have completed their course of training in the college.

The following summaries furnish the necessary information under both heads.

I.

Candidates.	Exa- mined Christ- mas 1863.	Per-centage successful.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Di vision.	4th Division.	Total.
Male students, 1st year	50	8·	36·	38·	10·	92·
" " 2nd "	38	10·53	36·84	36·84	15·79	100·
Female " 1st "	49	22·44	46·92	30·64	—	100·
" " 2nd "	29	41·38	48·28	10·34	—	100·

Thus out of 166 only four failed, or the failures amounted to only 2·40 per cent.

On further and more minutely analyzing the results of the Christmas examination it appears that,—

1. The male students of the first year stand best in religious knowledge, geometry, reading, and spelling, while in grammar, composition, mental arithmetic, history, and music the majority are below *fair*.

2. The male students of the second year rank high in religious knowledge, reading, spelling, penmanship, history, school management, and teaching, while, contrary to what might have been expected, their standing in geometry, mental arithmetic, composition, economy, and music is low.

3. The female students of the first year make a good appearance in religious knowledge, composition, reading, spelling, grammar, needlework, and domestic economy, while only in geography and music are the majority below *fair*.

4. The female students of the second year stand well in all the subjects except geography, in which the per-centage above *fair* is only 35·79.

The number of failures in certain subjects, for I thus designate all whose marks are below *fair*, appears very considerable, but may reasonably be accounted for by the large proportion of Highland students always in residence on the male side. Few of these have been pupil-teachers, so that, compared with others, they enter the Normal school in a great measure unprepared for the special work of the classes. They are, generally speaking, diligent, faithful, and hard-working young men, but with the many and urgent claims on their time and attention, they have little opportunity for supplying the defects of early training. The examination for admission will gradually remedy this evil, as none will now be admitted, without possessing, at least, an elementary knowledge of the subjects prescribed in the official syllabus.

II.

The number of male students who finished their training at Christmas 1862 was 44. These have been disposed of as follows :—

Appointed to schools in Scotland	-	-	34
Dead " " in England	-	-	6
Dismissed	-	-	2
Left profession	-	-	1
			44

The number of female students who finished their training at Christmas 1862 was 30. These have been disposed of as follows :—

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ending 31 December 1863.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Government grants -	5,462	16 8	Salaries of teachers -	1,692	10 0
Students' fees -	87	13 6	Books, apparatus, stationery -	70	16 0
Grant from the Education Committee of the Free Church of Scotland -	483	17 8	Printing, postages, and other office charges -	20	10 6
			Board of 140 students and 1 servant -	3,356	8 0
			Wages of servants -	77	7 9
			Fuel and light -	45	3 0
			Medical attendance for 100 students -	15	0 0
			Replacement of furniture and repairs -	81	19 4
			Rent, taxes, rates, and insurance -	76	14 2
			Other current expenditure:—		
			(a) Nine bursars -	82	10 0
			(b) Linen cloth, &c. for Christmas examination -	26	10 4
			(c) Illumination on 10th Mar. 1863 -	20	11 3
			(d) Proportion of Assembly expenses -	123	15 0
			(e) Petty charges -	29	11 3
			(f) Paid lecturer and certificated assistant -	108	6 8
			(g) Net cost of Model and Practising Schools -	206	14 7
Total income -	6,034	7 10	Total expenditure -	6,034	7 10

APPENDIX B.

OFFICERS, &C.

Names.	Duties.	Salary from Committee of College.	Augmentation from Committee of Council.	Total.
		£	£ s.	£
Thomas Morrison, M.A.	Principal - -	500	—	500
Rev. John Kerr, M.A. -	Lecturer on mathematics.	200	100	300
A. H. Dick, M.A. -	Lecturer on history and geography.	250	—	250
A. Richardson, M.A. -	Lecturer on English literature.	250	—	250
Edmund Boyd - -	Master of method -	250	—	250
John McLelland - -	Music master - -	80	—	80
Robert Banner - -	Drawing master -	60	—	60
Miss Sinclair - -	Lady superintendent	100	—	100
Miss Wallace - -	Needlework governess.	45	15	60

FEMALES.

		9 to 10.		10 to 11.		11 to 12.		12 to 1.		1 to 2.		2 to 3.	
		1st year -	2nd year -	1st year -	2nd year -	1st year -	2nd year -	1st year -	2nd year -	1st year -	2nd year -	1st year -	2nd year -
Monday	{	Drawing, Mr. Banner.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Reading, Mr. Boyd.	Geography, Mr. Dick.	Writing, Mr. Boyd.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Geography, Mr. Dick.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
		Drawing, Mr. Banner.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Geography, Mr. Dick.	Teaching, Mr. Boyd.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Geography, Mr. Dick.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
Tuesday	{	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Geography, Mr. Dick.	Music, Mr. McLelland.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
		Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	History, Mr. Dick.	History, Mr. Dick.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
Wednesday	{	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
		Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
Thursday	{	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
		Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
Friday	{	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	
		Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Sewing, Miss Wallace.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	Bible, Principal.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	School Management, Mr. Boyd.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Domestic Economy, Miss Sinclair.	Arithmetic, Mr. Kerr.	Grammar, Mr. Richardson.	

APPENDIX D.

RESULTS of Year ending 31 December 1863.

	Number.	
	Males.	Females.
Number of students proceeding from college after 31st December last, after one year.	15	15
Ditto ditto two years and upwards -	39	33
Number of students withdrawn <i>within</i> the year ending as above :—		
For misconduct - - - - -	—	—
„ illness - - - - -	2	—
„ other causes - - - - -	4	2
Dead - - - - -	1	—
Number of students, excluding those now in residence, received into training since 1845 (date of establishment).	660	600

REPORT, for the Year 1863, by *Her Majesty's Inspector*,
the Rev. T. WILKINSON, A.M., on the EPISCOPAL CHURCH
NORMAL SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

MY LORDS,

February 29, 1864.

THE first portion of my last year's Report drew your Lordships' attention to the state of the Institution up to September 1862; the latter part to its condition up to February 1863; and it is satisfactory to me to be able to record that the anticipations expressed by me therein have been fully realized.

The college was examined by me on the 25th, 26th, and 27th June last.

There has been no change in the staff of teachers during the past year. It is as follows:—

Rev. C. Smith	-	-	- Principal.
Mr. S. Thackrah	-	-	- Vice-principal.
Mr. C. Dawe	-	-	- Normal Master.
Mr. Morley	-	-	- Drawing Master.

Of the efficiency of this staff I have no hesitation in speaking in the highest terms; each individual of it is performing his work in a masterly and satisfactory manner.

I heard two lectures delivered by each gentleman, and these were marked in each case by a thorough knowledge of the subject, by a pleasing manner of communication, and by evidently good effect upon the young men.

Each of the students performed an exercise in reading and in the recitation of poetry; and each of the second year's students gave a gallery lesson to a class of young boys. There was a diversity of merit among the candidates both in reading and teaching, but there was not one case under either head in which I felt it my duty to give a decidedly unfavourable report.

In general the reading of prose was intelligent and correct; the recitations of poetry were not so satisfactory in some cases; one or two, however, of the students both read and recited with considerable expression and good taste.

Of the subjects of the lessons given before me, one was chosen by the inspector and the other by the students themselves; they are recorded in the returns forwarded immediately afterwards to the Education Department. The subjects selected were various, the lessons given were deserving of commendation, and the result of the exercise creditable to the Institution and to the students themselves.

In the other branches of study the attainments^{*} varied, of necessity, a good deal; the whole of the students, however, seemed to appreciate the valuable opportunity they possessed of advancing themselves in their studies.

The time-table and list of text-books subjoined will give an accurate idea of the subjects taught, the time devoted to each, the text books employed, the general scope of the lectures, and the amount of work it is thought possible to accomplish during the year.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6-7	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.
7-8	i. Arithmetic.	i. Euclid.	i. Arithmetic.	i. Euclid.	i. Arithmetic.	i. School Management. ii. Latin.
	ii. Latin.	ii. Latin.	ii. Latin.	ii. Latin.	ii. Latin.	
8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Breakfast and Prayers.	Breakfast and Prayers.	Breakfast and Prayers.	Breakfast and Prayers.	Breakfast and Prayers.	Breakfast and Prayers.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	i. Latin.	i. Latin.	i. Latin.	i. Latin.	ii. Latin.	Examination.
	ii. Arithmetic.	ii. Euclid.	ii. Arithmetic.	ii. Euclid.	i. Arithmetic.	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	i. Divinity.	i. Grammar.	i. Divinity.	i. Grammar.	i. Liturgy.	
	ii. Algebra.	ii. Geography.	ii. Algebra.	ii. Geography.	ii. Algebra.	
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	i. Algebra.	i. Geography.	i. and ii. Critical Lesson.	i. Geography.	ii. Algebra.	
	ii. Divinity.	ii. History.		ii. History.	ii. Divinity.	
1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dinner.	Dinner.	Dinner.	Dinner.	Dinner.	Dinner.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	i. and ii. Drawing.	—	i. and ii. Drawing.	—	i. and ii. Drawing.	—
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$	i. Writing.	i. and ii. School Management.	i. History.	i. and ii. School Management.	i. History.	—
	ii. Liturgy.		ii. Economy.		ii. Writing.	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	i. and ii. Music.	i. and ii. Theory of Music.	i. and ii. Music.	i. and ii. Theory of Music.	i. and ii. Music.	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tea.	Tea.	Tea.	Tea.	Tea.	Tea.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.	Private Study.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prayers.	Prayers.	Prayers.	Prayers.	Prayers.	Prayers.

Latin, Divinity, Grammar, Liturgy, History, Economy, taken by the Principal.
 Arithmetic, Euclid, Geography, Algebra, Music — taken by Mr. Thackrah.
 School Management — — — — — taken by Mr. Dawe.
 Drawing — — — — — taken by Mr. Morley.

TEXT BOOKS.

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
 Colenso's Algebra.
 Potts' Euclid.
 Hughes' Geography; Johnstone's
 General Atlas.
 Student's Hume and Hume (entire)
 Lingard.
 Proctor on Common Prayer.

Currie on School Management, and
 Morrison.
 Hullah's Manual on Music.
 The Edinburgh Academy Latin
 Grammar, Henry's First Latin
 Book, Cæsar and Virgil.
 Morell's Analysis and Grammar.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

I beg to draw attention to the admirable practising school which now happily forms so marked a feature of this Institution. It was not my duty to examine the school minutely, but I saw it at work, attended by above 100 children, and

apparently conducted in a most efficient manner. I subjoin the Normal Master's very sensible remarks on its relations to the College and its general working.

The criticism lesson referred to in the annexed letter is an exceedingly useful exercise. I had an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the various processes were conducted, and I feel assured that a student, with ordinary attention, must greatly benefit by the lessons of his fellow-students, the opinion of the Normal Master, and, lastly, by the suggestive remarks of the Principal and the Vice-principal.

Episcopal Training Institution,

May 28th 1863.

The lectures on school management delivered in the beginning of the year were such as elucidate the general principles on which all teaching should be based. The object was to put the student as soon as possible in possession of those leading principles and rules, which should influence and control his work as a teacher.

Eight successive days in each half year are allotted as the time for each student to spend in the practising school; but this time is extended if the student evinces a lack of diligence or skill. By this arrangement two teachers are at school for three days and one only for the remaining two days each week. The employment of two students at once gives the Normal Master sufficient opportunities for superintending their teaching and for teaching in their presence, whilst the employment of only one enables each in succession to observe what changes of organization may be made to adapt school-work to the teaching power at disposal. In the last half of the year it is our intention to give the second-year students an opportunity of examining minutely the arrangements of the whole school, the work to be done by pupil-teachers preparatory to the school business of the day, the tasks to be prepared by the scholars, with the methods of testing the same, the means to be adopted for economizing the time and energy of the teachers, and the different modes of securing the diligence and co-operation of the pupils. The first-year students are occupied wholly as class teachers; beginning with the lowest class, they are gradually advanced to the highest, whereby they become acquainted with the different steps in a child's education, and the best methods of assisting him to rise through each.

A criticism lesson is given once a week in the presence of the officers and students of the Institution. Three of the latter are called upon to give their opinion of the lesson, to mark the good points as well as the weak, and to assign the reasons upon which they found their remarks. It is the special duty of the Normal Master to compare the method pursued by the teacher with the principles and directions laid down in his lectures previously delivered on the art of teaching. The Principal then sums up, compares the remarks made, and passes his judgment as to the merit of the teacher.

CHARLES SHERWILL DAWE,
Normal Master.

MUSIC.

The Vice-principal's knowledge of music has been turned to good account in his instruction of the students, many of whom produced remarkably good papers at the December

examinations, it having devolved on myself to revise them. Some of the young men also exhibited very fair practical ability on the organ ; the performance of one was extremely good. The authorities of the college are acting with great judgment in availing themselves of every appliance to make musicians of the future schoolmasters of the country ; and great credit is due to them for the satisfactory result in this respect of their efforts during the last year ; to find so large a proportion of very fair theoretical and practical musicians in so small a college is a very gratifying fact.

The health of the young men has been represented to me as very good ; the household arrangements continue to present the same features of regularity, order, and comfort as during the preceding year.

The anticipations of good results which I had formed from my examination of the Institution in June last do not appear to have rested on imperfect or insufficient grounds, as at the late Christmas examinations all the students obtained positions in the three upper classes. Out of 14 students, the position of three in the first class, of seven in the second class, and of four in the third class is a most creditable result.

The best test, however, of the work done in a normal school is to be found in the success of the teachers it sends forth, and so far as my experience enables me to apply this test, my testimony is highly favourable. The teachers who have gone forth from this Institution to take charge of schools in various parts of Scotland, have, with very few exceptions, devoted themselves with zeal, assiduity, and marked success, to the discharge of their duties ; some have exhibited talent of a high order.

I beg leave, therefore, my Lords, to recommend this college as fully entitled, on every account, to a continuance of the public aid. Its general management appears to be marked by great good sense and high principle ; as regards its staff of teachers, it is ample as to numbers, and high as to professional ability ; its arrangements for giving practical instruction in the art of teaching are of a superior order, and its operations up to this time have been, and continue to be, eminently successful.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. WILKINSON.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

* For Financial Return see Table No. 3, pp. 282-5.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DETAILED STATEMENT (under Counties) of Sums expended from Parliamentary Grants for Education in Great Britain, in BUILDING, ENLARGEMENT, IMPROVEMENTS, or FIXTURES of Elementary Schools. Such of these Schools as have not also received any Annual Grant are printed in *italic*. Schools which have received Annual Grants only have † prefixed. Schools which have received Grants for Books, Maps, or Apparatus only have ‡ prefixed.

* Grants awarded by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury (prior to the appointment of the Committee of Privy Council on Education) are marked with an asterisk.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVISED CODE.

Article 9. Aid to establish schools is given by grants towards the cost of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up, elementary school-rooms and dwellings for elementary teachers.

10. Aid to maintain schools is given by grants to the Managers conditional upon the attendance and efficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

1. The aid given to maintain schools is known as "Annual Grants," being annually payable, at a fixed time, each school allowed to receive them.

2. No grants are made to schools which are not open to inspection by inspectors appointed by Her Majesty's Council on the representation of the Committee of Council on Education.

20. The duration of the period over which the right of inspection extends depends upon the degree of permanency of the object for which the grant is made.

(a.) If the grant is made for erecting, enlarging, or improving a school, the right of inspection is secured by a clause inserted in, or endorsed upon, the school deed, and is co-extensive with the interest conveyed by that deed.

(b.) If the grant is annual only, the inspector's visit may at any time be declined by the managers, on forfeiting the grant depending upon it.

ENGLAND.

TE.—N.S. denotes that the School is in connexion with the *National Society*, or with the *Church of England*; B.S., with the *British and Foreign School Society*; Wes., *Wesleyan Methodists' Conference*; R.C., *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; Par., that it is a *Parochial School*; and P.U., a *Parochial Union School*.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	BEDFORDSHIRE.		£ s. d.			BEDFORDSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
1	Amphill	- N.S. 7	180 0 0	1845	179	Colnworth	- N.S. 6	23 10 0	1841
	"	- "	59 17 6	1853		"	- "	40 0 0	1845
	"	- "	35 0 0	1858	181	Cranfield	- N.S. 8	*48 0 0	1836
1	Amphill	- B.S. 5	150 0 0	1846		"	- "	*40 0 0	1839
	"	- "	40 0 0	1855	184	Dunstable	- N.S. 8	*85 0 0	1839
0	Arlsey	- N.S.	334 4 0	1857	184	†Dunstable	- Wes. 3		
2	Aspley Guise	- N.S. 7	202 0 0	1848	184	†Dunstable, Station End Branch	- Wes.		
	"	- "	49 10 0	1850	180	Dunton	- Par. 11	213 0 0	1858
	"	- "	9 0 0	1854	183	Eaton-Bray	- N.S.	72 0 0	1842
2	†Aspley Guise	- B.S. 5			183	Eaton Bray	- Wes.	209 10 0	1862
9	Barford, Great	- N.S. 11	115 0 0	1849	178	Eaton-Soccon	- N.S. 6	30 0 0	1859
	"	- "	98 0 0	1856		"	- "	531 10 0	1861
9	Biddenham	- N.S.	*45 0 0	1839	182	Eversholt	- N.S. 6	80 0 0	1842
	"	- "	65 0 0	1848		"	- "	42 2 6	1862
0	Biggleswade	- N.S. 11	*150 0 0	1839	180	Everton and Telsworth	- N.S.	*42 0 0	1837
	"	- "	90 0 0	1844	179	Felmersham	- N.S.	110 0 0	1846
	"	- "	52 5 3	1861	181	Flitwick	- N.S. 6	38 5 0	1860
0	†Biggleswade, Boys	- B.S. 5			179	Harrold	- N.S. 7	200 0 0	1847
	Girls	- B.S.				"	- "	67 10 0	1861
9	Bletsoe	- N.S.	100 0 0	1854	183	Heath and Reach	- N.S. 6	100 0 0	1847
0	Blunham	- N.S.	52 0 0	1843	180	†Henlow	- N.S. a		
4	Caddington	Ch. of E. 8	334 0 0	1859	182	Hockliffe	- N.S. 7	72 0 0	1845
0	Caldecote, Upper	- N.S. 11	176 0 0	1861		"	- "	72 0 0	1854
0	†Clifton, All Saints	- N.S. 11			184	Houghton Regis	- N.S.	419 0 0	1857
1	Claphill	- N.S.	*50 0 0	1836					

a Inspection declined.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
BEDFORDSHIRE—cont.									
184	†Hyde, East, The Hyde School	7	£ s. d.		122	†Ashbury	- N.S. a		
179	Kempston, Ch. End	N.S.	130 0 6	1844	125	Aston-Tyrolde	- N.S.	54 0 0	
			13 10 0	1861	116	†Beech Hill	- N.S. 6		
179	Kempston, Up-end, Mixed and Infants	N.S. 11	270 0 0	1855	126	Beenham	- N.S. 5	36 0 0	
179	Keysoe	- N.S.	32 0 0	1841	128	†Berkshire Reformatory, at Three Mile Cross.			
			10 0 0	1848	130	†Binfield	- Ch. of E. 5		
183	†Leighton Buzzard, Boys	B.S. 3			120	†Boxford	- N.S.		
183	Leighton Buzzard, Infants	B.S. 3	*75 0 0	1840	130	Bracknell	- Ch. of E. 6	150 0 0	
			50 0 0	1847	129	†Bray (or Braywick)	N.S. 6		
184	Luton	- N.S. 8	*145 0 0	1835	129	†Bray, Boyne Hill	Ch. of E. 6		
			50 0 0	1849	129	Bray and Hollyport	N.S. 6	104 0 0	
			1,320 0 0	1858				148 0 0	
184	†Luton	- Wes. 3			125	Brightwell	- N.S. 12	45 0 0	
181	Marston Moretaine and Lidlington	N.S. 7	160 0 0	1848				5 18 8	
181	Maulden	- N.S. 7	110 0 0	1850	120	†Brimpton	- Ch. of E. 5		
180	Meppershall	- N.S.	*40 0 0	1840	122	Buckland	- N.S. 7	321 0 0	
180	†Northill	- N.S. 11			126	Burghfield	- N.S.	20 10 0	
179	†Pavenham	- Ch. of E. 7			124	Challow, East	- N.S.	144 0 0	
171	Podington	- N.S.	50 0 0	1842	124	†Charlton (Branch of Wantage)	- N.S. 7		
181	Pulloshill	- N.S. 7	55 0 0	1845	120	Chieveley (North Heath)	- N.S.	*75 0 0	
			29 10 0	1854	124	Childrey	- Wes.	106 0 0	
182	†Ridgmont	- Ch. of E. 6			125	Cholsey	- N.S. 11	*62 0 0	
182	†Ridgmont	- Wes.			131	†Clewley	- N.S. 6		
179	Riseley	- N.S.	37 0 0	1841	122	†Coleshill (Earl of Radnor's School).			
			66 0 0	1849	129	Cookham	- N.S.	368 0 0	
			188 0 0	1860	129	Cookham Dean	- N.S. 6	119 0 0	
179	Roxton	- N.S. 11						6 9 0	
180	†Sandy	- N.S. 11			123	Cumner	- N.S. 12	434 0 0	
181	Shillington	- N.S. 4	302 8 0	1857	124	Denchworth	- N.S. 1	87 0 0	
181	†Silsoe	- Ch. of E. 6						83 0 0	
178	Stoughton, Little	- N.S.	50 0 0	1846	123	Drayton	- N.S.	124 0 0	
181	†Steppingley	- N.S. 6			128	†Earley	- N.S. 5		
180	Stotfold	- N.S. 6	110 0 0	1844	121	Eastbury	- N.S.	218 0 0	
			45 0 0	1854	122	†Faringdon, Infant			
			38 0 0	1855			Ch. of E. 1		
184	Stopsley	- N.S.	232 4 0	1858			- B.S. 2		
182	Tebworth	- N.S. 6	297 0 0	1855	122	†Faringdon			
182	†Tebworth	- Wes. 5			122	†Faringdon, Girls School		1	
178	Tilbrook	- N.S.	142 0 0	1860	124	Fawley	- Ch. of E. 7	160 16 0	
182	Toddington	- N.S. 6	439 4 0	1855	123	†Fyfield	- N.S.		
182	Toddington	- Wes. 5	477 0 0	1856	120	Greenham	- N.S. 7	16 15 0	
179	Turvey, B. and G.	- N.S. 8	341 0 0	1848	124	Hampstead Norris	- N.S. 7	68 0 0	
179	Turvey, Infants	- N.S.	66 10 0	1841	124	Hanney	- N.S.	165 0 0	
181	Westoning	- N.S. 7	58 0 0	1841				12 11 0	
			17 5 0	1855	124	Harwell	- N.S.	*50 0 0	
			9 15 0	1857	124	Hendred, East	- N.S. 7	173 0 0	
179	Wilden, Endowed	- N.S.	101 5 0	1852	124	Hendred, East, St. Amand's	- R.C. 5	228 12 0	
179	Wilshampstead or Wilsted	- N.S.	111 0 0	1847	124	Hendred, West	- N.S. 7	153 5 8	
182	†Woburn, Free	- B.S. 5			124	Hermitage	- N.S. 7	35 0 0	
179	Yelden	- N.S.	45 0 0	1846				10 17 3	
			36 0 0	1847	123	Hinksey, North Ch. of E.		133 0 0	
BERKSHIRE.									
123	†Abingdon	- N.S. 12			122	Hinton Waldrist	- N.S.	*30 0 0	
123	†Abingdon	- B.S. 6			121	†Hungerford	- N.S. 7		
123	†Abingdon, St. Edmund's	- R.C. 5			121	†Hungerford, New Town Branch	- N.S.		
126	†Aldermaston	- Ch. of E. 5			128	Hurst and Ruscombe	N.S. 6	140 0 0	
123	†Appleton	- N.S.	*35 0 0	1837			- N.S. 6	110 0 0	
128	†Arborfield	- N.S.	65 0 0	1841	129	Knowl Hill	- N.S.	116 0 0	
130	Ascot Heath	- N.S. 6	50 0 0	1854	121	Lambourne	- N.S. 7	106 0 0	
			316 5 0	1857				243 0 0	
			19 0 0	1858					

a Inspection withdrawn.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	BERKSHIRE—cont.					BERKSHIRE—cont.			
1	+Lambourne -	Wes. 2			125	Wittenham, Long -	N.S. 10	160 10 0	1858
1	+Lambourne, Woodlands -	Ch. of E. 7			128	Wokingham -	B.S.	*125 0 0	1841
2	Langford -	N.S.	90 0 0	1847	123	+Wytham -	N.S. 10		
4	Letcomb Bassett -	N.S.	106 0 0	1858					
9	Letcomb Regis -	N.S.	166 4 0	1856					
9	Maidenhead, Infant and Sunday -	Sch.	150 0 0	1845	151	Aston Clinton -	N.S.	96 0 0	1849
9	+Maidenhead -	N.S. 6			151	+Aston Clinton -	B.S. 6		
9	+Maidenhead -	Wes. 2			151	Aylesbury -	N.S. 1	190 0 0	1847
0	Newbury -	N.S. 7	888 0 0	1860		" -	" -	21 0 0	1855
0	Newbury -	B.S. 2	133 0 0	1840		" -	" -	85 10 0	1860
0	Newbury -	Wes. 2	59 17 6	1861	151	+Aylesbury, Infants -	N.S. 1		
0	+Newbury -	P.U.	400 0 0	1856	151	+Aylesbury -	B.S.		
7	+Reading -	B.S. 2			151	Aylesbury, St. John's -	N.S. 1	151 0 0	1859
7	+Reading, St. Giles' -	N.S. 10	*150 0 0	1838		" -	" -	99 0 0	1863
7	+Reading, St. John's, Boys and Girls -	N.S. 10			154	+Beachampton -	N.S. 6		
7	+Reading, St. John's, Infants -	N.S. 10			148	+Beaconsfield -	B.S.		
7	Reading, St. Lawrence's -	Par. 10	250 0 0	1854	151	Bierton -	N.S. 1	87 0 0	1849
7	Reading, St. Mary's -	N.S. 10	120 0 0	1855	148	+Blackwell Hall Ch. of E. -	10		
7	+Reading, St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel -	N.S. 10			153	Bletchley -	N.S.	*50 0 0	1840
7	+Reading, Trinity Infant -	Ch. of E. 10			153	Brickhill, Little -	N.S.	44 0 0	1841
2	+Shrivenham -	N.S. 12				" -	" -	10 5 0	1862
2	Sparsholt -	N.S.	*40 0 0	1839	156	+Brill -	N.S. 5		
2	Speen (Stockeross) -	Par. 7	293 0 0	1857	153	+Broughton -	Ch. of E. 5		
2	" -	" -	36 8 10	1858	154	Buckingham -	N.S. 6	211 6 4	1857
2	Stanford in the Vale -	N.S. 12	20 0 0	1844	154	+Buckingham -	B.S. 6		
3	Steventon -	N.S. 12	40 0 0	1841	148	Chalfont, St. Peter's -	N.S. 11	70 0 0	1848
1	Sunningdale -	N.S. 6	38 0 0	1842		" -	" -	42 17 6	1848
	" -	" -	5 0 0	1850	183	+Cheddington -	Ch. of E. 1	10 0 0	1862
	" -	" -	110 0 0	1854	148	Chesham -	N.S. 10	200 0 0	1846
8	Swallowfield -	Ch. of E. 10	350 0 0	1855		" -	" -	54 0 0	1851
0	Thatcham -	B.S.	125 0 0	1847		" -	" -	9 9 11	1862
0	" -	" -	9 1 10	1848	148	+Chesham, Girls -	B.S. 6		
2	Thatcham -	N.S. 7	225 0 0	1846	154	+Claydon Park (Middle) -	N.S. 6		
2	Uffington -	N.S.	80 0 0	1852	154	+Claydon, Steeple -	N.S. 6		
5	+Upton Nervet -	Par.			149	Colnbrook and Horton, Boys -	N.S.	215 0 0	1846
5	Wallingford -	Ch. of E. 5	328 0 0	1862		" -	" -	15 0 0	1856
4	Wantage -	Wes. 2	310 0 0	1858	149	Colnbrook and Horton, Girls and Infants -	N.S. 11	395 0 0	1858
4	+Wantage, St. Peter's and St. Paul's -	N.S. 7			153	Crawley, North -	N.S.	50 0 0	1845
9	+Warfield -	N.S. 5			151	Cuddington -	N.S. 1	75 0 0	1846
9	Wargrave, Grazies Hill -	N.S. 5	150 0 0	1861		" -	" -	81 10 0	1863
9	+Wargrave-Piggott -	N.S.			149	+Datchet -	N.S. 12		
7	Welford and Wickham -	N.S. 7	296 0 0	1858	150	+Downley -	Wes. 6	60 0 0	1845
7	Whitley -	Ch. of E. 2	289 0 0	1861	151	Drayton Beauchamp -	N.S.	25 0 0	1842
1	Windsor, New, Royal Free Industrial School -	6	1,050 0 0	1862	152	Dunton -	N.S.		
1	Windsor, New -	B.S.	245 0 0	1841	149	+Eton -	P.U.		
	" -	" -	17 6 8	1854	149	Eton, St. John's -	N.S. 10	554 0 0	1863
	" -	" -	40 0 0	1860	149	+Farnham-Royal -	N.S. 11		
1	+Windsor, Old -	N.S. 6			140	Fulmer -	N.S.	50 0 0	1844
1	+Windsor, St. Mark's -	N.S. 6				" -	" -	50 0 0	1855
1	+Windsor Park, Royal N.S. -				149	+Gerrard's Cross -	N.S. 11		
1	Windsor, St. Anne's -	N.S. 6	274 5 4	1856	152	Granborough -	N.S.	90 0 0	1854
	" -	" -	48 5 0	1859	151	Haddenham -	B.S.	70 0 0	1851
	+Windsor -	P.U.			155	+Hambleton -	N.S. 11		
	Winkfield, Industrial -	N.S. 5	*70 0 0	1839	150	+Hazlemere -	N.S. 11		
					150	Hughenden -	N.S. 10	72 0 0	1863
					151	Hulcott -	N.S.	87 0 0	1856
						" -	" -	44 0 0	1858
					149	Iver, Boys -	N.S. 12	102 0 0	1849
					149	Iver, Girls and Infants -	N.S. 12	100 0 0	1847
					150	+Kimble, Great -	N.S.		
					156	+Kingsey -	N.S. 1		
					149	Langley Marsh -	N.S.	72 0 0	1848

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
148	+Latimer	Ch. of E. 10			164	Westbury	N.S. 6	148 17 6	
153	Lavendon	N.S.	*49 0 0	1838	152	Whaddon	N.S.	28 0 0	
			78 0 0	1860	152	+Whaddon, Mr. Selby Lowndes School c			
154	Leckhampstead	N.S. 5	*60 0 0	1839	151	Whitchurch	Wes. 2	170 0 0	
			18 7 6	1860	183	+Wing	N.S. 1		
148	Lee Common	N.S.	50 0 0	1848	151	Wingrave and Rownham Ch. of E.		100 0 0	
151	Leonards, St.	N.S.	229 12 0	1861	152	Winslow	N.S. 6	*80 0 0	
183	Linslade	N.S. 1	198 0 0	1849		"	"	8 7 8	
			47 11 2	1860		"	"	18 10 0	
151	Ludgershall	N.S. 5	93 0 0	1847		"	"		
150	+Marlow, Great	N.S. 11			153	+Woburn Sands	N.S. 7	150 0 0	
150	+Marlow, Little	N.S. 11			166	+Wolverton	N.S. 5	50 0 0	
150	+Marlow	B.S.			166	+Wolverton Station	B.S. 5		
154	Marsh Gibbon	N.S. 5	120 0 0	1849					
			40 0 0	1861					
152	Marston, North	N.S.	*60 0 0	1835	152	Wooburn	N.S. 11	150 0 0	
147	Marstworth	N.S. 11	45 0 0	1842				50 0 0	
153	Milton Keynes Ch. of E.		216 0 0	1861	150	+Wycombe, High	P.U.		
152	Mursley	N.S.	*25 0 0	1835	150	Wycombe, High	B.S. 2	*400 0 0	
152	Nash	N.S. 5	276 0 0	1857		"	"	9 7 8	
153	Newport Pagnell	B.S.	*90 0 0	1838		"	"	54 0 0	
153	+Newport Pagnell	N.S. 5			150	Wycombe, High	N.S. 11	1,176 0 0	
153	Olney	N.S.	176 0 0	1848					
151	Oving	N.S. 5	85 5 0	1862					
148	+Penn Street	N.S. a							
154	Preston Bissett	N.S. 5	243 0 0	1859					
151	+Quainton (En- dowed)	N.S. 1							
153	Ravenstone (En- dowed)	Ch. of E.	75 7 6	1862					
150	Risborough, Monks	N.S.	100 0 0	1859	190	Aldreth-in-Hadden- ham, Daily and Sunday School		d*20 0 0	
150	Risborough, Prince's	N.S.	105 0 0	1842	140	Barrington	N.S.	161 0 0	
			35 0 0	1844	186	Barton	N.S.	15 0 0	
150	Risborough, Prince's	B.S. 2	153 0 0	1848				12 15 0	
148	Seer Green	N.S. 11	144 0 0	1860	140	Bassingbourne	N.S.	*60 0 0	
155	+Skirmett, Infants	N.S. 11			140	Bassingbourne	B.S.	*60 0 0	
183	+Slapton	Par.			189	Bottisham	N.S. 2	100 0 0	
153	Stantonbury - cum- Bradwell	N.S. 5	965 0 0	1859				50 0 0	
152	Stewkley	N.S. 5	374 18 0	1860	189	Brinckley	N.S.	65 0 0	
153	Stoke Goldington	N.S.	*72 0 0	1840	189	Burwell	Par.	233 11 0	
183	Stoke Hammond	N.S.	38 0 0	1844	189	+Burwell, Boys	Ch. of E. 3		
150	Stoke Mandeville	N.S.	60 0 0	1845	189	Burwell	B.S. 3	80 0 0	
149	Stoke Pogis	N.S. 11	95 0 0	1843		"	"	17 0 0	
153	Stratford, Fenny	N.S. 5	312 0 0	1861		"	"	43 15 0	
166	+Stratford, Stony	N.S. 4			187	Cambridge	B.S. 3	250 0 0	
166	+Stratford, Stony, Infants	N.S.				"	"	100 0 0	
166	Stratford, Stony	B.S. 5	22 13 6	1862		"	"	114 0 0	
102	+Swanbourne	N.S. 6			187	Cambridge, Barn- well	N.S. 5	*210 0 0	
149	Taplow	N.S. 12	74 0 0	1849		"	"	100 0 0	
			92 12 0	1855		"	"	64 2 8	
154	Thornborough	N.S.	42 0 0	1841		"	"	16 0 0	
156	Towersay	N.S. 1	60 0 0	1849	187	Cambridge, Barn- well Abbey	N.S. 5	605 0 0	
184	Turweston	N.S. 6	165 6 4	1861	187	Cambridge, Indus- trial	N.S.	106 10 0	
150	Tyler's Green	N.S.	51 0 0	1844		"	"	95 0 0	
149	Upton - cum - Chal- vey, Boys, Girls, and Infants	N.S. 12	64 0 0	1842	187	Cambridge (King- Street)	N.S. 5	178 0 0	
	"	"	290 15 0	1853	187	Cambridge (Pound Hill), Infants Ch. of E.		33 0 0	
	"	"	5 4 0	1855	187	+Cambridge, St. Giles'	N.S. 5		
151	Waddesdon	N.S. 1	94 10 0	1863	187	Cambridge, St. Paul's (Russell St.)	N.S. 5	300 0 0	
			119 0 0	1849		"	"	55 18 8	
151	Waddesdon	B.S. 5	156 2 0	1860		"	"	100 0 0	
153	+Walton	N.S. 1	121 0 0	1847	187	Cambridge, St. Paul's (Union Road), Infants	N.S.	100 0 0	
153	+Walton and Wough- ton	N.S.							
150	+Wendover	N.S. b							

a Inspection withdrawn.

b Inspection refused.

c School discontinued.

d School pulled down.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			CAMBRIDGESHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
87	Cambridge, St.				186	Rampton -	N.S.	36 0 0	1846
	Peter's (Castle End) -	N.S. 5	21 0 6	1854	189	†Reach -	Ch. of E. 2		
35	Carlton -	N.S.	201 12 0	1855	188	Sawston -	N.S.	48 0 0	1842
11	†Chatteris, Boys' School -	B.S. 3			186	Shelford, Great -	N.S. 2	81 0 0	1843
11	Chatteris, Infants' School -					" " -	"	40 0 0	1843
	Chatteris, Infants' Ch. of E. -		70 0 0	1845	189	Soham -	N.S. 4	33 0 0	1861
†	Chatteris, Girls' School -				186	Stapleford -	N.S. 2	473 0 0	1858
11	Chatteris, Slade Lode, Infants, Ragged School -	3				" " -	"	102 0 0	1847
36	Chesterton -	N.S.	157 0 0	1858		Sutton -	N.S. 4	13 1 0	1861
39	Cheveley -	N.S. 3	144 0 0	1844	190	Swaffham-Bulbeck -	N.S.	528 10 0	1861
36	Comberton -	N.S. 2	140 7 6	1863	189	Swavesey -	N.S. 2	54 0 0	1841
	" -		75 0 0	1846	177	" -	"	100 0 0	1842
	" -		4 16 0	1849		" -	"	123 0 0	1849
77	Covington -	N.S.	31 0 0	1855		" -	"	93 0 0	1858
36	Coton -	N.S.	26 10 0	1842	186	Teversham -	N.S.	199 0 0	1862
35	Croydon (near Arrington) -	N.S.	26 10 0	1849	175	†Thorney Abbey -	N.S. 4	*25 0 0	1835
36	Ditton (Fen.) -	N.S.	49 0 0	1848	185	Toft and Caldecote -	N.S.	60 0 0	1844
	" -				186	Trumpington -	N.S. 4	48 10 0	1849
36	Ditton, Wood -	N.S.				" -	"	18 0 0	1854
38	Duxford -	N.S. 2				" -	"	176 0 0	1858
33	Elm -	N.S. 3			193	†Tyd, St. Giles' -	N.S.		
35	Elsworth -	N.S. 2			186	†Waterbeach -	N.S.		
90	Ely (Silver Street) Boys and Girls' -	N.S. 5			192	Whittlesea, St. Mary's and St. Andrew's -	N.S. 2	190 10 0	1851
	Ely (Broad Street), Infant and Adult School -		27 0 0	1846		" -	"	200 0 0	1852
39	Fordham -	N.S. 3				" -	"	19 17 6	1860
36	Fulbourn -	N.S. 2			188	Whittlesford -	N.S. 2	377 0 0	1860
35	Gamlingay -	N.S.			186	Wilbraham, Little -	N.S.	82 10 0	1850
35	Gransden, Little -	N.S.			190	Wilburton -	N.S. 2	*29 0 0	1839
	" -					" -	"	216 0 0	1855
40	Guilford-Morden -	N.S. 4			186	†Willingham -	B.S. 3		
90	†Haddenham -	B.S. 3			193	Wisbeach, Boys -	B.S. 4	160 0 0	1841
90	Haddenham, Arkenshall's, Boys, Endowed -	Ch. of E.				" " -	"	21 13 4	1854
	Haddenham, Girls' Industrial -	N.S. 3				" " -	"	37 0 0	1855
36	Horningssea -	N.S.			193	Wisbeach, Girls -	B.S. 4	150 0 0	1840
36	Impington -	N.S.			193	†Wisbeach, Infants -	B.S. 4		
39	Isleham -	N.S.			193	Wisbeach, St. Peter's, Boys -	N.S. 7	34 18 10	1853
38	Linton -	N.S. 4				" " -	"	17 6 0	1856
40	Litlington -	N.S. 4			193	Wisbeach, " St. Peter's, Girls and Infants -	N.S. 7	204 0 0	1861
90	Littleport -	N.S. 3			190	Witchford -	N.S. 2	10 0 0	1862
	" -				188	Wratting (West) -	N.S. 2	287 0 0	1861
36	Madingley -	N.S.				CHESHIRE.			
1	†March -	N.S.			458	Acton -	N.S. 6	315 0 0	1845
40	†March, Infants -	N.S. 7				" -	"	165 0 0	1850
	Melbourn (Ayloffe's) Ch. of E. -					" -	"	102 13 4	1856
36	Oakington -	N.S.			453	Adlington -	N.S. 10	158 0 0	1859
7	Over -	N.S. 2			453	†Adlington (Whitley Green), St. Stephen's -	N.S.		
7	†Over -	B.S. 3			453	†Alderley Edge -	B.S. 2		
5	†Papworth, St. Agnes' -	Ch. of E.			453	†Alderley, Endowed, Boys' School -			
0	†Prickwillow -	N.S. 3			453	†Alderley (Lady Stanley's of Alderley), Girls Ch. of E. -	N.S. 10	25 0 0	1842
					453	Alderley (Over) -	N.S. 10		
					457	†Alsager -	N.S. 3		
					454	†Altrincham -	N. Wes.		
					454	†Altrincham -	R.C. 6		
					454	Altrincham, St. George's, Jubilee -	N.S. 11	648 18 9	1861

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
CHESHIRE—cont.					CHESHIRE—cont.				
454	†Altrincham and Bowdon Downs	B.S. 1			459	Boughton, St. Paul's N.S.	4	661 4 0	
455	†Alvanley	Ch. of E. 11						170 10 0	
455	Antrobus	N.S. 5	50 0 0	1844	454	Bowdon (or Altrin- cham and Bowdon, St. Margaret's)	N.S. 11	162 0 0	
455	†Appleton	N.S. 5	97 3 6	1860	457	†Bradwall Reformatory.			
454	†Arley, Middle	N.S. 5			452	Bredbury, St. Mark's N.S.	9	322 10 0	
457	Asbury	N.S. 3	116 0 0	1842	460	†Brighton, New	N.S. 2		
			150 0 0	1855	453	Broken Cross, St. Thomas'	N.S. 10	59 0 0	
458	Audlem, Mixed	N.S.	65 10 0	1846				41 0 0	
			3 8 0	1849	455	Budworth, Great			
458	†Audlem, Boys	Par. 6					Ch. of E. 6	540 0 0	
459	Backford	N.S.	100 0 0	1845	457	Buglawton	N.S. 3	230 0 0	
456	Barnton	N.S. 5	226 0 0	1845				3 0 0	
			39 0 0	1860				25 0 0	
458	Barthomley	N.S. 10	152 0 0	1849	458	Bunbury, Aldersey, Endowed	N.S. 11	50 0 0	
460	†Bebington, Higher, St. Peter's	N.S. 2			458	Bunbury, Girls	N.S. 11	47 17 6	
460	Bebington, Lower	N.S. 2	*75 0 0	1836	460A	Burton, Bishop Wilson's	N.S. 2	93 0 0	
458	Bickerton	N.S. 12	45 0 0	1842	454	†Carrington, Earl Stamford's	N.S. 11		
460	Bidstone	N.S. 2	30 0 0	1844	456	Castle Northwich Ch. of E.	6	225 0 0	
			*53 0 0	1839	452	Cheadle	N.S. 10	*90 0 0	
			55 0 0	1855				68 12 6	
460	Bidston, Moreton				459	Cherster, Christ's			
		Ch. of E.	223 0 0	1861		Church	N.S. 4	150 0 0	
460B	Birkenhead	Wes. 10	954 0 0	1858				7 12 0	
460B	†Birkenhead (Argyle Street), Infants	N.S.						21 0 0	
460B	†Birkenhead (Back Chester Street)	N.S.						17 0 0	
460B	†Birkenhead (Market Street)	N.S.			459	†Cherster, Consolidated Girls' School	4		
460B	Birkenhead (Holy Trinity)	N.S. 1	300 0 0	1844	459	†Cherster, Grosvenor, St. John's	N.S. 4		
	"	"	120 0 0	1846	459	†Cherster, Kaleyards Infants' School	4		
	"	"	56 0 0	1855	459	Cherster, Model School	3	200 0 0	
460B	Birkenhead, Holy Trinity, Ragged School		20 0 0	1856				116 0 0	
		1	400 0 0	1852	459	†Cherster, Ragged and Industrial School			
			100 0 0	1852	459	Cherster (St. John's Street)	Wes. 10	500 0 0	
460B	†Birkenhead (Priory Street), Girls and Infants	N.S.			459	Cherster, St. Mary's N.S.	4	516 0 0	
460B	†Birkenhead, St. An- drew's	Pres. 10						4 13 0	
460B	Birkenhead, St. Anne's	N.S. 1	262 0 0	1850	459	†Cherster, St. Olave		172 0 0	
460B	Birkenhead, St. James'	Ch. of E. 1	499 10 0	1862	459	Cherster, St. Oswald's N.S.		170 0 0	
460B	Birkenhead, St. John's	N.S. 1	480 0 0	1847	459	†Cherster, St. Wer- burgh's	R.C. a		
460B	†Birkenhead, St. Mary's	Ch. of E. 1			459	Christleton	Par. 4	208 16 0	
460B	Birkenhead, St. Mary's	R.C.	1,101 0 0	1857	459	Clutton	N.S.	*50 0 0	
460B	†Birkenhead, St. Patrick's	R.C. 6			452	†Compstall, St. Paul's N.S.	9		
460B	†Birkenhead, St. Werburgh's	R.C. 6			457	Congleton, St. James' Girls and Infants	N.S. 3	300 0 0	
453	Bollington, Day and Evening	N.S. 10	*250 0 0	1839				12 5 0	
	"	"	50 0 0	1852		"	"	52 1 8	
	"	"	324 0 0	1856	457	Congleton, St. James' Boys	N.S.	298 8 9	
453	Bollington	Wes. 2	256 0 0	1858	457	†Congleton, St. Peter's (North Street)	N.S. 3		
453	Bollington Cross	N.S. 10	241 0 0	1845	457	Congleton, St. Stephen's	N.S. 3	367 0 0	
454	Bollington (near Rostherne)	Ch. of E. 11	197 0 0	1858	457	†Congleton, (Wagg Street)	Wes. 2		
453	Bosley	N.S. 10	216 0 0	1859	457	†Congleton, Infants	Wes. 2		

a Inspection withdrawn.

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	CHESHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			CHESHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
58	Coppenhall, Infants N.S.	36 0 0	1813	460	Hoyle Lake - N.S. 2	70 0 0	1844
		17 6 8	1856		" " " "	9 8 6	1854
58	Coppenhall - N.S. 10	464 0 0	1862		" " " "	63 10 8	1854
58	Cotebrook - N.S.	30 0 0	1848		" " " "	109 0 0	1856
		53 11 3	1863	457	Hulme Walfield - N.S.		
57	+Crnange, Blue Coat - N.S. 6			453	Hurdsfield, Upper - N.S. 10	400 0 0	1841
58	+Crewe - N.S. 10				" " " "	50 0 0	1844
58	+Crewe - Wes. 10	359 10 0	1862		" " " "	20 0 0	1845
58	+Crewe - R.C.			453	Hurdsfield, Lower, Infants - N.S. 10	350 0 0	1845
58	+Crewe Green Ch. of E. 10				" " " "	6 8 0	1851
56	Dane Bridge - N.S. 5	529 4 0	1855		" " " "	19 6 0	1856
56	Davenham - N.S. 5	864 0 0	1857	459	Huxley - N.S. 4	54 0 0	1851
56	Delamere Forest - N.S. 4	150 0 0	1847	452	+Hyde, Flowery Field School - 2		
		26 0 0	1855	452	Hyde, St. George's - N.S. 9	*300 0 0	1836
51	+Disley - N.S. 9			452	+Hyde, St. Paul's - R.C. 6		
74	+Dukinfield, Factory B.S. 12			452	+Hyde, St. Thomas' Church Sch. - 9		
74	Dukinfield, Moravian School - 12	852 2 6	1853	459	Kelsall, St. Philip's - N.S.	60 0 0	1846
74	Dukinfield, St. John's N.S. 9	600 0 0	1845	453	Kettleshulme - N.S.	207 0 0	1856
	" " " "	14 17 6	1856	455	Kingsley - N.S.	120 0 0	1847
	" " " "	50 17 6	1860		" " " "	59 5 0	1853
74	Dukinfield, " St. Mark's - N.S. 9	496 0 0	1848	460A	+Kirby West - N.S. 2		
	" " " "	42 0 0	1850	454	+Knutsford - Par. 11		
	" " " "	56 13 4	1855	454	+Knutsford, Girls Ch. of E. 11		
	" " " "	107 10 0	1857	454	+Knutsford (Lady Egerton's) - Ch. of E. 11		
74	Dukinfield, St. Mark's, "Lower," Infants N.S. 9	113 0 0	1850	466	Latchford, Infants - N.S. 5	100 0 0	1844
54	Dunham Massey, St. Margaret's - N.S. 11	756 0 0	1858		" " " "	15 16 0	1854
53A	Eastham - N.S. 2	316 1 1	1855	457	Lawton (Church), Boys and Girls - N.S. 3	105 0 0	1844
53	+Eaton, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 10				" " " "	12 13 4	1856
30A	Ellesmere Port - N.S. 2	45 0 0	1845	437	+Lawton (Church), Girls Industrial. a		
57	Elworth, St Peter's - N.S. 6	80 0 0	1849	457	Lees - N.S.	*35 0 0	1839
58	Faddiley - N.S.	124 0 0	1850	456	Leftwich, Infants - N.S. 5	45 0 0	1842
59	+Farndon - Par.			454	Legh, High - Ch. of E. 11	18 1 6	1859
59	+Flookersbrook - N.S. 4			458	Leighton and Mins-hull-Vernon - N.S.	78 0 0	1841
53	+Frodsham, Endowed Grammar School - Girls and Infants - N.S. 4	*100 0 0	1837		" " " "	21 0 0	1845
	" " " "	73 10 0	1852		" " " "	78 0 0	1850
	" " " "	26 0 0	1852		" " " "	183 17 10	1862
52	+Gee Cross - N.S. 9			453	+Lindow Common - B.S. 2		
74	Godley-cum-Newton Green - N.S. 10	456 0 0	1849	460B	Liscard - N.S. 2	150 0 0	1842
	" " " "	17 0 0	1853	460	+Liscard, St. Alban's R.C. a		
56	Goostrey - N.S.	300 0 0	1857	456	Lostock Gralam - N.S. 6	120 0 0	1852
66	Grappenhall - N.S. 5	156 0 0	1846	454	+Lymm - N.S. 6		
	" " " "	35 0 0	1851	453	Macclesfield, Ch.Ch. N.S. 10	200 0 0	1841
	" " " "	45 0 0	1855		" " " "	175 0 0	1846
54	Hale Barnes - Ch. of E. 11	228 10 0	1862		" " " "	56 17 4½	1856
55	+Halton - Par. 3				" " " "	24 18 0	1859
55	+Halton, Grammar School - 3				" " " "	194 1 6	1860
52	Handforth - N.S.	175 0 0	1845	453	Macclesfield, Ch.Ch. (Crompton Road) N.S. 10	232 0 0	1850
59	+Handley - Ch. of E.	*78 0 0	1834		" " " "	21 6 8	1857
56	Hartford - N.S. 5	50 0 0	1853	453	+Macclesfield, " Mill Street - Wes. 2		
	" " " "	21 17 0	1853		Macclesfield, Old Ch. or Town - N.S. 10	34 0 0	1846
	" " " "	37 10 0	1861		" " " "	20 0 0	1847
	" " " "	648 0 0	1860		" " " "	22 0 0	1856
58	Haslington - N.S. 10				" " " "	77 15 0	1860
57	+Hassall Green - Wes. 2			453	+Macclesfield, St. Al-ban's - R.C. 6		
52	+Hatherlow - B.S. 11				Macclesfield, St. Paul's - N.S. 10	417 0 0	1851
55	Helsby - N.S.	100 0 0	1847		" " " "	6 2 8	1856
53	+Henbury - Ch. of E. 10	222 0 0	1846	453	" " " "	16 6 0	1857
74	Hollingworth - N.S. 9	18 0 0	1856		" " " "		
	" " " "	5 15 0	1862		" " " "		

a Inspection withdrawn.

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
CHESHIRE—cont.				CHESHIRE—cont.			
453	Macclesfield, St. Peter's - - - N.S.	405 0 0	1846	454	Sharstone - - - N.S. 11	28 15 0	
	" - - - "	31 3 4	1856	453	Siddington and Capesthorpe - - N.S. 10	150 0 0	
363B	+Maesfen - - - Ch. of E. 11				" - - - "	171 10 0	
363B	+Malpas (Allport's Endowed) - - N.S. 11			457	Smallwood - - - N.S. 3	100 0 0	
	Marleston - cum - Lache - - N.S.	a*20 0 0	1838		" - - - "	10 10 0	
452	Marple - - - N.S. 10	*160 0 0	1838	474	Staley Millbrook, St. James's - - N.S.	50 0 0	
452	Marple (High Lane) - N.S. 10	152 0 0	1847	474	Staley, St. Paul's - - N.S.	256 0 0	
456	Marton - - - N.S. 10	46 0 0	1843		" - - - "	315 0 0	
454	+Mere (Mrs. Langford Brooke's) - N.S. 11				" - - - "	185 0 0	
456	Middlewich - - - N.S. 6	*70 0 0	1835	474	+Staleybridge, Factory B.S.	100 0 0	
	" - - - "	1,111 10 0	1855	474	+Staleybridge, St. Peter's - - R.C.		
456	+Middlewich - - Wes.			452	Stockport - - - B.S. 11	250 0 0	
458	+Minshull (Church) - N.S. 10			452	Stockport - - - N.S. 9	49 0 0	
457	Mossley - - - N.S.	250 0 0	1845	452	Stockport - - - R.C. 6	1,689 0 0	
474	Mottram-in-Longdendale - - N.S. 10	20 13 0	1853	452	+Stockport Ragged and Industrial School.		
456	Moulton - - - N.S. 5	38 0 0	1843	452	Stockport, St. Peter's N.S. 9	212 0 0	
458	Nantwich - - - N.S. 6	*240 0 0	1838		" - - - "	35 0 0	
	" - - - "	55 0 0	1850	452	Stockport, St. Thomas' - - N.S. 9	*560 0 0	
	" - - - "	119 15 6	1855		" - - - "	*190 0 0	
458	Nantwich - - - Wes. 10	500 0 0	1857		" - - - "	11 10 0	
	" - - - "	51 5 0	1863	455	+Stockton Heath Ch. of E. 5		
460A	+New Ferry - - - N.S. 2			455	+Stretton - - - N.S. 5		
474	Newton-in-Mottram - N.S. 10	500 0 0	1843	460	+Sutton-in-Eastham - N.S. 2		
	" - - - "	36 0 0	1847	453	Sutton (Higher), St. James' - - - N.S. 10	*150 0 0	
460	Neston - - - N.S. 2	837 0 0	1861	453	Sutton, St. George's - N.S. 10	250 0 0	
460	+Neston (Little), Genl. S. 10				" - - - "	13 6 8	
452	Norbury - - - N.S.	20 0 0	1845	453	Sutton, St. George's Infant and Sunday School -	*400 0 0	
	" - - - "	61 0 0	1853	454	+Tabley (Nether) Ch. of E. 11		
	" - - - "	44 0 0	1855	453	Tarporley - - - N.S. 6	304 0 0	
	" - - - "	88 0 0	1862		" - - - "	20 0 0	
454	Northenden - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1841	459	Tarvin - - - N.S. 3	*77 0 0	
456	+Northwich - - - Wes. 10				" - - - "	323 2 0	
457	+Odd Rode, Girls' School.			459	Tattenhall - - - N.S. 12	560 0 0	
456	+Oulton Park School - - 12			453	Taxal and Fernilee - N.S.	214 0 0	
456	Over - - - N.S. 6	623 0 0	1850	459	+Tilston - - - Ch. of E. 12		
460B	Oxton - - - N.S. 2	517 6 8	1853	454	Timperley - - - N.S. 11	471 0 0	
	" - - - "	25 0 0	1855	474	Tintwistle - - - N.S. 10	*195 0 0	
460A	Parkgate - - - Ch. of E. 2	144 0 0	1860		" - - - "	100 0 0	
452	Portwood - - - Wes. 11	1,284 0 0	1859		" - - - "	13 17 4	
453	+Poynton, Lord Vernon's Schools - - 10				" - - - "	5 0 0	
453	Rainow - - - N.S.	150 0 0	1843	474	Tintwistle - - - B.S. 12	200 0 0	
	" - - - "	20 0 0	1843	460B	Tranmere, Limekiln Lane - - - Ch. of E. 2	150 3 4	
452	Romiley - - - N.S. 10	588 0 0	1860		" - - - "	145 7 6	
454	+Rostherne - - - N.S. 11			460B	Tranmere, St. Catharine's - - N.S. 2	774 12 0	
456	+Rudheath - - - N.S. 5			459	Upton, St. Mary's - N.S. 4	70 0 0	
455	+Runcorn - - - N.S. 3			460	+Upton (Overchurch) - Ch. of E. 2		
455	Runcorn - - - Wes. 10	486 0 0	1849		" - - - "	45 0 0	
	" - - - "	23 10 0	1857	458	Utkinton - - - N.S.		
455	Runcorn, Holy Trinity - - - N.S. 3	308 0 0	1848	474	+Vale House - - - Ch. of E.		
	" - - - "	59 0 0	1856	460B	+Wallasey, Girls' Ch. of E. 2		
454	Sale, St. Anne's, Ch. of E. 11	239 3 9	1863	458	+Warrington - - - Ch. of E. 10		
454	+Sale, Township - - B.S. 1			456	Weaverham - - - N.S. 5	400 0 0	
459	Saltney-cum-Lache - N.S. 4	22 0 0	1854	455	+Weston - - - Wes. 10		
	" - - - "	40 0 0	1855	456	Wharton - - - N.S. 5	165 0 0	
	" - - - "	129 0 0	1856		" - - - "		
457	Sandbach - - - N.S. 6	250 0 0	1842		" - - - "	33 0 0	
	" - - - "	40 0 0	1848		" - - - "	13 0 0	
	" - - - "	180 10 0	1850		" - - - "	5 10 0	
	" - - - "	125 13 4	1856		" - - - "		
460	Seacombe - - - Wes. 10	735 0 0	1856		" - - - "	210 0 0	
454	Shadow Moss - - - N.S.	*30 0 0	1840		" - - - "		

a School no longer exists.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
CHESHIRE—cont.									
56	†Whitegate, Girls' School.		£ s. d.			309	Crown, Girls	- N.S.	6
54	Wilmslow, Dean Row	B.S.	2	281 15 10	1862	305	†Cubert	- Ch. of E.	
54	†Wilmslow, Independent School		2			309	†Cury	- Ch. of E.	6
54	†Wilmslow, The Oak (Styal)	B.S.	2			310	Cusgarne	- N.S.	
56	Winsford, Weaver Navigation	N.S.	5	150 0 0	1846	307	Devoran	- N.S.	6
56	"	N.S.		3 0 0	1859	302	Devoyock	- N.S.	
56	†Winsford	Wes.	10			303	Dominnick, St.	- N.S.	
56	Witton	N.S.	6	26 0 0	1855	311	Erth, St.	- Par.	7
	"	"		167 10 0	1857		"	- "	
59	Woodbank	N.S.		*30 0 0	1834	305	Ervan, St.	- N.S.	
57	Woodcock's Well (Mow Cop)	N.S.	3	345 18 0	1859	306	†Ewe, St.	- N.S.	8
53	Woodford	N.S.		123 0 0	1848	308	Falmouth	- N.S.	6
58	Worleston	N.S.	6	40 0 0	1853	308	†Falmouth	- B.S.	3
58	†Wybunbury, Delve's Charity School		6				Girls, New B.S.	B.S.	
58	†Wybunbury, Girls Ch. of E.					307	Feock, St.	- N.S.	6
CORNWALL.									
307	Agnes, St.	B.S.	a	*250 0 0	1839	307	Gerrans	- Par.	
	"	"		126 10 0	1840	309	Grade and Ruan Minor	N.S.	
301	Altarnun	N.S.	5	*32 0 0	1837	306	Grampound (with Creed)	N.S.	8
309	†Ashton, Infant School			*100 0 0	1835	311	Gulval	- N.S.	7
306	Austell, St.	B.S.		*150 0 0	1837	309	†Gunwalloe	- Ch.S.	
306	Austell, St.	N.S.	8	25 0 0	1856	310	Gwennap (Church Town)	N.S.	6
307	Baldin	N.S.	7	120 0 0	1848		"	- "	
306	Blazey, St.	N.S.	8	200 0 0	1845	310	†Hayle, Copperhouse School	Wes.	2
	"	"		12 0 0	1849	310	†Hayle, Foundry		2
	"	"		135 19 3	1857	309	†Helstone	- N.S.	6
304	†Bodmin	N.S.	7			309	Helstone	- Wes.	3
304	†Bodmin	Wes.	3			302	Hessenford, St.		
300	Boscastle	N.S.	5	50 0 0	1844		Ann's	- N.S.	
311	Bottoms, St. Levan	Wes.	2	228 0 0	1850	310	†Illogan, Boys	- N.S.	8
309	Breage, St.	N.S.	7	*125 0 0	1840	310	Illogan, Girls	- N.S.	8
	"	"		30 0 0	1845	303	Ire, St.	- N.S.	1
	"	"		20 0 0	1850		"	- "	
300	†Breward, St.	N.S.	5			311	†Ives, St.	- Wes.	2
299	†Budehaven	Ch. of E.	5			311	Ives, St.	- N.S.	
308	†Budock	N.S.	6			311	†Ives, St. John's	N.S.	7c
311	Buryan, St.	N.S.	7	34 17 2	1850	311	Just, St.	- N.S.	
	"	"		6 13 6	1853	311	Just, St.	- Wes.	2
	"	"		97 10 0	1858	307	Kenwyn, Saint George's	N.S.	8
303	Callington	N.S.	4	120 0 0	1842	299	Kilkhampston	- N.S.	5
230	Calstock	N.S.	4	430 0 0	1858	299	Kilkhampston	- Wes.	
310	Camborne	N.S.	7	225 0 0	1845	302	Landulph	- Par.	1
	"	"		61 17 0	1856	299	Launcells	- N.S.	
	"	"		32 0 0	1861	301	Launceston and St. Thomas	N.S.	5
310	Camborne	B.S.	3	*150 0 0	1835		"	- "	
	"	"		78 13 4	1856	301	Launceston	- B.S.	3
	"	"		200 0 0	1854	303	Lerrin	- N.S.	
300	Camelford	N.S.	5	*50 0 0	1839	301	†Lewannick	- Wes.	4
304	Cardynham	N.S.	6			301	Lezant	- N.S.	
309	†Carmenellis	N.S.	6			303	Liskeard	- B.S.	3
312	†Carn Thomas, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	180 0 0	1848		"	- "	
307	Chacewater	N.S.	7	20 0 0	1855	303	†Liskeard, Infants	- B.S.	
	"	"		68 0 0	1863	311	Ludgvan	- N.S.	6
309	†Clowance School		6			308	†Mabe	- N.S.	6
308	Constantine	B.S.	3	*70 0 0	1838	304	†Mabyn, St.	- N.S.	
	"	"		38 13 4	1855	311	†Marazion (Sir C. Cole's School)		7
	"	"		8 5 0	1855	299	†Marham	- Ch. of E.	
	"	"		5 0 0	1858				
	"	"		76 10 0	1863				

a School in ruins.

b Inspection withdrawn.

c Inspection declined.

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				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.		
CORNWALL—cont.												
307	+Mawes, St.	Ch. of E.	6	£	s.	d.	307	+Truro, St. John's, Infant School.				
307	+Mawes, St.	- Wes.	3				307	Truro, St. Mary's	- N.S.	8	*120 0 0	
309	+Mawgan, St., Village School	- N.S.	6				307	Truro	- B.S.	3	*300 0 0	
309	+Mawgan, St., (in Meneage) School	- N.S.	6				307	Truro, Exeter, Prac- tising School for Females		8	368 0 0	
308	+Mawnan, Village School	- N.S.	6				310	Tuckingmill, All Saints'	- N.S.		120 0 0	
302	+Mellion, St.	Ch. of E.		20	4	2	1858	306	Tywardreath	- N.S.	8	150 0 0
303	Menheniot	- N.S.	1	50	0	0	1846				30 0 0	
303	Merrymeet	- N.S.	1					304	+Wadebridge	- B.S.	3	
303	+Morval Parish Sch.		1					310	+Wall	- Wes.	2	
299	Morwinstow	- N.S.		70	0	0	1845	301	Warbstow	- N.S.		*30 0 0
311	Mousehole	- Wes.	2	243	0	0	1848	309	Wendron	- N.S.	a	*90 0 0
	"	"		19	13	4	1851	305	Wenn, St.	- N.S.	6	160 0 0
	"	"		7	16	8	1853	311	Zennor	- N.S.		69 0 0
	"	"		15	0	0	1856	CUMBERLAND.				
308	+Mylor Bridge	- N.S.	6					569	Allonby	- B.S.	5	100 0 0
305	Newlyn	- Wes.	2	406	0	0	1859	569	Allhallows	- Ch.S.	2	199 0 0
311	+Paul, St.	- N.S.	7						"	"		33 17 0
303	Pelynt	- N.S.		75	0	0	1843		"	"		35 8 3
702	Par, Biscovey	- N.S.		87	15	0	1863	564	Alston	- N.S.		75 0 0
311	Pendeen	- N.S.	7	241	10	0	1851		"	"		70 0 0
309	+Penrose	Ch. of E.							"	"		22 7 6
308	Penryn	- N.S.	6	*150	0	0	1838		"	"		25 0 0
	"	"		10	5	0	1860		"	"		7 10 0
308	Penryn	- Wes.	3	144	0	0	1850		"	"		15 0 0
	"	"		83	0	0	1855	569	Aspatria	- N.S.	3	
303	+Pensilva	- N.S.	1					571	+Bees, St.	- N.S.	5	
311	Penzance	- N.S.	7	*340	0	0	1835	569	+Blencogo	Ch. of E.	2	
311	+Penzance	- Wes.	2					569	+Blennerhasset	Diss. S.	5	
311	+Penzance, St. Paul's, Infants	Ch. of E.	7					569	Bolton	- N.S.	2	264 0 0
307	Perranzabuloe	- N.S.		90	0	0	1844	570	Bothel	- N.S.	2	236 0 0
310	+Phillack (Boys)	- N.S.	7					569	+Bowness	- N.S.	2	
307	Philleigh	- Par.	8	78	14	6	1861	570	+Braithwaite	- N.S.	5	
302	+Pillaton	- N.S.		80	0	0	1845	566	Brampton	- N.S.	10	647 0 0
303	Polruan	- N.S.	1	81	0	0	1846	566	+Brampton	Eng. Pres.		
309	Portleven	- N.S.	7	71	5	0	1860	570	+Brigham	- N.S.	5	
307	+Probus	- Par.	6					570	Broughton, Great			
302	Quethiock	- N.S.		*32	0	0	1840		Ch. of E.	4	112 10 0	
	"	"		34	10	0	1860	568	Cargo	Ch. Sch.	12	30 15 0
310	+Redruth	- N.S.	8						"	"		116 0 0
303	+Rilla Mill	- B.S.	4					568	Carlisle	- B.S.	5	97 0 0
309	+Ruby Mine School.								"	"		*300 0 0
302	Saltash	- N.S.		91	10	0	1842		"	"		54 0 0
311	Sancreed	- N.S.	7	140	0	0	1844	568	+Carlisle, Central	- N.S.	10	165 0 0
	"	"		50	0	0	1845	568	Carlisle, Ch. Ch.	- N.S.	10	100 0 0
312	+Scilly Isles, St.								"	"		60 0 0
	Mary's	- N.S.	7					568	Carlisle, Holy Tri- nity	- N.S.	10	145 10 0
306	+Stephen's, St. (St. Austell)	- N.S.	8						"	"		25 0 0
301	Stoke Clymsland	- N.S.	5	250	0	0	1853		"	"		26 0 0
	"	"		15	0	0	1854	563	Carlisle, St. Patrick's	R.C.	6	64 0 10
	"	"		9	0	0	1855	568	Carlisle, Shaddon Works	Ch. S.	10	
299	Stratton	- N.S.	5	180	0	0	1849	568	Carlisle (The Faw- cett)	- N.S.	10	334 0 0
302	Tideford	- N.S.		119	0	0	1849		"	"		18 6 4
300	Tintagle	- N.S.		143	3	10	1855	571	+Cleator	- N.S.		
302	+Torpoint	Ch. of E.	4					571	+Cleator Mill	- B.S.	5	
312	+Tresco (Scilly)	- N.S.	7					570	Clifton	- N.S.	4	494 8 0
310	+Trevenson, The Bas- set	- N.S.	8					570	Cockermouth	- N.S.	4	170 0 0
310	Trevenson-Pool	- N.S.	8	81	0	0	1846		"	"		81 15 0
	"	"		42	0	0	1857		"	"		38 3 0
307	Truro, Fairmante Street (late Corn- wall Central)	- N.S.	8	36	0	0	1857		"	"		

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				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.	Date of Payment.
	CUMBERLAND—cont.			£ s. d.			CUMBERLAND—cont.			£ s. d.	
70	†Cockermouth, St.					569	Silloth, St. Paul's - N.S.	2		426 0 0	1859
88	Joseph's - R.C.	6				565	†Stainton - Ch. of E.	3			
88	Cotehill - Ch. S.		97	10	0	1855	†Stanwix, Reforma-				
88	Crosby-on-Eden - N.S.	1	66	10	0	1845	tory.				
	" - "		50	0	0	1846	Stanwix - N.S.	10		*55 0 0	1839
	" - "		22	13	4	1854	" - "			100 0 0	1844
70	Cross Canonby Ch. of E.	10	223	0	0	1863	" - "			55 0 0	1845
70	†Crosthwaite - N.S.	5					" - "			19 18 8	1848
70	†Crosthwaite, Free Grammar School -	5					" - "			25 0 0	1849
66	Cumrew - N.S.		50	0	0	1846	" - "			45 0 0	1849
	" - "		7	0	0	1846	" - "			13 6 8	1851
63	†Dalston - Ch. of E.	3					" - "			49 10 0	1853
65	Dacre - N.S.		*40	0	0	1836	" - "			18 0 0	1856
70	†Dearham - Ch. of E.						" - "			18 0 0	1858
70	Dovenby - N.S.		100	0	0	1845	566 Talkin - Ch. of E.	11		282 0 0	1859
69	Drumburgh - N.S.		*45	0	0	1836	569 †Thursby, Endowed School.				
69	Finland - N.S.		*30	0	0	1838	569 Uldale, Grammar School -	5		54 0 0	1857
70	†Flimby - N.S.						568 Upperby - N.S.	11		174 0 0	1854
71	†Frizington - N.S.		*25	0	0	1839	568 †Warwick - B.S.	5			
64	†Garrigill Gate - B.S.						571 †Wassdale, Nether Village School -	5			
65	†Greystoke - N.S.						565 Watermillock Grammar School.			170 12 0	1861
71	†Harrington Ch. of E.	10					569 †Westward - Ch. of E.	2			
71	†Hensingham - N.S.						568 Wetheral, Village Ch. S.	11		90 0 0	1855
65	†Hesket-in-the-Forest Par. - B.S.						571 †Whitehaven - P.U.				
64	†High Plains - B.S.						571 †Whitehaven, St. Mary's - R.C.				
69	†Holme Cultram, Abbey Town - N.S.	2					571 Whitehaven, St. Nicholas' - N.S.	11		213 0 0	1847
69	†Holme Cultram, Alldoth - N.S.						" - "			10 6 0	1857
69	Holme Cultram, St. Cuthbert's - N.S.		70	0	0	1845	571 Whitehaven, Holy Trinity - N.S.	11		*200 0 0	1837
68	†Holmehead - B.S.	5					" - "			75 0 0	1848
68	†Houghton - Ch. of E.						" - "			206 6 8	1852
65	†Hutton Mar. Ch. of E.	2					569 †Wiggonby - N.S.	3			
69	†Ireby, Grammar School - N.S.	5					569 Wigton - B.S.			*210 0 0	1834
67	†Irton - N.S.	5					569 †Wigton - N.S.	3			
68	Ive Gill - B.S.		*30	0	0	1840	569 †Wigton, St. Cuthbert's - R.C.	6			
67	†Keswick, St. John's - N.S.	5					570 Workington, Free Ch. of E.	11		1,215 0 0	1862
65	†Kirkoswald - N.S.	1	298	7	0	1857	570 Workington, John's - Ch. of E.	11		516 9 0	1861
66	Laversdale Ch. of E.	3	284	0	0	1857	568 †Workington - R.C.	6			
66	Lanercoast Island Ch. of E.						568 †Wreay - N.S.	12			
64	†Leadgate-in-Alston N.S.	4									
67	Longtown, United School -	5	430	0	0	1858	DERBYSHIRE.				
67	Maryport - N.S.	10	396	0	0	1848	446 Alfreton - N.S.	11		350 0 0	1848
	" - B.S.	5	30	10	0	1855	447 †Alkington - N.S.	11			
	" - "		100	0	0	1846	446 Allestree - N.S.	6		207 0 0	1856
	" - "		15	0	0	1849	444 Alvaston and Boulton - Ch. of E.	3		335 0 0	1860
	" - "		20	0	0	1853	447 †Ashbourne - N.S.	4			
	" - "		14	3	2	1859	449 †Ashford - N.S.	6			
665	Melmerby - Ch. of E.	1	313	8	0	1861	448 †Ashover Hill - Ch. S.	6			
67	Millom - N.S.		194	0	0	1858	444 Aston-on-Trent - N.S.	3		54 0 0	1845
665	†Mungrisdale School - N.S.	3					449 Bakewell - N.S.	6		137 5 0	1848
666	Newby - N.S.		50	0	0	1853	450 Bamford - N.S.	5		62 10 0	1842
670	†Newlands - N.S.	a					449 †Baslow, Ch. Ch. - N.S.				
669	†Newton, West, St. Matthew's - N.S.	3					509 Beighton and Hackenthorpe - N.S.	8		367 0 0	1855
665	Ouseby, St. Luke's - N.S.		80	0	0	1857	446 Belper - N.S.	6		536 0 0	1849
665	Penrith - Wes.	5	234	15	0	1852	446 †Belper - P.U.				
665	Penrith - B.S.	5	200	0	0	1848	446 †Belper - Wes.	11			
	" - "		38	0	0	1856					
665	Penrith - N.S.	2	431	0	0	1858					
670	†Plumbland - N.S.										
668	†Raughton Head Ch. of E.	2									
665	Salkeld, Great - N.S.	1	283	0	0	1856					
667	Scaleby - N.S.		40	0	0	1847					
668	Scotby - Ch. of E.	3	174	0	0	1863					

a Inspection withdrawn.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Build- ing, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Build- ing, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	DERBYSHIRE—cont.	£	s. d.		DERBYSHIRE—cont.	£	s. d.
447	†Bentley (Fenny) - Ch. of E.			445	Derby, Holy Trinity N.S. 7	250	0 0
447	Biggin, St. Thomas' N.S.	150	0 0 1849		" " "	306	0 0
448	Bolsover - N.S.	40	0 0 1845		" " "	70	0 0
	" - " - N.S.	70	0 0 1848		" " "		
447	†Bonsall - Ch. of E. 6			445	†Derby, King Street - Wes. 10		
444	†Borrowash, Infants - N.S.			445	Derby, Practising School - 7	277	0 0
374	Boylestone - N.S.	90	0 0 1846	445	Derby Ragged Sch. -	372	0 0
448	Brackenfield - N.S. 6	70	0 0 1845	445	Derby, St. Alkmund's N.S. 7	211	0 0
	" - " - N.S.	35	0 0 1847	445	†Derby, St. Joseph's - R.C.		
	" - " - N.S.	4	4 0 1847	445	†Derby, St. Mary's - R.C. 4		
	" - " - N.S.	13	13 0 1855	445	†Derby, St. Michael's N.S. 8		
	" - " - N.S.	2	10 0 1857	445	Derby, St. Paul's - N.S. 7	234	15 0
447	†Brailsford - N.S. 5			445	Derby, St. Peter's (Bag Lane), Inf. - N.S. 7	*85	0 0
448	Brampton, St. Thomas' - N.S. 8	36	0 0 1861	445	Derby, St. Peter's (Devonshire St.), Girls - N.S. 7	*125	0 0
447	†Brassington - N.S.	144	0 0 1857		" " "	15	13 4
444	Breaston - N.S.	75	0 0 1841	445	Derby, St. Peter's (Siddal's Lane), Infants - N.S. 7	a*160	0 0
448	Brimington - N.S.			445	Derby, St. Peter's (Traffic St.) - N.S. 7	5124	0 0
375	†Broughton (Church) N.S.			507	" " " - N.S.	8	0 0
450	†Buxton, Endowed - N.S.			374	†Doveridge, Girls - N.S. 11	20	0 0
450	†Buxton - Wes.	92	10 0 1851	444	Draycott and Wilne Par. 6	386	0 0
450	†Castleton (Boys) - N.S. 5				" " "	40	10 0
450	†Castleton (Girls) - N.S. 5			446	Duffield, Endowed - N.S. 4	21	0 0
450	Chapel-en-le-Frith - N.S. 5	*105	0 0 1840	444	Eaton, Little - N.S. 11	50	0 0
	" " " - N.S.	8	17 0 1847		" " "	15	0 0
	" " " - N.S.	17	0 0 1853		" " "	20	0 0
451	Charlesworth - N.S. 5	250	0 0 1851	444	Eaton, Long - N.S. 11	243	18 9
451	†Charlesworth - B.S. 11			450	†Edale - N.S. 5		
448	Chesterfield, Victoria N.S. 8	160	0 0 1848	449	†Edensor - N.S. 6c		
	" " " - N.S.	30	0 0 1855	449	†Eyam - N.S. 5		
448	Chesterfield, Old Trinity - N.S.	50	0 0 1847	449	†Eyam, Infant - Ch. of E. 5		
	" " " - N.S.	124	5 0 1862	451	†Glossop - B.S.	d*225	0 0
448	†Chesterfield - E.C. 4			451	†Glossop, All Saints - R.C. 6		
450	Chinley - B.S.	*40	0 0 1835	451	Glossop (Duke of Norfolk's) - B.S. 11	31	11 3
448	†Clay Cross Iron Works School - 11			451	†Glossop, Dinting Vale, Printworks Sch. - N.S. 11		
448	†Clay Cross, St. Bartholomew's - Par. 6			448	†Grassmoor, Hasland School - 8		
447	†Clifton - Ch. of E. 4			451	†Hadfield - Wes. 11		
438	Codnor, Girls' and Infants' - N.S. 6	550	0 0 1860	437	†Hardwick - N.S.		
438	Codnor and Loscoe, Boys' - N.S. 11	67	0 0 1842	449	†Hassop and Calver - R.C. 4		
	" " " - N.S.	52	0 0 1856	449	Hathersage - Ch. of E. 5	304	0 0
446	Crich - N.S. 5	121	0 0 1860	449	†Hathersage - Wes. e		
	" " " - N.S.	250	0 0 1848	451	Hayfield, Town's - N.S. 5	*116	0 0
	" " " - N.S.	34	8 10 1859	446	Hazlewood - N.S.	69	0 0
449	Darley, South - Ch. of E. 6	131	16 8 1862	446	Heage - N.S. 6	68	0 0
445	Derby - B.S. 10	450	0 0 1844	438	Hcanor - N.S. 6	70	2 5
	" " " - N.S.	55	0 0 1856		" " "	220	0 0
445	Derby, All Saints' - N.S. 7	*160	0 0 1837		" " "	40	8 0
	" " " - N.S.	311	0 0 1852	448	†Heath - Ch. of E. 10		
	" " " - N.S.	9	0 0 1857	450	†Hope - Ch. of E. 5		
445	†Derby, Canal Street - Wes. 10			446	Horsley, Endowed - N.S. 6	24	13 4
445	Derby, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 7	250	0 0 1852		" " "	10	7 0
	" " " - N.S.	3	12 0 1857	451	†Howard Town - Wes. 11		
	" " " - N.S.	6	15 0 1858	447	†Hulland - N.S. 11		
445	Derby, Curzon St. - N.S. 7	355	0 0 1842	438	Ilkeston - B.S. 10	200	0 0
	" " " - N.S.	40	0 0 1845		" " "	86	0 0
	" " " - N.S.	12	0 0 1846		" " "		
	" " " - N.S.	20	0 0 1849		" " "		
	" " " - N.S.	13	6 8 1850		" " "		
	" " " - N.S.	7	0 0 1851		" " "		
	" " " - N.S.	8	19 0 1853		" " "		

a For Siddal's Lane and Traffic Street Schools.

b For repairing Bag Lane, Siddal's Lane, Devonshire Street, and Traffic Street Schools.

c Inspection declined.

d School pulled down, and part of proceeds of sale of material, with interest (165*l*. 8*s*. 1*d*.), repaid to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

e Closed in 1854.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	DERBYSHIRE—cont.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
38	Ilkeston - N.S. 11	131	5 0	1851	448	†Staveley Works - Ch. of E. 6	
		279	8 0	1861	374	†Sudbury (Lady Ver-	
46	Ironville - N.S. 11	490	0 0	1852		non's) - N.S. 11	
47	Kniveton - N.S.	53	0 0	1849	375	†Swadlincote - N.S. 4	
46	Langley (Kirk) - N.S.	40	0 0	1845	449	Tansley - N.S.	60 0 0 1842
46	Lea, Public School - 11	512	5 0	1860		" - "	60 0 0 1849
44	Littleover - N.S.	70	0 0	1845		" - "	43 14 6 1858
47	†Longford - Par. 5				437	†Tibshelf - N.S. 6	
475	†Lullington - Ch. of E. 4				449	Tideswell - N.S.	255 0 0 1847
449	Matlock Bath - N.S. 6	205	0 0	1854		" - "	50 0 0 1850
14	Measham - N.S. 3	*20	0 0	1837	446	†Turnditch - N.S.	75 0 0 1847
	" - "	60	0 0	1847	448	Wessington - N.S.	13 0 0 1859
	" - "	23	0 0	1851		" - "	16 14 6 1859
	" - "	57	6 6	1855	451	Whitfield - N.S. 5	300 0 0 1848
444	Melbourne - N.S. 4	54	0 0	1858	448	Whittington (Web-	
375	†Mickleover - Ch. S.					ster's Endowed) - Par.	144 0 0 1849
449	Middleton - N.S. 5	75	0 0	1846	436	†Whitwell - Ch. of E. 11	
		20	16 0	1859	446	Wirksworth - N.S. 5	234 0 0 1852
449	†Middleton (Stoney) N.S.					" - "	56 0 0 1859
446	†Milford - B.S. 10				448	†Woodthorpe - Ch. of E. 6	
449	†Monyash - N.S.				447	Yeaveley - N.S. 4	26 10 0 1842
446	†Morley - N.S.	17	1 9	1850		" - "	32 0 0 1847
448	Newbold with Dun-						
	stan - Ch. of E. 8	292	12 6	1863			
375	†Newhall - N.S. 4					DEVONSHIRE.	
451	Newmills - N.S. 5	300	0 0	1846	297	Appledore - N.S.	130 0 0 1844
451	†Newmills - Wes.					" - "	6 6 8 1852
375	†Newton-Solney - N.S.				297	†Appledore - Wes. 11	
437	†Normanton (South) - Ch. of E. 8	*64	0 0	1839	283	Ashburton, Infants N.S.	*33 0 0 1838
444	†Normanton - Ch. of E. 8				281	†Ashcombe - N.S.	
507	Norton, Greenhill - N.S. 8	46	0 0	1844	295	Ashford - Ch. of E.	75 4 0 1858
444	Ockbrooke - N.S. 5	200	0 0	1850	296	Ashreigney - N.S.	361 16 0 1861
	" - "	11	0 0	1855	281	Ashton - N.S.	*37 0 0 1839
	" - "	16	10 0	1858	285	Aveton-Gifford - N.S. 10	463 4 0 1858
444	†Osmaston - N.S. 4				280	Awliscombe - N.S.	*36 0 0 1840
447	†Parwich - N.S. 4				279	Axminster - N.S. 3	158 0 0 1850
446	†Pentrich - N.S.				279	Axmouth - N.S. 3	8 11 4 1853
437	†Pleasley Works - B.S. 12					" - "	10 10 0 1856
414	†Ravenstone - N.S.				295	Barnstaple - N.S. 5	*100 0 0 1835
446	Riddings - N.S. 11	345	0 0	1845	295	†Barnstaple - R.C. 7	
448	Ridgeway - N.S.	*80	0 0	1837	295	Barnstaple - Wes. 11	499 0 0 1859
446	†Ripley - Wes.				295	†Barnstaple, Blue Coat	
	Ripley, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S. 6	800	0 0	1856		Boys, Endowed Sch. 5	
	" - "	200	0 0	1857	295	Barnstaple, Holy Trinity - N.S. 5	345 0 0 1849
444	Sawley - N.S. 11	415	0 0	1860	295	†Barnstaple, St. Mary	
375	Scropton - N.S. 4	80	0 0	1853		Magdalene - N.S. 5	
	" - "	31	5 0	1861	291	Beacorthy - N.S.	*25 0 0 1834
444	†Shadlow - Par.				295	Berryn Arbor - N.S. 5	126 0 0 1848
438	Shipley and Cotman-				283	†Bickington - Ch. of E.	
	hay - N.S. 4	436	10 0	1860	293	Bickleigh - N.S. 4	55 0 0 1842
	" - "	55	0 0	1862		" - "	4 13 4 1853
437	Shirebrook - N.S.	83	5 0	1852	297	Bideford - B.S. 11	*240 0 0 1837
448	Shirland - N.S.	133	10 0	1851		" - "	86 1 7 1856
447	Shirley - N.S. 4	62	0 0	1845	297	Bideford, Longbridge N.S. 11	125 0 0 1849
	" - "	26	6 8	1856	285	Blackawton - N.S. a	*37 0 0 1836
446	Smalley, Boys - N.S. 11	35	0 0	1848	283	†Bovey North - N.S. 11	
	" - "	10	0 0	1858	283	Bovey Tracey - N.S. 3	*87 0 0 1835
448	Smalley, Girls - N.S.	4	5 0	1848	293	Bradinch - N.S. 4	*99 0 0 1838
	" - "	153	0 0	1858		" - "	25 0 0 1850
448	†Spink Hill, St. Mary's					" - "	27 18 0 1855
	R.C. 4				281	†Bramford Speke, Vil-	
444	Spondon - N.S. 11	133	0 0	1840		lage School - 10	
437	†Stainsby - Ch. of E. 11				281	†Brampford Wood,	
444	Stanton - by - Dale					Reformatory.	
	Abbey - N.S.	263	0 0	1854	291	Bratton Clovelly - N.S. b	*65 0 0 1838
	" - "	12	0 0	1858	295	Bratton Fleming - N.S.	65 0 0 1841
375	†Stapenhill - N.S. 4					" - "	10 6 0 1859
448	Staveley - N.S. 6	200	0 0	1844		" - "	

a Inspection not desired.

b Inspection refused.

No of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Improvements, or Fixtures.		No of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
DEVONSHIRE—cont.				DEVONSHIRE—cont.			
291	Bridestow and Sour- ton - Ch. of E. 5	159 0 0	1863	291	Exbourne - N.S.	*60 0 0	18
284	+Bridgetown School - 1			282	Exeter - B.S.	*150 0 0	18
284	Brixham, Endowed - Ch.S. 2	50 0 0	1854	282	+Exeter - N.S. 10		
284	+Brixham, Girls' Sch. - 2			282	+Exeter, Episcopal Charity School - 10		
284	+Brixham, Inf. Sch. - 2			282	Exeter, Mint Lane Wes. 2	300 0 0	14
284	+Brixham - B.S. 1					35 0 0	14
281	+Broadclyst - N.S. 3			282	+Exeter, St. David's - Par. 10		
284	Buckfastleigh - N.S. 11	189 0 0	1842	282	Exeter, St. James' - N.S. 10	200 0 0	14
284	Buckfastleigh - B.S. 1	*170 0 0	1835		" " "	13 16 0	14
286	Buckland (Egg) - N.S.	133 0 0	1848		" " "	8 0 0	14
290	Buckland Monachorum - Ch.S.	150 0 0	1859	282	Exeter, St. Sidwell's N.S. 10	467 0 0	15
294	Buckland, West - N.S.	70 0 0	1846			33 0 0	15
	" " - "	20 0 0	1847	281	Exeter, St. Thomas' Par. 10	325 0 0	15
	" " - "	20 0 0	1854	281	+Exeter, St. Thomas' P.U.		
286	Budeaux, St. - N.S.	*40 0 0	1837	282	+Exeter, City Work- house School - P.U.		
314	Burlescombe - Ch. of E. 4	304 0 0	1860	281	Exminster - N.S.	354 0 0	18
294	Burrington - N.S. 4	332 0 0	1857	281	+Exmouth - N.S. 12		
293	Butterleigh - N.S.	26 0 0	1844	281	Exwick - N.S. 11	255 0 0	18
293	Cadeleigh - N.S.	40 0 0	1842	294	+Filleigh, Castle Hill N.S.		
294	+Castle Hill - N.S. 5			283	+Furrough Cross Sch. - 1		
291	Chagford - Par. 3	128 12 6	1861	296	+Giles, St., in the Wood - N.S. 4		
291	+Chagford, Infant - N.S. 3			290	+Gulworthy (Duke of Bedford's School) - 4		
294	Charles - Ch. of E. 5	80 0 0	1860	293	Halberton - N.S. 4	100 0 0	18
292	Cheriton, Bishop - N.S.	*25 0 0	1838		" " "	9 18 0	18
293	Chevithorne - Ch. of E. 4	250 0 0	1857		" " "	40 0 0	18
294	+Chittlehampton - N.S. 5				" " "	156 0 0	18
283	Chudleigh - N.S. 11	799 16 0	1858	291	Hampton, High - N.S.	*35 0 0	18
294	Chumleigh - B.S.	*50 0 0	1836	284	Harberton Ford - N.S. 12	137 0 0	18
292	Colebrooke - N.S. a	*140 0 0	1835	297	+Hartland - N.S. 5		
292	+Coleridge - N.S.			291	+Hatherleigh - N.S. 10	*112 0 0	18
293	Collumpton - N.S. 4	21 0 0	1853	281	+Heavitree - Par. 11		
279	Colyton - N.S. 3	*92 0 0	1836	298	Hollacombe - B.S.	*45 0 0	18
279	Colyton Rawleigh - N.S.	60 0 0	1841	284	Holne - N.S. 11	5 18 3	18
295	Combmartin - N.S. 5	104 15 6	1854	298	Holsworthy - Wes. 4	150 15 0	18
286	Cornwood - N.S. 3	315 0 0	1860	298	Holsworthy - N.S. 5	100 0 0	18
281	Countess Wear - N.S. 12	100 0 0	1854		" " "	15 0 0	18
314	Culmstock - N.S.	*70 0 0	1840	280	Honiton - N.S. 3	273 7 6	18
290	+Dartmoor Prison - N.S. 4			280	Honiton - B.S.	*150 0 0	18
284	+Dartmouth, St. Petrox - N.S. 11			286	+Hooe, West - N.S. 4		
283	+Dawlish - N.S. 2			290	Horrabridge, Secular School - 10	59 8 0	18
282	Devon and Exeter, Central - N.S. 10	1,395 0 0	1858	284	Huish, North - N.S. 2	63 0 0	18
282	+Devon and Exeter Infant School - 10				" " "	12 13 4	18
289	Devonport, Royal Naval and Military Free School - 10	653 0 0	1849	291	Iddesleigh and Dow- land - N.S.	219 10 0	18
	" " - "	250 0 0	1854	281	Ide - N.S. 11	275 0 0	18
	" " - "	35 0 0	1857	295	+Ilfracombe - B.S. 11		
	" " - "	40 0 0	1858	295	Ilfracombe - N.S. 5	228 0 0	18
289	+Devonport, St. James' N.S.			295	+Ilfracombe, St. Philip and St. James's - N.S. 5		
289	+Devonport, St. Mary's - N.S. 4			295	Instow - N.S.	117 0 0	18
289	+Devonport, St. Ste- phen's - N.S. 4			284	+Ivybridge - Ch. of E. 3		
289	+Devonport, St. Jo- seph's - R.C. 7			290	+Kelly - Ch. of E. 5		
284	Dittisham - N.S. 2	75 0 0	1844	281	+Kenn - Ch. of E. 11		
	" " - "	17 10 0	1847	293	+Kentisbeare - N.S.		
296	+Dolton, Boys Down, West - N.S. 4	50 0 0	1842	281	+Kenton - N.S. 11		
291	+Drewsteignton - N.S. 3			285	Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke - B.S. 12	103 0 0	18
281	+Dunsford - N.S. 11				" " "	100 0 0	18
293	+Elmore - B.S. 2			285	Kingsbridge " and Dodbrooke - N.S.	31 0 0	18
283	Ermington - N.S. 4	69 10 0	1841	283	Kingskerswell, St. Mary's - N.S. 2	134 0 0	18
	" " - "	75 0 0	1848	290	+Lamerton - N.S.	280 0 0	18

a Inspection not desired.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
DEVONSHIRE—cont.				DEVONSHIRE—cont.		
+Lensden - N.S. 11	£ s. d.		287	+Plymouth, St. James' Ch. of E. 4	£ s. d.	
+Lew Trenchard - N.S. 11	66 10 0	1842	287	+Plymouth, St. Peter's N.S. 4		
Loxhore - N.S. 5	40 0 0	1843	287	+Plymouth, The Grey School 4		
+Lympston - N.S. 12			286	+Plymouth, St. Mary's, Ridgway District N.S. 4		
Lynton - N.S. 5	100 0 0	1843	286	Plymstock - N.S. 4	55 12 0	1857
Mamhead (see Ashcombe) - N.S. 3			290	+Raddon Chapel - N.S. 5		
Manaton Ch. of E. 3	101 0 0	1859	284	+Rattery Ch. of E. 11		
+Marwood, Endowed School.			294	Rose Ash - N.S.	65 0 0	1847
Marychurch, St. - N.S. 2	87 6 0	1860	285	Salcombe, near Kingsbridge - N.S. 10	150 0 0	1848
+Mary-Tavy, St. - N.S. 5	*100 0 0	1837	293	Sampford Peverell N.S.	100 0 0	1850
Mary-Tavy, St. - B.S.	*25 0 0	1837	292	+Sandford - N.S. 10		
Meavy - N.S.	30 0 0	1846	279	+Seaton (Sir W. Trevelyan's School) - 3		
Menbury - N.S.	51 0 0	1842	296	Shebeare - N.S.	*30 0 0	1836
	10 0 0	1848	280	+Sidmouth - Par. 3		
+Merton - N.S. 4			280	Sidmouth, All Saints' N.S. 3	161 0 0	1849
+Milton Abbot (Duke of Bedford's), Boys' Free School - 4			293	Silverton - N.S. 10	111 0 0	1848
Milton Abbot, Girls' School - N.S. 4	60 0 0	1848	281	+Starcross - N.S. 11		
Modbury - N.S.	*100 0 0	1836	284	Stoke Gabriel - N.S. 2	50 0 0	1843
	77 0 0	1854		" " " " 4	10 0 0	1853
+Molton, North - N.S. 5			289	Stoke Damerel Public S. 10	17 0 0	1857
+Molton, South - N.S. 5					*90 0 0	1836
Molton, South, Infants' School - 4			283	Stokenham - N.S. 10	130 0 0	1862
Molton, South - Wes. 11	400 0 0	1861	288	+Stonehouse - Wes.	272 0 0	1858
+Morchard, Bishop Ch. of E. 10			288	Stonehouse, East - N.S. 3	17 6 8	1852
Northam - N.S. 11	*90 0 0	1836	288	+Stonehouse, St. Mary's R.C. 7	7 5 0	1856
Nos-Mayo - N.S.	100 0 0	1844	287	Sutton-on-Plym - N.S. 4		
	11 0 0	1849	295	+Swimbridge - Par. 5	202 5 0	1861
Nympton Bishop's - N.S.	50 0 0	1842	290	+Tavistock - B.S. 10		
+Offwell - N.S.			290	Tavistock - N.S. 4	415 0 0	1847
Okehampton - N.S. 5	*82 0 0	1837	295	Tawton Bishop's - N.S. 5	66 10 0	1843
	44 0 0	1855	291	Tawton, North, Infants' Ch. of E.		
+Ottery St. Mary's - N.S. 3			253	+Teignmouth - B.S. 1	195 0 0	1858
Paignton - N.S. 2	84 0 0	1846	283	+Teignmouth, East and West - Par. 3		
	5 10 0	1854	283	+Teignmouth - Wes.		
Parkham - N.S.	35 0 0	1859	283	+Teignmouth - Ch. of E. 2		
Peter Tavy Village School - 5	128 0 0	1860	283	+Teignton, Bishop's Ch. of E. 2		
Petherwyn, North - N.S.	80 0 0	1845	283	Teignton, King's - N.S. 2	188 0 0	1848
Pilton - N.S. 5	*100 0 0	1841	293		3 12 6	1854
Plymouth (Charles Parish) - N.S. 3	600 0 0	1847	293	Thorverton - N.S. 4	140 0 0	1843
" " " " - 26	5 5	1851	280	Tipton, St. John's - N.S.	50 0 0	1843
" " " " - 8	6 8	1856	293	Tiverton - N.S. 4	138 0 0	1858
" " " " - 882	12 0	1857	293	+Tiverton - B.S. 2		
Plymouth, Ch. - N.S. 3	177 0 0	1850	293	+Tiverton (Bampton Street), Infants - B.S. 2		
" " " " - 4	6 8	1857	281	+Topsham - Wes. 1		
" " " " - 4	0 0	1858	281	Topsham, Somasters - N.S. 12	476 0 0	1861
Plymouth, Public Free - B.S. 10	95 15 0	1849	283	Tor, Yonge - N.S. 2	250 0 0	1847
" " " " - 300	0 0	1851		" " " " - 36	0 0	1847
" " " " - 80	13 4	1854		" " " " - 15	6 5	1853
" " " " - 14	0 0	1855		" " " " - 47	0 0	1854
" " " " - 208	13 2	1862		" " " " - 47	0 0	1860
Plymouth, Holy Trinity - N.S. 3	270 0 0	1855	298	Torrington, Black - N.S.	*40 0 0	1836
" " " " - 232	11 6	1859	296	Torrington, Great - B.S.	*150 0 0	1835
+Plymouth, St. Andrew's Chapel - N.S. 4			283	+Torquay, Abbey Road, Public Sch. 1		
+Plymouth, St. Andrew's (Catherine Street) - N.S. 3			283	Torquay - N.S. 2	100 0 0	1860
				Torquay, Boston Fields. See Upton.		
			283	+Torquay, Holy Trin. N.S. 3		

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.		
DEVONSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>						DORSETSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>				
236	+Turnchapel, Infants	N.S.	4		276	Compton, Nether and Over	N.S.	1	114 0 0	
293	+Uffculme	N.S.							7 13 4	
293	+Uplozman	N.S.	4		273	+Corfe Castle	N.S.	7		
280	Up-Ottery	N.S.		125 0 0	1844	273	Corfe Castle	B.S.	4	
233	+Upton, Boston Fields	N.S.	2	85 0 0	1856	271	Corfe Mullen, Lock- yer's	N.S.	7	
	"			39 0 0	1859	277	Corscombe	N.S.	8	
233	Upton, Ellacombe, Infants	N.S.	11	142 10 0	1862	271	+Cranborne	Ch. of E.	2	
281	+Upton Pyne	N.S.	10			271	+Critchill Moor	Ch. of E.		
294	Warkleigh	N.S.		47 10 0	1847	275	Dorchester, Boys and Girls	N.S.	6	
296	Wear Gifford	N.S.	4	198 0 0	1860	275	+Dorchester, Trinity, Infant	N.S.	6	
281	Whimple	N.S.	3	96 0 0	1850		+Dorset, Reformatory.			
293	Willand	N.S.		70 0 0	1845	271	Edmonsham	Ch. of E.	2	
296	Winkleigh	N.S.	4	64 0 0	1841	268	+Enmore Green	N.S.	11	
294	Witheridge	N.S.	4	95 0 0	1847	271	Farnham	N.S.		
	"			20 0 0	1859					
293	+Withleigh	N.S.		40 0 0	1842	271	Farnham, Gypsey	N.S.		
281	Withycombe Raw- leigh	N.S.		49 5 10	1845	269	+Fifehead, Magdalen Ch. of E.	11		
281	+Woodbury (Broad- mead's), Endowed School		1			275	+Fordington, West	Par.	6	
233	Woolborough and Highweck	N.S.	2	150 0 0	1844	268	+Gillingham	N.S.	11	
	"			10 0 0	1850	275	Godmanstone	N.S.		
	"			9 17 4	1857	273	+Grange	N.S.		
296	Yarnscombe	N.S.	4	51 0 0	1848	277	Halstock	N.S.		
									30 0 0	
DORSETSHIRE.										
278	Allington	N.S.		*80 0 0	1839	271	+Hampton	N.S.	7	
275	Alton Pancras	N.S.		75 0 0	1847	271	+Handley	N.S.	2	
				25 0 0	1848	279	Hawkchurch	N.S.		
275	+Athenhampton	B.S.	4			273	Herston, Infant	Ch. of E.	7	
277	+Beaminstor, Girls	N.S.	8	82 0 0	1847	270	Hilton	N.S.	2	
318	Black Down	N.S.		130 0 0	1847	271	+Hinton Martell	Ch. of E.	7	
270	Blandford, Boys	N.S.	2	14 13 4	1852	269	Hinton, St. Mary	N.S.	2	
	"			12 10 0	1859	270	+Hinton (Tarrant)	N.S.		
270	Blandford, Girls	N.S.	2	63 0 0	1858	271	Holt	N.S.		
275	Blandford	B.S.		150 0 0	1841	277	Hook	Ch. of E.		
275	+Bradford Peverell	Ch. S.	6			269	Ibberton	N.S.		
278	+Bradpole	N.S.	8			268	Iwerne Minster	N.S.	11	
278	Bridport (Boys, Girls, and Infants), Ge- neral School		4	261 0 0	1850	272	Kingston	N.S.	7	
	"			18 0 0	1853	320	Kington Magna	N.S.	11	
	"			500 0 0	1855					
	"			56 15 4	1858	272	Kinson Heath	Ch. of E.	7	
	"			61 0 0	1862	274	+Langton-Herring	N.S.	6	
275	Bredy (Long), and Kingston Russell	N.S.	6	157 0 0	1856	273	Langton-Matravers	N.S.	7	
	"			141 0 0	1858					
275	Broadmayne	N.S.		48 0 0	1846	276	Leigh	N.S.	1	
277	Broadwindsor	N.S.		150 0 0	1844	278	+Loders	Ch. of E.	8	
275	Buckland, Newton	Ch. of E.	2	268 0 0	1858	272	+Longfleet	N.S.	7	
273	Burton, East	N.S.		38 0 0	1843	273	Lulworth, West	Ch. of E.	7	
268	Cann, St. Rumbolt's		11	70 0 0	1846	279	Lyme Regis	N.S.	3	
275	Cattistock	N.S.	8	*45 0 0	1841					
275	+Cerne Abbas	N.S.	6			279	Lyme Regis	B.S.	4	
279	Chardstock, Industrial	N.S.	3				"			
	"			*100 0 0	1839		"			
	"			150 0 0	1850	272	+Lythet Matravers	N.S.		
	"			600 0 0	1859	272	Lythet Minster	N.S.	7	
279	+Charmouth	N.S.	3				"			
276	+Chetnole	N.S.	1			275	Maiden Newton and Frome Newchurch	N.S.	8	
278	Chideock	N.S.		117 0 0	1849	277	Marshwood	N.S.		
						277	Melplash	N.S.		
						270	+Milton Abbas	N.S.	2	
						278	+Monkton Wyld	Ch. of E.	3	
						273	Morecombe Lake	N.S.		
						277	+Netherbury	N.S.	8	
						269	Okeford (Child)	N.S.		

a Repaid by managers, November 21, 1855.

b Inspection withdrawn.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.	
DORSETSHIRE—cont.					DORSETSHIRE—cont.			
Osmington - N.S.	6	£ 45 0 0	1837	274	Weymouth, Holy Trinity - N.S.	6	£ 330 0 0	1854
" - " - "		12 10 0	1852		" - " - "		185 0 0	1858
" - " - "		6 11 0	1858					
+Parkstone Ch. of E.	7			274	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, St. Mary's - Ch. of E.	6	80 0 0	1854
Piddlehinton - N.S.	6	212 4 0	1862		" - " - "		190 0 0	1858
+Piddletrenthide - N.S.	6			278	Whitchurch " Canonicorum - N.S.		100 0 0	1841
+Pimperne - N.S.	2				" - " - "		31 12 6	1849
Poole - N.S.	7	*150 0 0	1835	270	Wimborne Minster - N.S.	7	200 0 0	1843
" - " - "		46 0 0	1837		Winterbourne Whitechurch - N.S.	1	*30 0 0	1835
Portland, St. John's N.S.	6	40 0 0	1843	270	+Winterbourne, Stickland - Par. 2			
" - " - "		468 0 0	1858	273	+Wool - N.S.	7		
" - " - "		48 0 0	1862	274	+Wyke Regis - N.S.	6		
+Portland, Grove School.	a							
+Portland, Prison Officers' School -	4							
Portland, St. George's Parish School -	4	468 0 0	1858					
" - " - "		48 0 0	1862					
Portland - " - Wes."	4	269 0 0	1858		DURHAM.			
+Powerstock - N.S.	8			512	Auckland, Bishop, St. Ann's - N.S.		260 0 0	1856
+Preston - N.S.	6			542	+Auckland, Bishop (Bishop Barrington's School) -	5		
+Puddletown Ch. of E.	6			542	+Auckland, Bishop (Edward Walton's School) -	9		
+Puncknoll - N.S.	8	105 0 0	1846	542	+Auckland, Bishop, St. Helen's - B.S.	9		
Rampisham - N.S.	8	10 10 8	1858	542	Auckland, Bishop - Wes.	9	583 0 0	1859
" - " - "		*100 0 0	1840	542	Auckland, West - N.S.		110 0 0	1852
Shaftesbury - B.S.				551	+Barlow (Winlaton) Ch. of E.			
+Shaftesbury, St. James, - N.S.	11			543	Barnard Castle - N.S.	10	90 0 0	1840
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity - N.S.	11	103 0 0	1843		" - " - "		50 0 0	1849
" - " - "		13 10 0	1856		" - " - "		25 0 0	1854
Sherborne (Horse-castle's Lane) - N.S.	1	1,193 0 6	1857	543	Barnard " Castle, Victoria, Infants - B.S.	4	*100 0 0	1838
" - " - "		15 5 0	1857	543	+Barnard Castle - Wes.	4		
" - " - "		99 0 0	1859	543	+Barnard Castle, St. Mary's - R.C.	1		
+Sherborne-Newlands - N.S.	6			545	Belmont - Ch. of E.	3	24 0 0	1853
+Sherborne Literary Institution, Evening School.					" - " - "		25 0 0	1858
+Sherborne (Long Street), Boys - B.S.	4			541A	Billingham - Ch. of E.	4	103 0 0	1853
+Shillingstone - Ch. of E.				548	Birtley - Ch. of E.	5	604 0 0	1860
+Stalbridge - N.S.	11			548	+Birtley - R.C.			
Stinsford and Bockhampton - N.S.	6	85 0 0	1849	541A	+Bishopston - N.S.	5		
Stourpaine - N.S.		50 0 0	1841	550	Boldon - N.S.	3	131 6 0	1860
+Stower, East Stower Provost and Todbere - N.S.		125 0 0	1850		" - " - "		7 10 0	1861
" - " - "		16 6 8	1855	544	+Boltsburn, Boys Ch. of E.	6		
Stickland, see Winterbourne Stickland.				544	+Boltsburn, Girls Ch. of E.	6		
+Sturminster Marshall - N.S.	7			545	Brandon - N.S.	6	480 0 0	1860
Sturminster, Newton - N.S.	2	500 0 0	1855	545	+Brooms, St. Cuthbert's - R.C.			
+Sutton-Waldron - N.S.	11			542	Byers Green - N.S.	2	50 0 0	1841
Swanage - N.S.	7	16 4 6	1858		" - " - "		329 0 0	1855
+Tollard Royal - Ch. of E.				542	Byers Green, Infant School -		160 0 0	1860
Verwood - N.S.	2	105 0 0	1847	546	+Castle Eden, Boys - N.S.	6		
" - " - "		2 13 6	1853	546	Castle Eden Colliery N.S.	3	165 0 0	1844
Waditch - Ch. of E.	8	196 0 0	1861		" - " - "		50 0 0	1847
+Wareham - N.S.	7			546	+Castle Eden (Mrs. Burdon's) - N.S.			
Wareham - B.S.	5	450 0 0	1859	545	+Castleside - Ch.S.	5		
+Wareham and Purbeck - P.U.				548	Chester-le-Street - N.S.	3		
+Weymouth - B.S.	4				" - " - "		120 0 0	1842
					" - " - "		73 10 0	1856
					" - " - "		160 0 0	1860

a United with Portland Prison Officers' school.

b Now amalgamated with Sherborne (Horsecastle's Lane) N.S.

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				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.			
DURHAM—cont.							DURHAM—cont.						
545	Collierley	-	N.S.	3	£ 75 0 0	1846	543	†Eighton Banks	-	N.S.			
					22 0 0	1855	542	Escomb	Ch. of E.	6	288 18 0		
540	Coniscliffe	-	N.S.	3	14 8 3	1860		Escomb and Witton					
					65 0 0	1862		Park Iron Works	N.S.	6	90 0 0		
541	Coopen-Bewley	-	N.S.		149 0 0	1858		"	"	"	118 10 0		
541A	†Cornforth	Ch. of E.	3					"	"	"	80 0 0		
542	Coundon	-	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1842	542	Etherley	-	N.S.	6	*40 0 0	
					33 0 0	1857		"	"	"	197 0 0		
542	†Crook	(Pease's					542	†Etherley, Infants	Ch. of E.				
	West)	-	B.S.	10			541A	Ferry Hill	-	N.S.	98 0 0		
540	Darlington Bank						545	Framwellgate Moor	N.S.	50 0 0			
	Top Railway	-	B.S.	9	540 0 0	1860	551	†Friar's Goose	-	B.S.	6		
540	†Darlington, Black-						544	†Frosterley	-	Wes.	10		
	boy Colliery	-	Ch. S.				543	Gainford	-	N.S.	5	92 0 0	
540	Darlington (Bridge						551	Gateshead	-	N.S.	10	252 0 0	
	Street)	-	Wes.	9	1,388 0 0	1858	551	†Gateshead	-	Wes.	6		
540	Darlington (Bridge							Gateshead, Infants					
	Street)	-	B.S.	9	100 0 0	1841	551	†Gateshead, Our Lady					
					40 0 0	1854		and St. Wilfred's	R.C.		*140 0 0		
540	†Darlington	(Feet-					541B	Greatham	-	N.S.	3	*30 0 0	
	ham's)	-	B.S.	9				"	"	"	30 0 0		
540	Darlington, Holy						551	†Greenside	Ch. of E.	3			
	Trinity	-	N.S.	10	230 0 0	1846	541A	†Grindon	Ch. of E.				
	"	"	"		132 10 0	1851	541B	†Hartlepool, Holy Trinity,					
	"	"	"		20 0 0	1854		District Ragged School	-				
	"	"	"		4 4 0	1855	541B	†Hartlepool, St. Bega's					
	"	"	"		15 0 0	1857		"	R.C.	1			
	"	"	"		24 12 0	1859	541B	†Hartlepool, St. Hilda's					
540	†Darlington	(Ken-						"	R.C.	1			
	drew Street)	-	B.S.	9			541B	Hartlepool (West)	-	N.S.	10	1,500 0 0	
540	†Darlington, St.						541B	†Hartlepool, West,					
	Augustine's	-	R.C.	1				St. Joseph's	-	R.C.			
540	Darlington, St.						543	†Harwood-in-Tees-					
	Cuthbert's	-	N.S.	10	60 0 0	1859		dale	-	N.S.	5		
	"	"	"		26 0 0	1860	540	Houghton-le-Skerne	N.S.	4	94 0 0		
540	Darlington, St.						540	Heighington, En-					
	John's	-	N.S.	10	903 15 0	1860		dowed	Ch. of E.	- 6	42 0 0		
540	†Darlington (Skin-						549	†Hendon, New Town,					
	nergate Street)	-	B.S.					Mixed Sch.	-	11			
549	Deptford, St. An-						549	Hendon, St. Paul's	-	N.S.	11	671 0 0	
	drew's	-	N.S.	11	160 0 0	1843	547	Hetton-le-Hole	-	N.S.	2	*110 0 0	
	"	"	"		30 0 0	1849	551	Heworth, near Gates-					
	"	"	"		17 13 4	1857		head	-	N.S.			
545	†Durham	-	Wes.	1			551	Heworth, St. Allans,					
545	†Durham, Blue Coat		N.S.	11				Windy Nook	-	N.S.			
545	†Durham, Gilesgate,						545	Holmside	-	N.S.			
	Infant	-		11				"	-	N.S.			
	Durham, Male Prac-							"	-	N.S.			
	tising School	-		11	835 15 0	1858	561	Holy Island	-	N.S.			
545	Durham, Female						547	Houghton-le-Spring	Wes.	2	115 8 4		
	Practising School	-		11	345 0 0	1858	547	†Houghton-le-Spring,					
545	†Durham, St. Cuth-							St. Michael's	-	N.S.	7		
	bert's	-	R.C.	11			547	†Houghton-le-Spring,					
545	Durham, St. Mar-							St. Michael's	-	R.C.	2		
	garet's	-	Par.	11	644 0 0	1860	544	†Hunstanworth	-	Par.	4		
545	Durham, St. Os-						542	Hunwick	-	N.S.	2	72 0 0	
	wald's	-	N.S.	11	220 0 0	1845		"	-	"		32 4 0	
	"	"	"		185 15 0	1853		"	-	"		75 8 9	
	"	"	"		25 0 0	1854	540	Hurworth-on-Tees	-	N.S.	4	70 0 0	
541A	†Eaglescliffe	-	N.S.	4	*40 0 0	1839	540	†Hurworth-on-Tees	-	Wes.	5		
	"	-	"		52 0 0	1851	549	Hylton, North	-	N.S.		37 10 0	
	"	-	"		9 10 0	1855	549	Hylton, South	-	N.S.		*110 0 0	
546	†Easington, Charity	-	Par.	4			550	†Jarrow Bede	-	N.S.	11		
546	†Easington Lane,						550	†Jarrow, Ellison	Ch. of E.	10			
	Colliery School	-		2			548	†Lamesley	-	N.S.	7		
544	†Eastgate, Barring-						545	Lanchester	Ch. of E.		86 14 0		
	ton School	-		3			543	Langleydale	-	N.S.		162 0 0	
544	†Eastgate, Girls' School	-		3			545	Ludworth	-	N.S.	6	120 0 0	
543	†Egglestone	-	N.S.	5									

a Inspection declined.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.					
				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.	Date of Payment.				
	DURHAM—cont.			£	s.	d.		DURHAM—cont.			£	s.	d.		
3	Lumley	- N.S.	3	61	3	4	1858	542	South Church	- N.S.	5	200	0	0	1843
2	Lynesack St. John's	N.S.		152	10	0	1853		"	- "		37	4	0	1854
2	Lynesack and Softley	- B.S.		*50	0	0	1840	549	Southwick	- N.S.	11	*150	0	0	1837
1A	+Middleham, Bishop Ch. of E.	4							"	- "		9	13	4	1853
3	Middleton-in-Teesdale	- N.S.		*45	0	0	1841	542	Spennymoor	- N.S.	2	169	13	6	1862
1	Middleton-in-West-Hartlepool	- N.S.	10	50	0	0	1841		"	- "		100	0	0	1840
				8	0	0	1860	543	Staindrop	- N.S.	4	13	4	0	1854
5	Muggleswick	- Ch. of E.	4	100	0	0	1861	543	+Stainton (Barnard Castle)	- N.S.	3	65	0	0	1861
7	+Newbottle, St. Matthew's	- N.S.	7					541A	Stainton, Great	- N.S.		54	0	0	1848
12	Newfield	- N.S.		100	0	0	1841		"	- "		9	6	8	1855
				38	6	8	1856	544	+Stanhope, St. John's Chapel	- Ch. of E.	6				
1A	+Norton	- N.S.	4					551	Stella, St. Cuthbert's or Blaydon	- N.S.	5	452	0	0	1854
18	Pelton	- N.S.		40	0	0	1848		"	- "		112	3	0	1856
	"	- "		126	0	0	1851	551	Stella	- R.C.	11	279	0	0	1856
1A	+Port Clarence	- N.S.	6					541A	Stockton-on-Tees	- B.S.	11	100	0	0	1841
47	Rainton (West)	- Ch. S.	3	252	0	0	1862	541A	Stockton-on-Tees, Holy Trinity, Boys	N.S.	10	350	0	0	1850
42	+Roddymoor (Crook), Infants	- B.S.							"	- "		90	0	0	1855
49	+Ryhope, Village	- Ch. of E.		60	0	0	1845		"	- "		24	0	0	1857
48	Sacriston	- N.S.		*40	0	0	1837	541A	+Stockton-on-Tees (Industrial)	- N.S.	10				
46	Seaham Harbour	- N.S.	3	273	0	0	1849	541A	Stockton-on-Tees, St. Thomas', Central	- N.S.	10	300	0	0	1847
	"	- "		80	0	0	1856		"	- "		3	0	0	1857
1B	Seaton Carew	- N.S.	4	115	0	0	1844	541B	Stranton	- (Industrial)	- N.S.	367	10	0	1863
	"	- "		13	5	0	1854	541B	+Stranton (New)	- N.S.	10	30	0	0	1840
46	+Seaton Colliery School	-	6					549	Sunderland	- B.S.					
1A	+Sedgefield, Boys	- Ch. of E.	5					549	Sunderland, The Gray School	-	11	*90	0	0	1836
41	+Sedgefield, Girls	- Ch. of E.	5	53	10	0	1863		"	- "		1,150	0	0	1857
45	Shildforth	- N.S.		45	0	0	1845	549	+Sunderland, St. Mary's	- R.C.	11				
45	+Sherburn	- N.S.	3	20	0	0	1850		+Sunderland, Nicholson Street	- Wes.	2				
45	Sherburn Hill	- N.S.	3	15	15	0	1855	549	+Sunderland, Trimdon Street	- Wes.	2				
	"	- "		40	0	0	1858	549	+Sunderland, Whitburn Street	- Wes.	2				
	"	- "						542	+Sunnyside (Crook)	- B.S.	10	100	0	0	1844
50	Shields, South, Holy Trinity	- N.S.	11	*200	0	0	1837	545	Tanfield	- N.S.	3	20	7	0	1859
	"	- "		36	10	0	1863		"	- "		35	0	0	1863
50	+Shields, South (Jarow Chemical Works)	- B.S.	2					546	Thornley	- N.S.	6	75	0	0	1845
50	+Shields, South, Old Charity, or St. Hilda's	- N.S.	11	*225	0	0	1835	546	+Thornley Colliery	- N.S.					
50	Shields, South (Union)	- B.S.	2	230	0	0	1858	546	+Thornley, St. Godric's	- R.C.					
50	+Shields, South, St. Bede's	- R.C.	11					541	Tow Law	- N.S.	6	400	0	0	1849
50	Shields, South, St. John's (Saville Street)	- Sess.	2	400	0	0	1848		"	- "		7	4	0	1851
50	Shields, South, St. Stephen's	- N.S.	11	568	5	0	1853	544	Tow Law	- Wes.	10	335	0	0	1859
42	Shildon	- N.S.	5	*55	0	0	1837	545	Tudhoe, Iron Works	- Wes.	10	445	16	0	1861
	"	- "		70	0	0	1841	548	Washington	- Par.	6	357	0	0	1858
	"	- "		45	0	0	1847	548	+Washington, Chemical Works Sch.	-	6				
42	Shildon, New	- B.S.	10	206	12	3	1857	548	+Washington	- Wes.	2				
	"	- "		50	0	0	1862	549	Wearmouth, Bishop Ch. of E.	7	777	6	8	1854	
45	Shincliffe	- N.S.	3	82	0	0	1840	549	Wearmouth, Bishop, Infants	- N.S.	7	150	0	0	1847
45	Shincliffe, Village School	-		86	12	6	1861	549	+Wearmouth, Bishop, Rectory Park	- N.S.					
42	+South Church	- B.S.	10												

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	
DURHAM—cont.									
549	Wearmouth, Colliery Sch.	7	£ 712 10 0	1861	195	Chigwell Row - B.S.	80 0 0		
549	Wearmouth, Monk N.S.	11	180 0 0	1848	195	Chigwell Row - N.S.	*55 0 0		
	" " "		20 13 4	1853		" " "	70 0 0		
	" " "		49 10 0	1863	200	Chignall, St. James' and Mashbury - N.S.	75 0 0		
550	Whitburn - N.S.	6	25 0 0	1857	199	Childerditch - N.S.	45 0 0		
	" " "		371 2 0	1857	203	Clacton, Great - N.S.	180 0 0		
543	Whoriton - N.S.	6			210	Claverling - N.S.	65 0 0		
545	Willington - N.S.	5	52 0 0	1855	210	Claverling - B.S.	90 0 0		
	" " "		98 5 0	1862		" " "	26 13 6		
543	Willington Colliery Sch.	2			206	Coggeshall - B.S.	118 0 0		
551	Winlaton - Ch. of E.				206	Coggeshall - N.S.	*200 0 0		
513	Winston - Ch. of E.					" " "	125 0 0		
548	Witton Gilbert - N.S.		35 0 0	1845		" " "	59 19 10		
544	Wolsingham - N.S.	6	200 0 0	1845	204	Colchester, Blue School - Ch. of E.	75 0 0		
	" " "		50 0 0	1845	204	Colchester, St. Peter's (North Hill) - N.S.	*75 0 0		
511	Wolsingham - Wes.	10	*49 0 0	1838		" " "	22 17 4		
511	Wolveston - N.S.		65 0 0	1842	204	Colchester, Magdalen's Street Branch - N.S.			
551	Wreckenton - N.S.	2	34 16 8	1855	207	Colne-Engaine - N.S.	60 0 0		
	" " "		132 10 0	1858	205	Colnes, Earls, United B.S.	54 0 0		
ESSEX.									
196	Abbridge - N.S.		52 0 0	1845	205	Copford - N.S.	18 13 4		
205	Aldham - N.S.	3	30 0 0	1844		" " "	*60 0 0		
210	Arkesden - N.S.		50 0 0	1845	197	Dagenham - N.S.			
210	Ashdon - N.S.		5 0 0	1849	200	Danbury - N.S.			
198	Aveley - N.S.	6	80 0 0	1845	205	Dedham, Girls - N.S.			
	" " "		42 0 0	1853	205	Dedham Heath Ch. of E.	102 0 0		
200	Baddow, Great - N.S.	5	*75 0 0	1839	202	Dengie - N.S.	28 0 0		
200	Baddow, Little - N.S.	5				" " "	56 7 6		
209	Bardfield, Great - B.S.	5			205	Donyland, East - N.S.	111 10 0		
197	Barkingside - N.S.		72 0 0	1842	209	Dunmow - B.S.	150 0 0		
	" " "		28 0 0	1843	209	Dunmow, Great Ch. of E.	39 0 0		
212	Belcham, Walter - N.S.		*35 0 0	1839	200	Easter, Good - N.S.	26 0 0		
201	Bensfleet South - N.S.		120 0 0	1845	209	Easter, High - N.S.	100 0 0		
203	Bentley, Great - N.S.		145 0 0	1849	139	Elsenham - N.S.	^a		
203	Bentley, Little - N.S.		60 0 0	1848	195	Epping - B.S.	132 0 0		
139	Berden - N.S.	2	142 0 0	1858	195	Epping and Cooper-sale, Girls - Ch. of E.			
199	Billericay - N.S.	5	70 0 0	1840		Epping and Theydon Garnon, otherwise Coopersale - N.S.	*42 0 0		
	" " "		17 0 0	1847	139	Farnham - Ch. of E.	^a		
	" " "		13 6 8	1855	206	Feering - N.S.	110 0 0		
	" " "		13 18 9	1856	208	Finchfield - N.S.	369 0 0		
205	Birch - N.S.	3			194	Forest Gate - N.S.	114 18 4		
139	Birchanger - N.S.	2				" " "	197 10 0		
211	Birdbrook - N.S.	2	60 0 0	1849	212	Foxearth - Par.			
208	Bocking - N.S.	5	*87 0 0	1836	200	Galleywood - N.S.			
	" " "		36 0 0	1860	198	Grays - N.S.	7		
208	Bocking - B.S.	10			196	Greenstead, East - N.S.			
200	Boreham - N.S.	5	120 0 0	1848	201	Hadleigh - Ch. of E.	171 0 0		
199	Bower's Gifford - N.S.	10	70 0 0	1847	197	Hainault Forest - N.S.	102 0 0		
	" " "		55 0 0	1859	139	Hallingbury, Little - N.S.	30 10 0		
	" " "		17 13 4	1859	207	Halstead - B.S.	266 0 0		
205	Boat - N.S.		*55 0 0	1837		" " "	79 0 0		
208	Braintree, Public - B.S.	10			207	Halstead, St. Andrew's - N.S.	302 5 0		
199	Brentwood, Girls - N.S.	5	*50 0 0	1836		" " "	16 0 0		
199	Brentwood, Boys - N.S.		*60 0 0	1837		" " "	23 0 0		
205	Brightlingsea - N.S.		88 0 0	1842	207	Halstead, Trinity - N.S.	120 0 0		
205	Brightlingsea - Wes.	3	438 0 0	1861		" " "	18 6 0		
200	Broomfield - B.S.	3	32 13 4	1859		" " "	6 0 0		
211	Bumpstead, Helions N.S.	2	132 5 0	1854		" " "	21 4 0		
211	Bumpstead, Steeple N.S.	2	132 0 0	1849		" " "	3 10 0		
	" " "		5 7 0	1853		" " "	6 5 0		
	" " "		15 7 6	1854		" " "	18 2 0		
	" " "		115 0 0	1855		" " "			
198	Chadwell, St. Mary's N.S.	6	94 0 0	1856		" " "			
200	Chelmsford - B.S.		*300 0 0	1841		" " "			
200	Chelmsford, Victoria N.S.	5	350 0 0	1841		" " "			
210	Chesterford, Great - N.S.	2	200 0 0	1849		" " "			
	" " "		67 0 0	1857		" " "			

^a Inspection withdrawn.^b Inspection declined.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
ESSEX—cont.				ESSEX—cont.		
207 Halstead Trinity, Junior - Ch. of E. 4	130 0 0	1859	203	Osyth, St. - N.S. 3	177 15 0	1854
94 Ham, West, "Pelly Memorial" Ch. of E. 6	39 10 0	1851	195	Parndon, Great - N.S. 2	*25 0 0	1835
" " " "	130 0 0	1855	208	Pattiswick - N.S.	*45 0 0	1837
" " " "	800 0 0	1862	194	Plaistow - N.S. 6	*62 0 0	1837
94 Ham, West, and Stratford, Boys - B.S. 7	*125 0 0	1837	" " " "	" " " "	20 0 0	1851
194 Ham, West, and Stratford, Girls and Infants - B.S. 7	37 6 8	1857	" " " "	" " " "	9 13 4	1852
" " " "	240 0 0	1851	" " " "	" " " "	45 0 0	1855
" " " "	25 0 0	1855	194	Plaistow Hall's Ville (late Victoria Dock) N.S. 6	1,133 0 0	1862
200 Hanningfield (West) N.S. 5			202	+Purleigh - Par. 5		
195 Harlow, Potter Street - N.S.	a*25 0 0	1836	210	Radwinter - N.S.	360 15 0	1855
203 +Harwich - N.S.	a		210	Rickling - N.S.	30 0 0	1846
+Hatfield Heath - B.S. 4			" " " "	" " " "	21 11 2	1858
209 Hatfield, Broad Oak Ch. S. 2	199 15 0	1863	201	+Rochford - B.S. 10		
197 Havering-atte-Bower N.S.	*32 0 0	1837	197	Romford, Endowed N.S. 6	*150 0 0	1935
201 Hawkwell - N.S.	45 10 0	1848	" " " "	" " " "	48 5 6	1852
207 Heddingham, Sible - N.S.	180 0 0	1841	197	Romford, Infants - N.S. 6	105 6 8	1853
210 Hempstead - Ch. of E. 2	100 0 0	1853	" " " "	" " " "	85 0 0	1844
212 Henny, Great and Little - N.S. 4	106 0 0	1857	197	Romford, Noak Hill N.S.	170 11 8	1857
140 Heydon - N.S. 2	75 0 0	1847	200	+Roxwell, Boys' School - 5	96 0 0	1848
137 High Beech - N.S.	19 2 0	1863	203	Saling, Great - N.S.	42 0 0	1842
" " " "	36 0 0	1840	200	+Sandon - N.S. 5		
" " " "	16 0 0	1848	201	+Shoeburyness - Ch. of E. 10		
200 Highwood - N.S.	113 0 0	1852	194	+Silvertown - N.S. 7	170 0 0	1857
201 Hockley - N.S.	60 0 0	1841	201	Southchurch - N.S.		
197 Hornchurch - N.S. 6	412 4 0	1856	201	+Southend - N.S.		
199 Horndon, East - N.S. 6	*52 0 0	1840	202	+Southminster - N.S.		
198 Horndon-on-the-Hill N.S.	100 0 0	1847	200	Springfield - N.S. 5	35 0 0	1846
194 +Hudson Town - N.S. 6			" " " "	" " " "	7 2 0	1850
197 +Ilford, Great - N.S.	a		" " " "	" " " "	8 5 0	1854
200 Ingatestone - Par.	251 0 0	1861	207	Stambourne - N.S.	14 10 0	1855
203 Kelvedon - N.S. 5	*61 0 0	1838	193	Stanford Rivers Ch. of E. 5	216 0 0	1861
206 +Kelvedon - B.S.			" " " "	" " " "	117 15 0	1851
196 +Kelvedon-Hatch - N.S.			139	Stanstead - B.S.	9 5 0	1857
205 Langham, Parish - B.S.	50 0 0	1850	139	Stanstead, Mount-fitchett - N.S. 2	*30 0 0	1835
" " " "	11 17 6	1858	205	+Stanway - N.S. 3	75 5 0	1860
210 Langley - Ch. of E.	175 19 0	1857	200	Stock and Buttsbury N.S.	65 0 0	1861
202 +Latchingdon - N.S.			194	Stratford, Ch. Ch. District - N.S. 6	*90 0 0	1839
205 Layer-de-la-Hay - N.S.	*50 0 0	1837	" " " "	" " " "	230 0 0	1850
201 Leigh - N.S. 10	500 0 0	1858	194	+Stratford, Eastern Counties Railway Mech. Inst. Sch. - 1	24 10 0	1858
200 Leighs, Great - N.S.	141 0 0	1851	203	Stratford, St. John's N.S. - 6	*250 0 0	1837
204 +Lexden - N.S. 3			195	Tendring - N.S.	78 6 8	1857
191 +Leyton and Ozler, Charity - N.S. 6			" " " "	" " " "	60 0 0	1843
209 Lindsell - N.S.	29 0 0	1842	207	Theydon Bois - N.S.	32 0 0	1841
210 +Littlebury, Endowed N.S. 2			" " " "	" " " "	100 0 0	1860
195 Loughton - N.S. 7	14 0 0	1859	202	Tilbury - N.S. 4	120 0 0	1857
202 Maldon - N.S. 5	611 0 0	1849	207	Tillingham - N.S. 5	283 10 0	1861
203 Manningtree - Wes. 5	228 0 0	1857	202	Toppesfield - N.S. 4	426 0 0	1837
205 Mersea, East - N.S.	156 0 0	1860	197	Upminster - N.S. 6	75 0 0	1851
203 +Mersea, West - N.S. 3			194	+Victoria Docks, Infant School - 6		
203 +Mistley Norman - N.S. 3			194	+Victoria Docks, St. Marks - Ch. of E. 6		
200 Moulsham, St. John's N.S. 5	240 15 0	1863	201	Wakering, Great - N.S.	50 0 0	1841
196 +Navestock - N.S. 6			210	Walden, Saffron - N.S. 2	200 0 0	1846
202 Newport - N.S.	100 0 0	1850	" " " "	" " " "	12 16 9	1850
202 Norton (Cold) - N.S.	20 0 0	1842	" " " "	" " " "	3 3 0	1855
203 Oakley - N.S.	*30 0 0	1839	" " " "	" " " "	6 2 6	1853
" " " "	83 0 0	1853	200	Walden, Saffron - B.S. 5	62 0 0	1855
198 Orsett - N.S. 6	171 0 0	1849	210	Waltham, Great - N.S. 5	240 0 0	1847
" " " "	6 7 6	1860	" " " "	" " " "	23 1 6	1854
" " " "			" " " "	" " " "	11 2 6	1858

a Inspection declined.

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				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.					Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.		
ESSEX—cont.													
137	†Waltham Abbey	N.S.	6	£	s.	d.	342	GLOUCESTERSHIRE—cont.	£	s.	d.		
137	Waltham Abbey	B.S.		60	0	0	1842	Bourton-on-the-	152	0	0		
				50	0	0	1845	Water	28	0	0		
194	Walthamstow, Chapel	"					577	Broom	205	15	3		
	End, St. John's	N.S.	6	*50	0	0	1835						
194	†Walthamstow, St.						576	†Briavells, St.	37	0	0		
	Mary's	N.S.	6				340	Brimpsfield					
194	†Wanstead	N.S.	6				338	†Brimpscombe					
197	Warley, Great (Lower)	N.S.	5	40	0	0	1843	329	Bristol, Back Fields	1,526	0	0	
				65	0	0	1862	329	†Bristol (Brandon				
							1860	Hill), St. George's					
197	Warley, Great, Ch.	"					1857	329	†Bristol, Counterslip				
	Ch.	N.S.	5	23	3	10	1857	329	†Bristol, Deighton				
				100	0	0	1860	Street	R.C.	6			
210	Wendon-Lofts and						1844	329	†Bristol, Diocesan				
	Elmdon	N.S.		75	0	0	1844	Trade School.					
208	Wethersfield	N.S.	4	130	0	0	1844	330	†Bristol, Bread				
				15	8	0	1857	Street, St. Philip's,					
210	Wicken Bonant	N.S.		*20	0	0	1839	Ragged School.					
196	Willingale Doe	N.S.		*39	0	0	1839	330	Bristol, Hannah				
206	Witham	N.S.	5	228	10	0	1842	More's	N.S.	11	120	0	0
				27	17	4	1853				60	10	0
206	Witham	B.S.		*150	0	0	1837				28	0	0
205	Wivenhoe	N.S.	3	276	0	0	1849				14	10	0
				16	10	0	1853				13	6	8
				7	15	0	1856				9	15	0
203	Wix	N.S.		65	0	0	1844	329	†Bristol, Incorpora-				
203	†Wix	Wes.					1860	329	†Bristol, Industrial				
194	Woodford	N.S.	6	114	0	0	1860	Training and Re-					
194	†Woodford	B.S.	11					formatory School					
194	†Woodford Bridge,							(Hillgrove Street).					
	Infants	N.S.						329	Bristol, Lewin's				
194	Woodford Bridge,							Mead,	B.S.	3	350	0	0
	St. Paul's - Ch. of E.	6		404	0	0	1860	329	†Bristol, Maudlin				
200	Woodham Ferrers	N.S.		106	0	0	1848	Lane, Moravian S.					
207	†Yeldham, Great	N.S.						329	†Bristol, Meadow				
207	Yeldham Little	N.S.		133	0	0	1857	Street, Infants	B.S.	3			
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.													
332	Almondsbury	N.S.	4	*80	0	0	1831	330	Bristol, Montpelier,				
				66	0	0	1848	St. Andrew's	N.S.	8	150	0	0
				25	3	10	1855				8	6	8
332	Almondsbury Patch-							329	†Bristol, Pennywell				
	way Infant School			227	0	0	1859	Lane, Industrial					
332	Alvestone	N.S.	2	*40	0	0	1837	Ragged School.					
340	†Ampney-Crucis, En-							329	Bristol, Red Cross				
	dowed School		7					Street	B.S.	3	75	0	0
337	Arlingham, Endowed	N.S.		91	17	6	1853				80	0	0
337	Arlingham, Infants										45	0	0
	Ch. of E.			100	0	0	1859				55	0	0
341	†Arlington	B.S.									25	16	8
345	Ashechurch	N.S.		62	10	0	1842	329	†Bristol, Red Lodge				
336	Ashechurch	N.S.	4	42	0	0	1842	Reformatory (Park					
338	Avening	N.S.	1	160	0	0	1843	Row).					
334	Awre and Blakeney	N.S.		115	0	0	1856	329	†Bristol, Park Row				
344	Badgworth	N.S.	5	20	0	0	1842	Industrial School.					
				143	6	6	1859	329	Bristol, St. August-				
334	Berry Hill, Ch. Ch.	N.S.		97	10	0	1854	tine's	N.S.	11	308	0	0
				35	0	0	1856				13	5	4
				125	0	0	1857	329	Bristol, St. Clement's				
				7	13	4	1858	Ch. of E.	11		529	4	0
341	†Bibury	N.S.	6					330	†Bristol, St. George's				
577	Bicknor, English	N.S.	3	*34	0	0	1834	Ragged School.					
				*45	0	0	1839	329	†Bristol, St. James',				
								Infants - Ch. of E.	8				
338	†Bisley, Boys	N.S.	11					329	†Bristol, St. James',				
327	†Bittton	N.S.						Church Steps (late					
334	Blaisdon	N.S.		69	0	0	1848	St. Michael's)					
406	†Bourton-on-the-Hill	N.S.	2					Ragged School		3			

a This school is pulled down, and 8*l.*, part of the proceeds of sale, repaid to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

b Inspection declined.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		
		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.	
	GLoucestershire—cont.	£	s. d.		GLoucestershire—cont.	£	s. d.	
9	+Bristol St. James', Back Ragged Sch.			344	Cheltenham, Be- thesda - Wes. 4	76 10 0	1851	
0	Bristol, St. James' and St. Paul's Be- nevolent Society's School -	4	200 0 0	1853	344 +Cheltenham, Boys' Model - Ch. of E. 10	6 10 0	1854	
9	Bristol, St. John the Baptist's - Par. 8	8	300 0 0	1859	344 +Cheltenham, Ch.Ch. N.S. 10			
9	+Bristol, St. Joseph's R.C.				344 +Cheltenham, Ch. Ch., Infants - N.S. 10			
9	Bristol, St. Jude's - N.S. 8	8	199 0 0	1846	344 Cheltenham, High- bury - B.S. 4	1,250 0 0	1857	
	" " - "		153 0 0	1852	344 +Cheltenham, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls - N.S. 10			
29	Bristol, St. Luke's, The Marsh (Bar- ton Hill) - Ch. of E. 11	11	596 4 0	1859	344 +Cheltenham, Holy Trinity, Infants (Fairview Place) - N.S. 10			
29	+Bristol, St. Mary's on the Quay - R.C. 6	6	191 0 0	1862	344 +Cheltenham, Naun- ton, Infants (Ex- mouth Street, Bath Road) - N.S. 10			
29	Bristol, St. Matthias' on the Weir - N.S. 8	8	723 0 0	1856	311 Cheltenham, Old Charity - N.S. 10	180 0 0	1850	
29	Bristol, St. Michael's N.S. 8	8	40 0 0	1860	344 +Cheltenham, Ragged Industrial - Sch. 4			
29	+Bristol, St. Nicholas' Tolentine - R.C. 6	6			344 Cheltenham, St. Gregory the Great R.C. 6	336 1 0	1857	
29	Bristol, Saint Nich- olas' and Saint Leonard's - N.S. 8	8	1,150 0 0	1858	344 +Cheltenham, St. James - N.S. 10			
29	+Bristol, St. Paul's - Par. 8	8	184 0 0	1855	344 Cheltenham, St. John's - N.S. 10	83 0 0	1842	
29	Bristol, St. Peter's - N.S. 8	8				12 0 0	1847	
30	Bristol, St. Philip and St. Jacob Ch. of E. 11	11	1,018 10 0	1862	344 +Cheltenham, "St." Luke's (Bath Road), Boys and Girls - N.S. 10			
30	+Bristol, St. Philip's, The Marsh - N.S.		90 0 0	1845	344 Cheltenham, St. Mary's - Par. 10	1,122 0 0	1857	
29	Bristol, St. Simon's N.S.					150 0 0	1859	
30	+Bristol, Trinity, St. Philip's Ragged School.				344 Cheltenham, "St." Paul's - N.S.	42 0 0	1850	
42	Broadwell, St. Paul's - Ch. S.		75 0 0	1851		64 0 0	1860	
	" - " -		10 11 6	1858	344 Cheltenham, St. Paul's, Boys' and Girls' Practising School -	10	700 0 0	1854
36	Brockworth - N.S.		*30 0 0	1837	344 Cheltenham, St. Paul's, Infants (Brunswick Street) N.S. 10	250 0 0	1850	
33	Bussage - N.S.		53 0 0	1850	389 Child's Wickham - N.S. 5	143 15 0	1863	
38	Cainscross - N.S. 4		*55 0 0	1838	333 Chipping - N.S. 11	*110 0 0	1838	
	" - " -		60 0 0	1844	334 Churcham and Bul- ley - N.S. 4	358 0 0	1856	
	" - " -		263 8 0	1855	334 Cinderford, St. John's - N.S. 3	131 13 4	1862	
33	Cam, Upper, Boys - N.S.		*192 0 0	1837	340 +Cirencester - B.S. 1			
06	Camden, Chipping, Boys - N.S. 2	2	*56 0 0	1839	340 +Cirencester, En- dowed - Ch. of E. 7	243 5 0	1858	
	" - " -		21 8 0	1861	577 Clearwell - N.S. 3	135 0 0	1846	
40	Cerney, North - N.S. 7	7	80 0 0	1844	343 Cleeve, Bishop's - N.S.	*400 0 0	1835	
	" - " -		56 4 0	1850	330 Clifton - N.S. 9	74 0 0	1848	
	" - " -		19 5 7	1855		24 12 0	1850	
40	+Cerney, South - N.S. 3	3	100 0 0	1843		5 0 0	1854	
38	Chalford - N.S. 1	1	41 18 8	1848		23 5 0	1857	
	" - " -		55 0 0	1849	330 Clifton - B.S. 3	*150 0 0	1836	
	" - " -		17 14 0	1849	330 +Clifton (Berkeley Place), Infants - N.S. 9	189 15 0	1851	
	" - " -		34 2 6	1852				
44	Charlton King's, Boys - Ch. of E. 8	8	*60 0 0	1837				
	" - " -		15 10 8	1856				
44	+Charlton King's, Girls - Ch. of E. 8	8						
62	+Chastleton, Hitch- man's District - S. 2	2						
44	Cheltenham - B.S. 4	4	*125 0 0	1838				
	" - " -		23 6 8	1853				
	" - " -		10 10 0	1855				
	" - " -		1,375 0 0	1859				
44	+Cheltenham, Baker Street - B.S. 4	4						

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	GLoucestershire—cont.	£	s. d.		GLoucestershire—cont.	£	s. d.
330	+Clifton, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 2			330	George's, St., Mixed N.S. 8	237	0 0
330	+Clifton, Church of the Apostles - R.C.			330	George's, St., Infants. N.S.	130	0 0
340	Coates - N.S.	51	0 0 1849	336	+Gloucester - N.S. 2	250	0 0
344	Coberley - Ch. of E. 5	278	8 6 1861	336	Gloucester - B.S. 4	124	13 9
577	Coleford - N.S.	*150	0 0 1838		" - "	8	10 0
341	Cole, St. Aldwyn - N.S.	241	0 0 1857		" - "	132	6 1
344	+Coltham Fields, Ch. of E.			330	+Gloucester, Bristol, and Oxford Practising School.		
335	Corse - N.S.	70	0 0 1855	336	+Gloucester, Ch. Ch. N.S. 9		
338	Cranham - N.S.	35	0 0 1846	336	Gloucester, Deacon Street, Boys' Sch.	70	0 0
332	+Cromhall, Indust. - N.S. 2			336	Gloucester, St. Catherine's - N.S.	*100	0 0
332	+Cromhall, "Middle" N.S.			336	Gloucester, St. James' - N.S. 2	565	0 0
354	Dean Forest, Holy Trinity -	a 50	0 0 1843	336	Gloucester, St. John's - N.S.	115	0 0
	" -	30	0 0 1856		" -	10	5 0
334	Dean Forest, Holy Trinity, Drybrook N.S.	150	0 0 1863	336	Gloucester, " St. Mark's (Kingsholme) - N.S. 9	100	0 0
334	Dean Forest, St. Paul's (Park End) N.S.	105	0 0 1846	336	+Gloucester, " St. Mary - de Lode, and St. Catherine's - N.S. 9	9	0 0
	" -	50	0 0 1855	336	Gloucester, St. Michael's - N.S. 2	230	0 0
334	Dean Forest, St. Paul's Oldcroft and Slade "Middle" - N.S.	150	0 0 1852	336	+Gloucester, St. Nicholas - N.S. 9		
	" -	27	5 0 1854	336	+Gloucester - Wes.		
334	Dean Forest, Viney Hill, Blakeney, and Blakeney Woodside, Infants. Ch. of E.	142	10 0 1853	445	+Hafield (Dymock) - N.S. 3	*100	0 0
334	Dean, Little - N.S. 3	180	0 0 1848	327	Hanham - N.S. 5	25	0 0
345	Deerhurst - N.S. 3	20	0 0 1849		" -	25	3 0
341	+Dowdeswell Ch. of E. 2	255	0 0 1856		" -	17	10 0
338	Downend - N.S. 5	*150	0 0 1841		" -	133	0 0
	" -	42	10 0 1862	327	+Hanham - Wes. 3		
343	+Dumbleton, Day School. 3			337	+Hardwick, Reformatory -		
340	Duntisbourne Abbot's - N.S.	35	0 0 1846	336	+Hatherley Down - N.S. 11		
330	Durdham-Down, St. John's - N.S. 9	545	0 0 1851	331	Hawkesbury - N.S. 11	175	0 0
333	Dursley - N.S. 2	*200	0 0 1834		" -	4	11 4
	" -	70	0 0 1854	334	+Hawthorne - Ch. of E. b		
	" -	21	15 6 1855	336	+Highnam - N.S. 1	*41	0 0
341	Eastleach Martin and Eastleach Turville Ch. of E.	160	12 6 1863	330	Horfield - N.S.		
337	Eastington Parish School 1	495	0 0 1859	330	Horfield, Edmond's Trust, Boys - Ch.S. 8	178	0 0
337	Eastington - Wes. 1			338	Horsley - Ch. of E. 11	30	0 0
330	Easton, Lower, St. Mark's - N.S.	39	9 0 1858	331	Horton - Ch. of E. 11	270	0 0
338	Ebley - B.S.	150	0 0 1840	336	+Hucclecote - N.S. 1		
	" -	150	0 0 1845	334	+Huntley - Ch. of E. 4		
	" -	167	0 0 1846	345	Kemerton - N.S. 3	60	0 0
340	Fairford, Endowed N.S. 6	86	10 0 1849	345	Kemerton, St. Benet's - R.C. 6	52	10 0
345	+Forthampton - N.S. 3			330	Kingsdown, St. Matthew's - N.S. 8	401	5 0
337	Framilode - N.S. 5	126	15 9 1858	338	+Kings Stanley - N.S. 11		
	" -	32	0 0 1861	338	+Kings Stanley - B.S. 1		
337	+Framilode - B.S. 1			333	Kingswood - N.S.	*75	0 0
331	Frampton Cotterell B.S. 3	139	0 0 1846	333	+Kingswood Hill - Wes. 3		
	" -	50	0 0 1855	333	+Kingswood Reformatory -		
331	Frampton Cotterell N.S. 4	80	0 0 1843	122	Lechlade - N.S.	*60	0 0
	" -	40	0 0 1855	344	+Leckhampton - N.S. 2	54	0 0
337	Frampton-on-Severn N.S.	260	0 0 1857		" -	25	0 0
	" -	70	0 0 1843		" -	137	10 0
337	Fretherne - N.S.	19	0 0 1860	344	+Leckhampton, St. Philips - N.S. 2		
	" -	*33	0 0 1838				

a Discontinued as a day school

b School pulled down.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			GLOUCESTERSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
5	Leigh	- N.S.	162 0 0	1862	342	Stow-on-the-Wold, Endowed	- N.S. 2	60 0 0	1845
7	Longney	- N.S.	137 15 1	1863		"	"	28 0 0	1853
7	Lydbrook	Ch. of E. 3	77 4 0	1859		"	"	127 0 0	1856
3	Maisemore	- N.S. 1	168 0 0	1859	340	Stratton	Ch. of E. 7	202 0 0	1858
4	Marston Sicca	- N.S.	113 0 0	1850	338	Stroud	- N.S. 2	*100 0 0	1835
4	Micheldean, Free	- N.S.				"	"	429 0 0	1845
8	Minchinhampton	- B.S. 1				"	"	8 0 0	1819
8	Minchinhampton	- Par. 1			338	Stroud	- B.S. 1	*150 0 0	1840
4	Minsterworth	- N.S. 11				"	"	40 0 0	1857
8	Misderden	- N.S.	35 0 0	1842		"	"	3 10 0	1853
6	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	Ch. of E. 2			342	†Swell, Lower	- N.S.		
6	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	B.S. 6			339	Tetbury	- N.S. 2	*145 0 0	1837
8	Nailsworth	- N.S.	250 0 0	1841		"	"	182 0 0	1851
8	Nailsworth	- B.S. 1	*100 0 0	1838		"	"	14 13 4	1854
5	Newent	- N.S. 4	354 0 0	1848	345	Tewkesbury	- N.S. 9	240 0 0	1843
	"	"	14 0 0	1856		"	"	60 0 0	1853
7	Newland	- N.S. 3	77 17 0	1860	345	Tewkesbury	- B.S. 4	83 12 10	1859
4	Newnham	- N.S. 3	*50 0 0	1835	345	†Tewkesbury, Trinity, Infants	- N.S. 9		
8	Nympsfield	Ch. of E.			332	Thornbury N.S. and Indust	4	*130 0 0	1837
8	Oakridge	- Par. 4				"	"	31 7 0	1849
2	Oddington	- N.S. 2	50 0 0	1845		"	"	16 15 10	1857
	"	"	47 0 0	1847		"	"	250 5 2	1862
	"	"	15 1 6	1850		"	"	57 4 6	1863
	"	"	20 0 0	1854	576	Tidenham	- N.S. 3	a60 0 0	1842
32	Oldbury-on-Severn	- N.S. 4	170 8 0	1855	345	Tirley	- N.S. 5	35 0 0	1842
27	Oldland	- N.S. 4	*100 0 0	1838	331	Tormarton	- N.S. 5	50 0 0	1854
	"	"	25 0 0	1846		"	"	21 0 0	1853
	"	"	46 13 4	1850	332	†Tortworth	- B.S. 4		
	"	"	62 10 0	1855	576	†Tutshill	- N.S. 3		
27	†Oldland Common	- B.S. 3			336	Twigworth, St. Matthew's	- N.S.	13 0 0	1858
32	Olveston and Elbarton	- N.S. 4	*75 0 0	1837	345	Twining	- N.S.	64 0 0	1842
32	Olveston, Infant	- N.S.	130 0 0	1857	330	Two-Mile Hill, St. Michael's (Parish of St. George)	- N.S. 8	33 7 6	1862
33	Painswick and Ryl United	- N.S. 1	303 0 0	1847	333	Uley	- N.S. 12	184 0 0	1856
	"	"	87 10 0	1857	335	†Upleadon	- N.S. 4		
	"	"	22 19 11	1858	336	†Uppton, St. Leonard's	- N.S. 4		
38	Painswick, The Slad, Holy Trinity	- N.S.	*53 0 0	1838	340	Watermoor, Trinity	N.S. 7	577 4 0	1856
35	†Pauntley	- N.S. 4			334	Westbury-on-Severn	N.S.	80 0 0	1850
44	Prestbury	- N.S. 2	*50 0 0	1836	330	Westbury-on-Trym, Girls	- N.S. 4	8 10 0	1853
	"	"	75 12 0	1859		"	"	9 0 0	1854
31	Pucklechurch	- N.S. 5	60 0 0	1845		"	"	12 6 8	1855
36	†Quedgeley	- N.S. 4				"	"	150 0 0	1857
38	Randwick	- N.S. 2	163 0 0	1857	330	†Westbury-on-Trym, Infants	- N.S. 4		
77	†Redbrook	Ch. of E.			330	†Westbury-on-Trym, (Edmund's Endowed School)	- N.S. 4		
42	Risington, Great	- N.S.	41 0 0	1842	331	Westerleigh	- N.S. 4	67 0 0	1844
42	Risington, Little	- N.S.	50 0 0	1841		"	"	23 19 2	1849
35	†Rodborough, King's Court	- B.S.	*70 0 0	1839	339	†Weston-sub-Edge	- N.S.	31 13 0	1857
36	Sandhurst	- N.S.	106 0 0	1848	338	Whiteshill	- N.S. 2	35 0 0	1845
41	†Sevenhampton	- N.S. 5				"	"	15 15 0	1849
39	Shipton Moyne	- N.S. 11	60 0 0	1845	337	Whitminster, or Wheatenhurst	Ch. of E. 5	90 0 0	1851
30	Shirehampton	- N.S. 5	40 0 0	1846		†Whickwar	Ch. of E. 2		
	"	"	34 0 0	1848	343	†Winchcombe	- N.S. 5	*26 0 0	1839
	"	"	13 8 8	1858	340	†Winstone	- N.S.		
27	Siston	- N.S.	*75 0 0	1838	330	†Winterbourne	- N.S. 4	273 0 0	1857
31	Sodbury, Chipping	- N.S.	125 0 0	1853	341	Withington	- N.S. 7	197 7 6	1862
31	Sodbury, Old	- N.S.	*50 0 0	1840	576	†Woolstone	Ch. of E. 3		
38	†Stanley, St. Leonard's	- N.S. 11			333	†Wotton-under-Edge	N.S. 12		
43	Stanton	- N.S. 4	204 8 0	1861	333	Wotton-under-Edge	B.S. 4	15 0 0	1855
4	†Stanway	Ch. of E. 5							
50	Stapleton (Dr. Bell's)	N.S. 5	243 15 0	1851					
20	†Stoke Bishop, Girls	N.S. 4							
45	Stoke Orchard	- N.S.	45 0 0	1845					

a Repaid in 1844 by Rev. W. H. Cook.

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				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.				
HAMPSHIRE.														
331	Yate -	N.S.	11	105	0	0	1855	99	Carisbrooke (Isle of Wight) -	N.S.	10	50	0	0
118	+Abbott's Ann -	N.S.	7									22	1	0
40	Aldershot -	N.S.	4	387	0	0	1860							
113	Alresford -	B.S.	5	19	0	0	1856	111	Catherington, Girls Catherington, Boys	N.S.	5	80	0	0
113	+Alresford, Old -	N.S.	3						Ch. of E.			See Horndean		
113	Alresford, New -	N.S.	3	*80	0	0	1836	114	+Chawton -	N.S.	2			
113	+Alresford Royal Pa- triotic Orphan Church School -	-	3					118	Chilbolton -	N.S.		35	0	0
113	+Alresford (The Grange) -	N.S.	3	200	0	0	1841	99	+Chillerton -	N.S.	10			
	Alton -	N.S.	2	81	0	0	1858	101	+Christ Church -	N.S.	5			
	" -	"	"	8	10	4	1859	101	+Christ Church -	P.U.				
114	+Alton, Boys -	B.S.	5					115	Church Crookham (or Crookham Crandall) -	N.S.	4	150	0	0
114	+Alton (Messrs. Crow- ley's), Girls Sch. -		5									26	13	0
97	Alverstoke -	N.S.	2	174	0	0	1843	116	+Church Oakley -	N.S.	12			
	" -	"	"	52	10	0	1851	109	Golden Common -	N.S.	7	97	0	0
	" -	"	"	53	2	6	1861	112	Colmere and Pryors Dean -	N.S.	1	38	0	0
97	Alverstoke, New Town, Infants -	N.S.	2	200	0	0	1854	109	Compton -	N.S.		20	0	0
	" -	"	"	64	12	0	1855	99	Cowes, East -	N.S.	10	*75	0	0
118	Andover -	N.S.	7	910	0	0	1860	99	Cowes, West -	B.S.		594	0	0
118	Andover -	B.S.	5	*170	0	0	1834	99	Cowes, West -	N.S.	10	*80	0	0
	" -	"	"	61	15	0	1863		" -	"		41	0	0
100	+Baddesley, South Ch. of E. -		2					105	Crabniton Industrial Sch. -		9	240	0	0
116	+Basingstoke -	B.S.	5						" -	"		336	0	0
116	+Basingstoke -	P.U.						109	Crawley -	Par.	6	327	0	0
119	Baughurst -	N.S.		50	0	0	1843	115	Crandall, Endowed -	N.S.	5	270	0	0
	" -	"	"	25	0	0	1844	115	+Crandall, Girls -	N.S.		148	0	0
104	+Beechwood -	B.S.						119	Cruz Easton -	N.S.		60	0	0
104	+Beechwood -	N.S.	11					110	Curdridge -	N.S.		*30	0	0
114	Bentley -	N.S.	5	100	0	0	1843	107	Dean, East -	N.S.	6	107	0	0
113	+Bighton -	N.S.	3					104	+Dibden -	N.S.	11			
114	Binstead -	N.S.		198	17	6	1855	110	+Droxford -	N.S.	4			
109	Bishopstoke -	N.S.	6	68	0	0	1844	116	Dummer -	N.S.		20	0	0
	" -	"	"	40	0	0	1859	110	+Durley -	N.S.	4			
106	Bitterne, Boys, Girls, and Infants -	N.S.	11	230	0	0	1858	109	+Easton -	N.S.				
	" -	"	"	184	0	0	1859	104	Eling (Rumbridge St.) -	N.S.		145	0	0
111	Blendworth -	N.S.		8	18	0	1857	104	Eling, North -	N.S.	3	80	0	0
100	Boldre, East -	N.S.		72	0	0	1842	97	Elson -	N.S.	2	45	0	0
106	Botley -	N.S.	3	262	0	0	1856		" -	"		158	0	0
101	+Bournemouth -	N.S.	5						" -	"		76	16	0
117	Bourne, St. Mary's -	N.S.	7	433	0	0	1862	115	+Elvetham (Lord Cal- thorpe's School). -	N.S.				
99	Brading -	N.S.	5	136	0	0	1844	104	Emery Down -	N.S.		96	0	0
99	Brading -	B.S.		291	0	0	1847	112	Emphott -	N.S.		31	10	0
104	Bramshaw, Fritham Ch. of E. -		3	37	10	0	1862	104	+Exbury -	N.S.				
101	Bransgore -	N.S.		50	0	0	1854	98	Fareham -	B.S.		a*80	0	0
99	Brixton (Isle of Wight) -	N.S.	10	*80	0	0	1837	98	Fareham (Crocker Hill) National and Evening School -			61	0	0
	" -	"	"	47	7	0	1856	98	+Fareham, Funtley Branch -	N.S.	3			
100	Brookenhurst "Ch. of E. -		5	387	12	0	1863	98	Fareham, Infants -	N.S.		100	0	0
108	Broughton -	N.S.		*20	0	0	1835		" -	"		5	18	0
108	+Broughton cum Bos- sington -	N.S.	4					114	+Farrington " (near Alton) -	N.S.	2			
112	+Buriton -	N.S.	1					104	+Fawley -	N.S.	11			
102	Burley -	N.S.		45	0	0	1842	103	Fordingbridge -	N.S.	5	*115	0	0
102	Burley-Ville, Daily Ch. of E. -		5	228	0	0	1855	103	+Fordingbridge -	B.S.	5			
106	Bursledon -	N.S.	3	*48	0	0	1836	95	Fratton -	N.S.		*62	10	0
99	Calbourne (Isle of Wight) -	N.S.	10	*60	0	0	1837	106	Freemantle Ch. of E. -		11	740	0	0
	" -	"	"	45	0	0	1849	99	Freshwater -	N.S.	5	180	0	0
	" -	"	"	10	10	0	1863	99	+Godshill -	Par.	10			
113	+Candover (Brown) -	N.S.	3					97	Gosport, Holy Trinity Ch. of E. -		2	47	10	0

a Extinct.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.	
HAMPSHIRE—cont.				HAMPSHIRE—cont.			
Gosport, St. Mat- thew's - N.S.	2	400 0 0	1845	110 Meon, West - N.S.	1	229 10 0	1853
†Gosport (Prepara- tory School) - N.S.	a			110 Meonstoke - N.S.	4	45 0 0	1842
Grateley - Ch. of E.		40 0 0	1846	100 Milford - N.S.	2	37 10 0	1842
Hambledon - N.S.	4	226 0 0	1850			15 5 0	1863
Hamble-le-Rice - N.S.		53 0 0	1843	106 †Millbrook - Ch. of E.	11		
†Hampshire Reformatory, Hannington - N.S.		60 0 0	1845	100 Milton - N.S.		*50 0 0	1837
†Hartley Wespall Ch. of E.	12			101 †Moordown - N.S.	5		
Hartley Wintney, Infant - N.S.		70 0 0	1846	106 Netley, St. Mat- thew's - N.S.	11	124 0 0	1856
Hartley Wintney - Par.	4	5 16 4	1858	99 Newport - N.S.	10	47 5 6	1859
Havant - B.S.		*75 0 0	1835	99 Newport - B.S.		*100 0 0	1837
Havant and Bed- hampton - N.S.	7	50 0 0	1847			100 0 0	1846
" " " "		9 0 0	1852	114 †Newton Valence, In- fant - N.S.			
" " " "		2 15 0	1854	110 Newtown Soberton Ch. of E.	4	19 16 5	1857
" " " "		36 9 6	1858	99 †Niton (I. of Wight) N.S.			
†Hawkey - Ch. of E.				105 Northam, Christ Church - N.S.	9	800 0 0	1859
Hawley - N.S.		*50 0 0	1835	99 †Northwood - N.S.	10		
†Hayling - Ch. of E.	7			99 Oakfield, St. John's N.S.	10	90 0 0	1846
Headley - N.S.		*42 0 0	1839	" " " "		14 15 0	1849
Headley Endowed School -	1	22 0 0	1859	" " " "		42 10 0	1852
Helens, St. - N.S.		333 18 0	1861	115 Odiham - N.S.	4	240 0 0	1856
Holdenhurst - N.S.		45 0 0	1845	" " " "		*120 0 0	1840
Hook Common - N.S.	4	70 0 0	1843	" " " "		7 14 0	1852
" " " "		14 0 0	1847	" " " "		32 0 0	1853
" " " "		51 3 8	1859	117 Overton - N.S.	7	6 6 8	1857
Hordle - N.S.	2	348 18 3	1861	" " " "		*77 0 0	1839
Horndean, Boys Ch. of E.	1	271 0 0	1861	109 Owslebury - N.S.		306 0 0	1849
†Hursley - Par.	6			112 Petersfield - N.S.	1	34 0 0	1841
†Hurstbourne Priors (Earl of Ports- mouth's School) -	7			" " " "		*126 0 0	1837
Hurstbourne Tar- rant - N.S.		150 0 0	1847	" " " "		687 0 0	1855
†Hyde (Fording- bridge) - N.S.	9					160 0 0	1859
Hyde, St. Bartho- lomew's - N.S.	6	70 0 0	1847	112 †Petersfield - B.S.	5		
" " " "		18 0 0	1849	101 †Pokesdown - N.S.	5		
" " " "		50 0 0	1855	98 †Porchester - N.S.			
" " " "		3 8 6	1856	96 †Portsea - R.C.			
†Kingsclere, Girls - N.S.	7			96 Portsea, Beneficial Society's School -	7	*140 0 0	1837
Kingsclere, Boys, Free - Ch. of E.	7	279 4 0	1861	96 †Portsea Island - P.U.			
†Kingsclere, Wood- lands - Ch. of E.		117 13 6	1863	96 Portsea, All Saints' N.S.	7	139 0 0	1847
Kingsley - N.S.		50 0 0	1852	" " " "		30 0 0	1851
" " " "		23 0 0	1854	" " " "		107 10 0	1853
Kingston Cross, School of Industry N.S.		*62 10 0	1834	" " " "		45 0 0	1855
Kingsworthy - N.S.	6	294 0 0	1859	96 †Portsea, Free - N.S.		503 0 0	1856
†Laverstoke - Ch. of E.	7			96 †Portsea, St. John's, Infants - N.S.	7		
Longdown - N.S.		170 0 0	1860	96 Portsea Town, St. John's and Trinity N.S.	7	470 0 0	1847
†Longstock - N.S.		*150 0 0	1836			13 6 8	1850
Lyngington - N.S.	2	264 0 0	1850	96 Portsmouth " - N.S.	9	100 0 0	1846
†Lyngington - B.S.	5	61 6 0	1853	96 Portsmouth, Royal Victoria Infant School (Bath Square Point) - B.S.		100 0 0	1845
Lyndhurst - N.S.	2	*30 0 0	1841			23 0 0	1849
" " " "		42 10 0	1863	106 †Redbridge, Girls Ch. of E.	11		
†Mapledurwell - N.S.		170 0 0	1860	95 Redhill, St. John's - N.S.		108 0 0	1847
Martyr-Worthy - N.S.	6	54 0 0	1848	102 Ringwood - N.S.	5	360 0 0	1849
Medsted - N.S.	2	184 0 0	1845	" " " "		125 0 0	1851
Meon, East - N.S.	1	35 0 0	1856	107 Romsey, Boys and Girls - B.S.	5	218 0 0	1848
" " " "		4 8 9	1859	" " " "		86 0 0	1854
" " " "				" " " "		139 10 0	1863
" " " "				107 Romsey - N.S.	6	50 17 6	1854
" " " "				" " " "		39 8 0	1857
" " " "				" " " "		5 10 0	1858

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
HAMPSHIRE—cont.				HAMPSHIRE—cont.			
109	†Rownhams - N.S. 11	£ s. d.		106	Stoneham, South, Portswood and Highfield - N.S. 11	£ s. d.	
104	Rumbridge. See Eling.						
99	Ryde - N.S. 10	8 13 4	1850			156 0 0	
99	Ryde - B.S.	928 0 0	1857			112 13 8	
99	Ryde, Trinity - N.S. 10	207 0 0	1841	113	Sutton (Bishop) - N.S.	294 6 0	
99	Sandown - N.S. 5	590 0 0	1857	41	Sutton Long - N.S.	66 0 0	
98	Sarisbury, St. Paul's N.S. 3	62 0 0	1847	110	†Swanmore - N.S. 4		
114	Selborne - N.S.	73 0 0	1844	100	Sway - N.S.	50 0 0	
99	Shalfleet - Ch. of E. 5	117 0 0	1851	107	Timbury - N.S.	53 0 0	
116	†Sherborne, St. John's - Ch. of E. 12			114	†Tisted, East - N.S. 2		
107	Sherfield, English - N.S.	60 0 0	1847	113	Titchborne - N.S. 3	45 0 0	
110	Shidfield - N.S.	114 0 0	1862	98	†Titchfield - N.S. 3		
106	†Shirley - N.S. 11			105	Totton - B.S. 5	*50 0 0	
106	†Sholing Common - N.S. 11			109	Twyford - N.S. 6	45 0 0	
108	Somborne, King's - N.S. 7	160 0 0	1842		" - "	21 0 0	
	" - "	74 0 0	1846		" - "	364 0 0	
	" - "	247 9 8	1857	103	†Tytherley, East, Endowed - Ch. of E. 7		
105	Southampton - B.S. 5	*65 0 0	1835	108	†Tytherley, West - N.S. 7		
	" - "	*150 0 0	1839	110	Upham - N.S.	47 0 0	
105	†Southampton - Wes.			99	Ventnor - N.S. 5	939 12 0	
105	Southampton, All Saints' - N.S. 9	565 0 0	1850	108	Wallop, Nether - N.S. 7	*46 0 0	
105	Southampton, St. Paul's (Bedford Place) - N.S.	*100 0 0	1836	108	†Wallop, Over Ch. of E. 7		
105	Southampton (Char- lotte Place) - N.S.	300 0 0	1856	116	†Waltham, Bishop's - N.S. 4		
105	Southampton Holy Rhoad - N.S. 9	206 0 0	1862	116	Waltham, North - N.S. 12	35 0 0	
105	Southampton, Holy Trinity Dist. - N.S. 9	700 0 0	1855	95	Warblington and Emsworth - N.S. 7	*126 0 0	
	" - "	48 10 0	1857		" - "	79 0 0	
105	†Southampton, Incor- poration of the Poor - P.U.				" - "	17 0 0	
105	Southampton, Ragged School, St. George's Place (Houndwell) -	268 15 0	1855	95	Warblington and Emsworth, Infants - N.S.	95 0 0	
105	†Southampton, St. James - N.S. 9			110	†Warnford Park - N.S. 1		
105	†Southampton, St. Luke's, New Town District - N.S. 9			107	†Wellow - N.S.	a	
105	Southampton, St. Mary's, Grove Street - N.S. 9	180 0 0	1841	106	Westend, St. James' - N.S. 11	*72 0 0	
	" - "	100 0 0	1844	118	Weyhill - Ch. of E. 7	102 5 0	
	" - "	60 0 0	1854	99	Whippingham - N.S. 10	106 0 0	
	" - "	60 0 0	1856	117	Whitchurch - N.S. 7	256 0 0	
	" - "	159 0 0	1859		" - "	26 0 0	
105	Southampton, St. Mary's, Extra, Pear Tree Green N.S.	175 0 0	1850	117	†Whitchurch - Wes.		
	" - "	136 0 0	1857	98	†Wickham - N.S. 3		
105	Southampton, St. Michael's - N.S.	371 5 0	1853	99	†Wight, Isle of - P.U.		
105	†Southampton, St. Paul's - N.S. 9			109	†Winchester, Central - N.S. 6		
105	†Southampton, St. Peter's - Ch. S. 9			109	Winchester, St. John's - N.S. 6	376 0 0	
96	Southsea, St. Jude's N.S. 7	390 0 0	1852	109	Winchester, St. Michael's, Prac- tising - N.S. 6	90 0 0	
96	Southsea, St. Paul's N.S. 7	316 10 0	1850		" - "	19 0 0	
	" - "	50 0 0	1852		" - "	113 19 8	
109	Sparsholt - N.S. 6	32 0 0	1851		" - "	221 0 0	
112	Steep - N.S.	45 0 0	1844	109	Winchester, St. Pe- ter's (Cheesehill) - N.S. 6	70 0 0	
108	†Stockbridge, Day and Evening - N.S. 7				" - "	55 0 0	
				109	Winchester, St. Tho- mas' - N.S. 6	113 0 0	
					" - "	62 0 0	
					" - "	25 0 0	
				109	Winchester, Trinity (late St. Maurice's) N.S. 6	145 0 0	
					" - "	84 0 0	
					" - "	43 6 6	
				115	Winfield - Ch. of E. 4	31 10 0	
				109	†Wonston - Par. 6	122 15 0	
				119	Woodhay, East - N.S. 7	*50 0 0	
					" - "	46 0 0	
				119	Woolton Hill - N.S. 7	80 0 0	
				116	†Worting - N.S. 12		

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HAMPSHIRE—cont.					HEREFORDSHIRE—cont.			
Wymering and Wid- ley - N.S. 3		130 0 0	1849	349	Kimmersley - Ch. of E. 7	£ s. d. 88 0 0	1861	
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) - N.S. 5		438 0 0	1855	346 352	Ledbury - N.S. 6 Leintwardine, En- dowed - N.S. 4	117 10 0 250 0 0	1851 1848	
HEREFORDSHIRE.					" " - " - N.S. 4	11 4 4	1851	
Almeley - N.S. 3		5 0 0	1850		" " - " - N.S. 4	52 0 0	1855	
Ashperton and Canon Frome - N.S. 3		188 0 0	1855	351	+Leominster, Boys - B.S. 6			
+Ballingham - N.S.				351	+Leominster, Girls - B.S. 6			
+Belmont, St. Mi- chael's - R.C. 7				351	Leominster - N.S. 3	906 0 0	1858	
+Birch, Little - Ch. of E. 2				347	Llangarren - Ch. of E.	147 0 6	1859	
+Bishopswood - N.S. 5				347	Llanwarne - Ch. of E.	183 0 0	1856	
+Bosbury, Boys - N.S. 5				348	+Lugwardine - Ch. of E. 5			
Bosbury, Girls - N.S. 5		118 10 0	1849	348	Madley - N.S. 3	202 5 0	1853	
Brampton-Abbots - Ch. of E.		100 0 0	1858	348	Mansel-Lacey - N.S.	172 5 0	1853	
+Brampton Brian - N.S. 4				346	Marcle (Much) - N.S. 5	237 0 0	1853	
Bridstow - N.S. 5		90 0 0	1849	351	Monkland - N.S.	108 0 0	1854	
Brimfield - N.S.		263 10 0	1862	348	+Mordiford - Ch. of E. 3			
Bromyard, Infants - N.S.		28 6 8	1860	348	Orcop - N.S.	288 0 0	1858	
Bromyard, Mixed - N.S. 5		254 0 0	1862	351	Orleton - N.S. 2	312 0 0	1855	
+Bromyard - B.S. 6				385	Rochford - N.S.	89 0 0	1859	
Cuple, King's - N.S.		35 0 0	1843	347	Ross and Archenfield (Royal Victoria) - B.S. 1	*100 0 0	1837	
+Cleshonger - Ch. of E. 6					" " - " - "	*100 0 0	1837	
Clifford, Endowed - N.S.		*50 0 0	1837		" " - " - "	250 0 0	1840	
		20 15 4	1862		" " - " - "	100 0 0	1844	
Cowarne, Much, Cen- tral - N.S. 5		370 0 0	1859	351	Stoke Prior - N.S.	18 10 0	1855	
Cradley - N.S. 5		238 0 0	1856	348	Stretton Sugwas - N.S. 2	33 10 0	1849	
		47 15 0	1860	347	+Upton Bishop - N.S. 2	16 15 0	1850	
+Croft and Yarpole - N.S.				349	Wocobley - N.S. 5	230 18 0	1859	
+Dewchurch, Much - N.S. 2						179 0 0	1856	
+Dilwyn - N.S. 5		115 0 0	1846	347	Weonard's, Saint - N.S.	90 0 0	1857	
		22 0 0	1856	350	Whitbourne - Ch. of E.	82 0 0	1847	
Dynedon - N.S.		*35 0 0	1840	577	Whitchurch - N.S. 5	164 0 0	1856	
Eardisley - N.S. 3		256 0 0	1857	602	Whitney - N.S.	318 0 0	1858	
+Eastnor - Par. 2				352	Wigmore - N.S. 4	42 0 0	1846	
Eaton-Bishop - N.S. 2		40 0 0	1844	348	+Wormbridge - N.S. 2	185 0 0	1861	
		70 0 0	1852	HERTFORDSHIRE.				
Ewyas Harold - N.S.		56 0 0	1846	144	Alban's, St. - N.S.	*50 0 0	1836	
Frome, Bishop - N.S. 4		80 0 0	1844		" " - "	79 0 0	1848	
" " - "		25 0 0	1849	144	+Alban's, St., Ch. Ch. (Cross Street), In- fants' School - 2			
Goodrich " - N.S. 5		65 0 0	1863	144	+Alban's, St. - B.S. 2			
		311 14 0	1854	144	+Alban's, St., St. Mi- chael's, Infants - N.S. 2			
Hadfield, See Glou- cestershire - "		62 0 0	1857	144	Alban's, St., St. Pe- ter's - Ch. of E. 2	100 0 0	1851	
+Hentland and Hoar- withy - Par. 5					" " - Ch. of E. 3	68 0 0	1859	
Hereford, Blue Coat School - 6		87 0 0	1857	139	+Albury - N.S. 7	24 13 4	1858	
Hereford, St. Mar- tin's - N.S. 6		438 0 0	1858	128	Amwell, Great - N.S. 1	111 4 0	1854	
+Hereford, St. Nicho- las - N.S. 6				140	Astley - N.S. 4	*40 0 0	1837	
Hereford, St. Peter's - N.S.		*290 0 0	1839	140	Ardeley - N.S.	30 0 0	1846	
" " - "		58 0 0	1842		" " - "	169 0 0	1858	
Hereford, Scudamore's Charity - N.S. 6		540 0 0	1854	140	+Ashwell (New) - N.S. 3			
		16 0 0	1855	140	Aspeden, Endowed - N.S. 6	61 15 11	1849	
Holmer - N.S.		208 0 0	1860	141	Baldock - N.S.	*200 0 0	1834	
Hope, Upper Hill - N.S. 10		225 16 1	1855	141	Baldock - B.S. 3	*60 0 0	1839	
Ivington, St. John's - N.S. 6		80 5 0	1850			46 0 0	1858	
Kenichurch, Endowed - N.S.		45 0 0	1847	136	+Barham Wood - B.S.			
Kingsland - N.S.		75 0 0	1847	140	+Barley - N.S. 4	60 0 0	1846	
Kingston and Thrux- ton - N.S. 3		90 0 0	1846	136	Barnet, Chipping - N.S.	45 0 0	1857	
Kington - N.S. 4		*150 0 0	1838	142	Bayford - N.S. 6	112 10 0	1850	
				142	Bengeo - N.S. 7	50 0 0	1856	
					" " - "	334 4 0	1860	

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	HERTFORDSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			HUNTINGDONSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
39	Stortford, Bishop's, Practising School -	433 0 0	1859	178	+Kimbolton - N.S. 7		
39	+Stortford, Bishop's - N.S.			178	Neots, Saint, Boys' Free Charity - N.S.	44 0 0	1855
39	+Stortford, Bishop's, New Town - N.S.					206 12 0	1860
39	Stortford, Bishop's - B.S. 3	150 0 0	1840	178	Neots, Saint, Free Charity, Girls and Infants - N.S. 6	146 0 0	1842
	" " - "	100 0 0	1847			20 4 4	1857
	" " - "	44 0 0	1856	178	+Neots, Saint - B.S.		
40	Therfield - " - N.S. 3	23 13 9	1860	178	Neots, Saint - Wes. 3	684 0 0	1859
47	Tring - " - N.S. 1	123 0 0	1856	178	Neots, Saint - N.S.	48 0 0	1847
38	+Wadesmill, Infants - N.S. 6	182 0 0	1843	178	Offord-Cluney - "	23 10 0	1850
41	+Walden, St. Paul's Ch. of E.				" - "	18 0 0	1856
42	Walkern - " - N.S. 4	13 0 0	1857	175	Orton Longville Ch. of E. 3	172 16 0	1854
38	Ware - " - N.S.	490 0 0	1844	175	Orton Waterville - N.S.	63 0 0	1850
38	Ware - " - B.S.	*75 0 0	1839	176	+Ramsey, St. Mary's Ch. of E. 4		
38	+Ware, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 6			176	+Ramsey - Wes. 4		
45	Watford - " - N.S. 2	*60 0 0	1838	176	Ripton, King's - N.S.	40 0 0	1845
		130 0 0	1842	176	Sawtre - N.S.	57 0 0	1841
		82 0 0	1855			35 0 0	1844
45	Watford Heath Ch. of E.			176	+Sawtre - Wes. 4		
42	+Watton - " - N.S. 3			176	Spaldwick - " - N.S.	60 0 0	1847
43	Welwyn - " - N.S. 4	957 0 0	1859	176	Stanground - " - N.S. 3	65 0 0	1846
40	+Westmill - " - N.S. 6			175	+Steeple Gidding - N.S. 4		
41	+Weston - " - N.S. 5			176	Stilton - " - N.S. 4	75 0 0	1846
44	Wheatthamstead, St. Alban's - " - N.S. 10	282 11 3	1863	175		70 0 0	1859
41	William - " - N.S. 5	25 0 0	1842	176	Stukeley, Great - " - N.S.	45 0 0	1845
	" - " - "	20 0 0	1844	174	Thurming - " - N.S.	26 10 0	1843
	" - " - "	20 0 0	1848	177	+Warboys - " - N.S. 3		
47	Wilstone - " - N.S. 5	100 0 0	1847	173	Weston, Old - " - N.S. 4	50 0 0	1844
43	Woodhill - " - N.S. 10	350 0 0	1858	173	Wistow - " - N.S.	50 0 0	1842
41	Wymondley, Great - N.S.	60 0 0	1848	177	Woodhurst - " - N.S.	42 0 0	1843
					" - " - "	40 0 0	1845
					" - " - "	12 0 0	1846
					" - " - "	8 0 0	1858
	HUNTINGDONSHIRE.			177	+Woodhurst - " - B.S. 4		
78	Abbotsley - " - N.S. 3	42 0 0	1845	176	Wood-Walton Ch. of E.	126 0 0	1861
76	Alconbury - " - N.S.	75 0 0	1842	175	Yaxley, Endowed Ch. of E.	128 0 0	1849
75	+Alwalton (Earl Fitzwilliam's) - " - N.S. 5			185	+Yelling - " - N.S.		
77	Bluntisham - " - N.S.	15 0 0	1850				
		32 0 0	1856		KENT.		
76	+Brampton - Ch. of E. 4			61	Appledore and Ebony - " - N.S. 4	126 0 0	1848
77	Broughton - " - N.S.	60 0 0	1844		" " " "	21 19 0	1856
73	Bythorn - " - N.S. 4	204 0 0	1860		" " " "	5 0 0	1859
78	Catworth, Great - " - N.S.	42 0 0	1845	62	Ashford, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S. 4	206 0 0	1843
77	Earith - " - B.S. 3	100 0 0	1840		" " " "	30 0 0	1851
75	Farcet - " - N.S. 3	60 0 0	1848		" " " "	47 0 0	1855
		76 4 6	1862		" " " "	42 4 0	1856
77	Fen-Stanton, New - N.S. 3	144 0 0	1847		" " " "	11 0 0	1856
77	+Fen-Stanton - B.S.				" " " "	17 10 0	1857
75	Fletton, New - B.S.	361 10 0	1856		" " " "	109 0 0	1858
76	+Godmanchester, Girls - " - N.S. 6			62	Ashford - " - B.S. 7	163 13 0	1863
76	+Hamerton - Ch. of E. 3					586 0 0	1862
77	+Hemingford Green - N.S. 3			62	+Ashford, South-Eastern Railway Co.'s - N.S. 6		
77	+Hemingford Grey - N.S.			55	Aylesford, Educational Society's - N.S. 2	5 18 8	1857
75	+Holme - Ch. of E. 4			55	+Aylesford, Preston Hall, Infants Ch. of E.		
76	Huntingdon, Boys - N.S. 3	32 0 0	1855	68	Bapchild and Tonge - N.S. 5	137 12 6	1854
76	Huntingdon, St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - N.S. 6	83 0 0	1855	64	Barham - " - N.S. 5	456 0 0	1858
76	+Huntingdon, Wal- den's Charity - N.S. 6			57	+Basinghall, Infant - N.S. 6		
77	Ives, Saint - " - N.S. 5	250 0 0	1845	58	Barming - " - N.S. 3	50 0 0	1842
	" - " - "	80 0 0	1846		" - " - "	265 0 0	1856
	" - " - "	18 0 0	1851				
	" - " - "	16 0 0	1853				
77	+Ives, Saint - " - B.S. 3						

a Merged into Fen-Stanton, N.S.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
	KENT—cont.		£	s. d.		KENT—cont.		£	s. d.
58	Bearstead	- N.S. 4	125	0 0	1848	54	†Chatham, St. Aloysius' - R.C. 5		
49	Beckenham	- N.S. 11	400	0 0	1858	54	Chatham, St. John's, Boys and Girls - N.S. 1	390	0 0
60	Benenden, Industrial Ch. of E. 4		303	0 0	1861	54	Chatham, St. John's, Infants - N.S. 1	249	0 0
62	Bethersden	- N.S. 4	175	0 0	1851	54	Chatham, St. Paul's - N.S. 1	733	0 0
			7	1 4	1854	73	Cheriton and Newington - N.S. 1	125	0 0
50	Bexley	- N.S. 11	*160	0 0	1837			40	0 0
			70	0 0	1845			98	0 0
57	Biddborough	- N.S. 1	178	0 0	1855	56	Chiddingstone - N.S. 3	236	0 0
61	Biddenden	- N.S. 4	162	0 0	1849	63	Chilham - N.S. 4		
70	Birchington	- N.S. 4	129	5 0	1849	49	†Chiselhurst - N.S. 11	200	0 0
36	†Blackheath, All Saints, Girls - N.S. 9					52	Cliffe - N.S. 2	183	0 0
36	†Blackheath, All Saints, Infants - N.S. 9					60	Cranbrook - N.S. 3	17	0 0
36	†Blackheath Park - N.S. 9						" - "	56	0 0
35	†Blackheath, St. John's - Ch. of E. 1						" - "	160	0 0
68	Borden	- N.S. 5	182	0 0	1849	60	Cranbrook, Milkhouse Street (Holy Trinity District), Sunday and Inft. - N.S. 1	76	0 0
			18	10 0	1859			20	0 0
67	Boughton-under-Blean	- N.S. 1	100	0 0	1852	49	Cray (Paul's) - N.S. 1	*30	0 0
			150	0 0	1858	50	Crayford - N.S. 11	285	0 0
59	Boughton Malherbe	- N.S. 1	100	0 0	1847	50	Crockenhill - N.S. 12	229	10 0
58	Boughton Monchelsea	- N.S. 1	114	0 0	1851	56	†Crockham - Ch. of E. 1		
59	Boxley	- N.S. 4	121	0 0	1846	49	Cudham - N.S. 1	101	5 0
63	Brabourne	- N.S. 1	102	0 0	1846	52	Cuxton - N.S. 1	92	0 0
56	Brasted	- N.S. 12	370	0 0	1860		" - "	9	6 8
57	Brenchley	- N.S. 3	116	10 0	1842		" - "	29	0 0
			120	0 0	1860	50	†Dartford - N.S. 11		
74	Brenzett	- N.S. 4	100	0 0	1852	50	†Dartford, Boys - Wes. 4		
70	Broadstairs	- N.S. 4	*145	0 0	1837	50	†Dartford Waterside, Girls - Wes. 4	422	16 8
49	Bromley	- N.S. 11	1,100	0 0	1855	71	Deal - Par. 7	673	4 0
49	Bromley Common	- N.S. 11	202	0 0	1847	71	Deal - Wes. 4		
54	Brompton	- N.S. 1	303	15 0	1851	71	†Deal, St. George's District - N.S. 7		
	"	- "	120	0 0	1856	71	†Deal, Infant - N.S. c	20	0 0
	"	- "	22	10 0	1859	35	Deptford - N.S. 1		
54	†Brompton, New Ch. of E. 1					35	†Deptford - R.C. 1	1,002	0 0
54	†Brompton, St. Michael's - R.C. 5					35	Deptford, St. John's - N.S. 10	522	14 0
72	Buckland (Dover)	- N.S. 1	554	0 0	1842		" - "	75	0 0
			227	0 0	1844	35	Deptford, New Street B.S. 1	110	0 0
72	Buckland (Dover)	- N.S. 7	510	0 0	1859	35	Deptford, St. Nicholas' - N.S. 1	*50	0 0
65	Canterbury	- B.S. 1	173	10 0	1841	59	Detling - N.S. 4	163	4 0
			120	0 0	1846	55	†Ditton - Ch. of E. 3		
65	Canterbury (Broad Street), Model - N.S. 6		720	0 0	1848	72	Dover - B.S. 7	*437	0 0
65	Canterbury, St. Dunstan's - N.S. 1		Sec Dunstan's, St.				" - "	32	0 0
65	Canterbury, Saint George the Martyr's and Saint Mary Magdalene's - N.S. 6		100	0 0	1854		" - "	15	15 0
			65	0 0	1862		" - "	7	0 0
65	Canterbury, " St. Martin's and St. Paul's - N.S. 6		80	0 0	1845	72	†Dover, East Cliff - N.S. 1		
62	Canterbury, St. Mildred's - N.S. 6		400	0 0	1855	72	†Dover, St. James', Inf. and Evening - N.S. 7	148	0 0
62	†Charing - N.S. 4					72	Dover, Holy Trinity - N.S. 7	42	15 5
72	Charlton by Dover - N.S. 7		25	6 6	1861		" - "		
36	Charlton, St. Luke's, near Woolwich - N.S. 9		609	8 0	1862	49	†Downe - N.S. 1		
62	Chart, Great - N.S. 1		72	0 0	1846	67	Dunkirk - N.S. 5	116	13 4
54	Chatham - Par. 1		740	0 0	1861	63	Dunstan's, Saint (near Canterbury) - N.S. 6	177	0 0
54	†Chatham, James Street - N.S. 2					74	†Dymchurch - N.S. 4	170	0 0
						71	Eastry - N.S. 6	333	0 0
						69	†Eastchurch District - N.S. 5		

a School sold for burial purposes, and a new one built on another site.

b School no longer exists.

c Now amalgamated with Deal St. George's District N.S.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	KENT—cont.		£ s. d.			KENT—cont.		£ s. d.	
56	Edenbridge -	N.S. 12	200 0 0	1854	35	+Greenwich, Roan's Charity (East Branch), Grey Coat School -	10		
56	+Edenbridge -	B.S. 7			35	+Greenwich, Roan's Charity (West Branch), Grey Coat School -	10		
52	Egerton, St. James' -	N.S. 4	125 0 0	1846	57	Groombridge -	N.S.	221 10 0	1859
			9 12 0	1857	57	Hadlow -	N.S. 3	437 0 0	1849
73	Elham -	N.S. 5	60 0 0	1845	64	Harbledown -	N.S.	111 10 0	1854
73	+Elham -	B.S. 8			64	Hardres, Lower -	N.S.	38 0 0	1847
56	Eltham -	N.S. 10	40 0 0	1841	59	Harriettscham Ch. of E. -	4	90 0 0	1845
			136 15 0	1853	60	Hawkhurst -	N.S. 1	41 9 0	1855
50	Erith -	N.S.	38 0 0	1851	49	+Hayes -	N.S. 11	41 10 0	1857
50	Eynsford -	N.S. 12	*70 0 0	1836	59	+Headcorn -	N.S.		
58	Farleigh, East -	N.S. 3	*34 0 0	1839	66	+Herne Bay -	Ch. of E. 5	120 0 0	1848
			120 0 0	1849	52	Higham -	N.S. 2	54 0 0	1855
			145 0 0	1856	57	Hildenborough -	N.S.	126 0 0	1848
58	+Farleigh, West -	N.S.			53	Hoo -	N.S.	*75 0 0	1839
37	+Faversham District -	N.S. 5			50	Horton Kirby -	N.S.	170 0 0	1858
57	+Faversham -	B.S. 7			72	Hougham, Ch. Ch. -	N.S. 7	300 0 0	1843
	<i>Fawkham, Hartley, and Longfield</i> -	N.S.	35 0 0	1841	73	Hythe -	N.S. 7	400 0 0	1852
73	Folkestone -	B.S. 7	162 0 0	1840	64	+Ickham -	Ch. of E. 6		
			13 7 4	1853	55	Ightham -	N.S. 3		
			11 5 4	1853	49	Keston -	N.S. 11	212 8 0	1856
			75 0 0	1856	72	Kingsdown -	Par. 7	12 18 11	1856
73	Folkestone, Ch. Ch., Infants -	N.S. 7	94 0 0	1852	80	Knockholt -	N.S. 11	5 0 0	1858
73	Folkestone, St. Mary and St. Eanswith's -	N.S. 7	551 12 6	1855	80	Lamberhurst -	N.S.	362 0 0	1857
			9 15 0	1859	55	Larkfield -	N.S. 3	*43 0 0	1835
36	Forest Hill, Ch. Ch. -	N.S. 9	916 0 0	1859	70	Lawrence (St.), Trinity -	Ch. of E. 4	*16 0 0	1836
60	Frittenden -	N.S. 3	65 0 0	1843	36	+Lee -	N.S. 9	137 0 0	1858
64	Garlinge, St. James' -	N.S.	169 0 0	1855	36	+Lee Chapel, Girls -	B.S. 1	446 0 0	1859
63	+Godmersham -	N.S. 4			36	+Lee, Boys -	B.S. 1		
71	+Goodnestone -	Par. 6			59	+Leeds School -	- 4		
51	Gravesend and Milton -	N.S. 2	*490 0 0	1836	59	Lenham -	N.S. 4		
			100 0 0	1849	36	+Lewisham Bridge -	B.S.	105 0 0	1851
51	+Gravesend, Princes Street -	B.S. 4			36	Lewisham, St. Mary's -	N.S. 10	265 0 0	1857
51	+Gravesend and Milton, Peacock Street -	B.S. 4						145 0 0	1860
51	Gravesend, St. George's and St. James' -	N.S. 2	200 0 0	1855	58	Loose -	N.S. 3	290 0 0	1861
50	+Greenhithe, Galley Hill -	B.S. 4			54	Luton (near Chatham) -	N.S. 1	96 0 0	1843
49	Green Street Green -	Ch. of E. 12	42 10 0	1852	74	Lydd -	N.S. 4	60 0 0	1847
35	Greenwich -	N.S.	*83 0 0	1837	73	Lymington, Endowed -	N.S. 5	200 0 0	1850
35	+Greenwich, Central or West, Infant S. -	10			58	+Maidstone -	P.U.	136 0 0	1850
35	+Greenwich -	P.U.			58	+Maidstone, All Saint's -	N.S. 6		
35	+Greenwich and Deptford Female Home -				58	Maidstone Heath -	N.S. 6		
35	+Greenwich, George Street -	Wes.			58	Maidstone, Saint Paul's -	N.S. 6	177 15 0	1857
35	Greenwich, East Branch, Sunday and Infant -	N.S. 10	200 0 0	1844	58	Maidstone, Saint Peter's -	N.S. 6	630 0 0	1859
35	+Greenwich (Croom's Hill), St. Ann's -	R.C.			58	+Maidstone, Saint Philip's -	N.S.	200 0 0	1848
35	Greenwich, Holy Trinity (Maidenstone Hill) -	N.S. 10	320 0 0	1847	58	Maidstone, Trinity, Model -	N.S. 6	480 0 0	1842
			253 0 0	1854	55	Malling, East -	N.S. 3	187 10 0	1850
			120 0 0	1860	55	Malling, West, Endowed, P. & G. -	N.S. 3	12 6 8	1852
35	+Greenwich Refectory.				58	Marden -	N.S. 3	260 0 0	1859
					72	Margaret, St. (at Cliffe) -	N.S.	553 0 0	1861
								40 0 0	1847

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	KENT—cont.		£	s. d.		KENT—cont.		£	s. d.
54	Margaret's, St. (next Rochester)	N.S. 1	500 0 0	1854	52	+Rosherville, St.	N.S. 2		
	"	"	37 7 6	1860	57	+Rusthall	N.S. 6		
70	Margate	B.S. 4	596 0 0	1857	73	Sandgate	N.S. 2	275 0 0	18
70	Margate, Holy Trin.	N.S. 4	225 0 0	1851	60	+Sandhurst	Ch. of E. 1		
	"	"	50 0 0	1853	73	Saltwood	N.S. 7	88 5 6	18
70	Margate, St. John's	N.S. 4	475 0 0	1855	56	Seal	N.S. 12	166 5 0	18
52	Meopham	N.S. 2	62 0 0	1842	73	+Selling	N.S. 5		
	"	"	20 0 0	1843	62	Shadoxhurst	N.S.	30 0 0	18
	"	"	87 0 0	1859	69	Sheerness, Trinity	N.S. 5	*250 0 0	18
51	+Milton, Ch. Ch.	N.S. 2			69	Sheerness	B.S.	*275 0 0	18
63	Milton (near Sit- tingbourne)	N.S. 5	300 0 0	1849	67	+Sheldwick, The Leys, United	N.S. 5		
70	Minster	N.S. 4	350 0 0	1848	55	Shipbourne	N.S. 3	75 0 0	18
	"	"	45 0 0	1855		"	"	102 10 0	18
70	+Monkton	N.S.				"	"	32 10 0	18
74	Newchurch	N.S.	40 0 0	1845	36	Shooter's Hill	N.S. 10	200 0 0	18
68	Newington	N.S.	105 0 0	1851	56	+Shoreham	Par. 12		
71	Northbourne, St.	N.S. 7	145 10 0	1852	60	+Sissinghurst, National and Infant School.			
52	Northfleet	N.S.	*115 0 0	1838	60	+Sissinghurst (Mrs. H. Cleaver's)	N.S. 3		
	"	"	25 0 0	1845	60	+Sissinghurst (Lady de Spaen's)	N.S.		
67	+Ospringe	N.S. 5			68	Sittingbourne	N.S. 5	230 0 0	18
57	Paddock Wood	N.S.	147 4 0	1863	62	Smarden, Free	N.S.	320 0 0	18
64	Patricbourne and Bridge	N.S.	120 0 0	1850	55	+Snodland	N.S. 2		
53	+Peckham, East	N.S. 3			57	Southborough	N.S. 6	100 0 0	18
55	+Peckham, East, Inf., and Juvenile Sch.	- 3.				"	"	220 0 0	18
64	Petham	N.S.	70 0 0	1849	50	+Southfleet, Endowed	N.S.		
56	+Penshurst	N.S. 3			57	Speldhurst	N.S. 3	462 0 0	18
55	Platt, St. Mary	N.S. 3	113 0 0	1847	73	Standford	N.S.	25 0 0	18
	"	"	56 0 0	1859	66	Stephen's, St. (near Canterbury)	N.S. 6	120 0 0	18
55	Plaxtol	N.S. 3	171 0 0	1847	59	Stockbury	N.S.	50 10 0	18
62	Pluckley	N.S. 4	93 10 0	1851	73	Stowting	N.S. 5	55 0 0	18
	"	"	8 17 3	1860	52	Strood	N.S. 1	252 0 0	18
36	Plumstead, Burrage Road Infant School	- 10	150 0 0	1860	68	Sturry	N.S.	60 0 0	18
36	Plumstead, Central	Ch. of E. 10	1,825 0 0	1857	56	Sundridge	N.S. 12	175 8 9	18
	"	"	160 0 0	1858	50	Sutton-at-Hone	N.S. 11	364 0 0	18
36	+Plumstead Central, East Plumstead	Ch. of E. 10			59	Sutton Valence	N.S. 4	42 0 0	18
36	+Plumstead, East, Endowed	N.S.			50	Swanscombe and Stone	N.S.	70 0 0	18
36	+Plumstead, West, St. James'	N.S.			73	Swingfield Minnis	N.S.	150 0 0	18
71	Preston	N.S.	*25 0 0	1837	36	Sydenham	N.S. 10	*35 0 0	18
69	Queenborough	N.S.	152 0 0	1858	36	+Sydenham, Lower- Bell Green, Inf.	S. 10		
68	Rainham	N.S. 5	160 0 0	1847	36	+Sydenham	Wes. 1		
	"	"	57 0 0	1860	61	Tenterden	N.S. 4	150 0 0	18
70	Ramsgate, Ch. Ch.	N.S. 4	506 0 0	1849		"	"	63 0 0	18
70	+Ramsgate, New- castle Hill, Inf. S.					"	"	210 0 0	18
70	+Ramsgate, St. Au- gustine's	R.C. 5			61	+Tenterden	B.S. 7	20 0 0	18
70	+Ramsgate, St. George's	N.S. 4			61	Tenterden, St. Michael's	Ch. of E. 4	178 10 0	18
70	Ramsgate, St. Lawrence's	N.S.	58 0 0	1851	58	+Teston	N.S. 3		
54	Rochester, St. Nicholas'	N.S. 1	399 0 0	1849	70	Thanet, St. Peter	N.S. 4	105 0 0	18
	"	"	281 0 0	1858		"	"	50 0 0	18
54	+Rochester, St. Peter's G. & Inf.	N.S. 1			71	+Tilmanstone	Ch. of E. 6		
61	Rolvenden	N.S. 4	*100 0 0	1836	58	Tovil, St. Stephen's	N.S. 6	153 0 0	18
74	Romney, New	N.S. 4	59 0 0	1856	55	Trotterscliffe	N.S.	54 0 0	18
	"	"	67 10 0	1861		"	"	50 0 0	18
	"	"			57	+Tunbridge	Wes. 7		
	"	"			57	Tunbridge, St. Stephen's	N.S. 6	250 0 0	18
	"	"				"	"	333 0 0	18
	"	"			57	+Tunbridge, St. Stephen's, Inf.	N.S. 6		

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
KENT—cont.				LANCASHIRE—cont.		
Tunbridge Wells Chapel Free S.	6	40 0 0	1858	484 Admarsh -	N.S.	*28 0 0 1835
+Tunbridge Wells Grosvenor - B.S.	7			462 Aigburth -	N.S. 10	333 0 0 1860
+Tunbridge Wells, Girls - N.S.	6			469 Ainsworth -	N.S. 6	*150 0 0 1838
+Tunbridge Wells, Royal Victoria S.	6			486 +Aldingham -	Ch. of E. 6	
Tunbridge Wells, St. John's Ch. of E.	6	281 8 0	1860	482 +Alstone Lane -	R.C. 5	
+Tunbridge Wells, Trinity - N.S.	6	a		464 +Altcar -	N.S. 3	
+Tunbridge Wells, Trinity, Middle - N.S.	a			478 +Altham -	N.S. 3	
+Tunbridge Wells, St. Augustine's - R.C.				463 +Appleton, St. Bede's -	R.C. 5	
+Tunbridge Wells, Windmill Fields Ch. of E.	6			471 +Ardwick Pin Mill -	B.S. 9	
Upchurch - N.S.		54 0 0	1847	471 +Ardwick, St. Thomas' -	N.S. 12	
Walmer and Ring would - N.S.	7	*106 0 0	1837	465 +Ashton in Makerfield -	R.C. 5	
+Waltham - N.S.		760 0 0	1857	465 Ashton-le-Willows -	Ch. of E. 6	110 0 0 1856
+Wateringbury - N.S.	3			465 Ashton, St. Thomas' (in Makerfield) -	N.S. 6	250 0 0 1851
+Weald, Sevenoaks - Par.	12			482 Ashton-on-Ribble -	Ch. of E.	
Westerham - N.S.	12	322 0 0	1861	474 Ashton-under-Lyne -	Par. 10	850 0 0 1863
+Whitstable and Seasalter - N.S.	5			474 Ashton-under-Lyne, Christ Ch. (Charles-town) -	N.S. 10	832 0 0 1847
Willesborough - N.S.	4	67 0 0	1849	474 +Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Ann's -	R.C. 5	13 10 0 1860
Wilmington - Ch. of E.	11	128 0 0	1850	474 Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Peter's -	N.S. 10	*300 0 0 1836
+Wingham - N.S.	6	46 17 6	1862	465 +Aspull -	Wes. 5	60 0 0 1844
Woodchurch - N.S.	4	75 0 0	1844	467 Astley -	N.S. 2	200 0 0 1841
Woodnesborough - N.S.	7	15 6 3	1849	468 Astley Bridge -	Ch. S. 4	103 0 0 1847
Woolwich - N.S.	9	95 0 0	1848	467 Atherton -	N.S. 2	954 0 0 1859
Woolwich, Power Street - B.S.		289 0 0	1841	" -	"	250 0 0 1840
Woolwich - Pres.		*225 0 0	1835	" -	"	119 15 6 1852
Woolwich, Thomas' - N.S.	9	1,400 0 0	1857	" -	"	83 0 0 1855
Woolwich, St. Peter's - R.C.	5	400 0 0	1860	467 Atherton (at Lam-berhead Green) -	Wes. 5	238 11 0 1859
+Worth - Ch. of E.	7	758 0 0	1859	474 Audenshaw -	N.S. 10	684 0 0 1859
Wrotham - N.S.	3	100 0 0	1845	474 Audenshaw -	N.S. 10	400 0 0 1847
+Wye, Lady Joanna Thornhill's S.	4			474 +Audenshaw -	B.S. 6	50 0 0 1858
Yalding - N.S.	3	474 6 0	1858	464 +Aughton -	Par. 2	
Yalding, St. Margaret's - N.S.	3	144 0 0	1859	477 Bacup -	Wes. 3	962 0 0 1862
LANCASHIRE.				477 +Bacup, Mechanics' Inst. School -		
+Abney, Mossley Brow - B.S.				477 Bacup, Ch. Ch. -	N.S. 7	584 14 0 1861
+Accrington - Wes.	5			477 Bacup, St. John's -	N.S.	
Accrington, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	3	590 0 0	1845	477 +Bacup, St. Mary's -	R.C. 3	
+Accrington, "New Jerusalem S. -	3	93 0 0	1856	469 +Bamford Public Day and Evening -	B.S. 2	
Accrington, St. James' - N.S.	3	91 0 0	1857	471 Bank Meadow -	B.S.	300 0 0 1840
Accrington, St. James' Infants - N.S.		208 0 0	1845	486 +Bardsea -	Ch. of E.	
+Accrington, St. Oswald's - R.C.	3			471 Bardsey -	N.S.	397 0 0 1846
Adlington - Ch. of E.	2	150 0 0	1840	486 +Barrow-in-Furness -	N.S. 6	
" -		204 3 11	1857	478 Barrowford -	N.S.	231 15 0 1851
				470 Barton-upon-Irwell -	N.S. 4	240 0 0 1846
				470 +Barton-upon-Irwell, All Saints' -	Wes. 3	30 0 0 1852
				477 Baxenden -	R.C. 11	
				467 Bedford in Leigh -	N.S.	200 0 0 1844
				476 +Bellfield (Messrs. Benecke's) -	N.S.	
				464 Bickerstaffe -	N.S. 2	200 0 0 1844
				465 Billinge -	N.S.	56 10 0 1847

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount	
	LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
471	† Birch, St. James' (in Manchester) - N.S.			468	Bolton - le - Moors, Holy Trinity, (Trinity St.) - N.S. 3	*240 0 0	
469	Birch, St. Mary's in Middleton) - N.S.	*75 0 0	1836		" " " "	155 0 0	
465	Birchley " - R.C. 5	*46 0 0	1836		" " " "	22 10 0	
483	Bispham, Parish Church School - "	775 0 0	1861		" " " "	120 0 0	
464	† Birkdale - Ch. of E. 9	30 0 0	1841	468	Bolton - le - Moors, Holy Trinity, (Lever St.) - N.S. 3	67 10 0	
480	† Blackburn (Mr. Sparrow's) - R.C. 3			485	Bolton - le - Sands, Industrial - N.S. 6	1,737 0 0	
480	Blackburn (Nova Scotia) - B.S.	*150 0 0	1836	468	Bolton, Little, All Saints' - N.S. 3	65 16 0	
480	† Blackburn, St. Alban's - R.C. 3				" " " " - N.S. 3	600 0 0	
480	† Blackburn, St. Anne's, Boys - R.C. 3			468	Bolton, Little, St. George's - N.S. 3	160 0 0	
480	Blackburn, St. Anne's, Girls - R.C. 3				" " " " - N.S. 3	500 0 0	
480	Blackburn, Saint John's - N.S. 11	800 0 0	1845	468	† Bolton, St. Mary's - R.C.	30 0 0	
480	Blackburn, St. Luke's (late Bank Top) Mixed and Infants - N.S. 12	740 0 0	1856	468	Bolton, St. Peter's and St. Paul's - R.C. 11	622 0 0	
480	Blackburn, St. Michael's - N.S. 1	258 0 0	1849	462	Bootle - N.S. 4	*200 0 0	
	" " " " - "	35 0 0	1856	462	† Bootle - R.C.		
	" " " " - "	11 6 8	1858	486	† Brathay District - N.S. 5		
480	Blackburn, St. Paul's - Ch. of E. 1	1,207 0 0	1860	481	Bretherton (Free Endowed) - Ch. of E.	126 0 0	
480	Blackburn, St. Peter Street - Wes. 5	670 0 0	1862	478	Briercliffe, St. James' - N.S. 3	492 0 0	
480	† Blackburn, St. Peter's - N.S. 12	294 0 0	1844	478	Brierfield - N.S. 3	247 0 0	
480	Blackburn, Trinity - N.S. 12	124 0 0	1856	481	† Brindle - R.C. a		
473	Blackley, Barnes Green - Ch. of E. 2	202 0 0	1863	472	Brindle Heath, Infants - N.S. 10	292 0 0	
473	† Blackley, Endowed - Ch. of E. 2				Brookbottoms - Wes. 9	See Summers	
473	Blackley (Crab Lane) - N.S. 2	100 0 0	1843	486	† Broughton in Furness - Ch. of E.		
	" " " " - "	21 0 0	1844	472	Broughton Lower Ch. of E.	913 0 0	
473	Blackley, Infants. Ch. of E.	53 0 0	1847	482	† Brownedge, St. Mary's - R.C. 6		
483	† Blackpool - Wes.	197 0 0	1853	472	† Broughton, Saint John's - N.S.		
483	† Blackpool, Girls' - N.S.			469	Buckhurst - N.S. 6	*112 0 0	
483	Blackpool, St. John's - Ch. of E. 5	367 0 0	1857		" " " " - "	143 0 0	
465	Blackrod - N.S. 2	450 0 0	1846		" " " " - "	25 0 0	
468	Bolton-le-Moors - B.S. 4	*250 0 0	1837	476	Buersill and Lower Place - N.S. 6	250 0 0	
468	† Bolton - le - Moors, Girls - Par. 3	78 0 0	1856		" " " " - "	51 0 0	
468	Bolton - le - Moors, (Bridge Street) - Wes. 9	311 0 0	1850	471	Burnage - N.S.	337 0 0	
468	† Bolton - le - Moors (Fletcher Street) - Wes. 4			478	Burnley - N.S. 2	*100 0 0	
468	Bolton - le - Moors, Christ's Church - N.S. 3	540 0 0	1847	478	Burnley - Wes. 9	807 0 0	
	" " " " - "	21 0 0	1858	478	Burnley, St. James' - N.S. 3	*200 0 0	
468	Bolton - le - Moors (Emmanuel Dist.) - N.S. 2	250 0 0	1845		" " " " - "	100 0 0	
	" " " " - "	100 0 0	1852	478	Burnley, St. Peter's (Pickup Croft), Infants - N.S. 2	177 0 0	
468	† Bolton - le - Moors, Industrial Ragged School.	123 13 4	1855	478	† Burnley, (Fulledge Meadow) School of Hope - 2	299 0 0	
				478	Burnley, Lanebridge (St. Paul's) - N.S. 3	568 0 0	
				478	Burnley, Lane Head - N.S. 3	50 0 0	
				478	† Burnley, St. Aloysius' - R.C. 3		
				478	† Burnley, St. Mary's - R.C. 3		
				464	† Burscough Hall - R.C.		
				469	† Bury, Central - N.S. 7		
				469	† Bury (Clerke Street) - Wes. 9		
				469	Bury, Holy Trinity - N.S. 6	473 0 0	
				469	† Bury, Industrial and Reformatory.	40 0 0	

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				Amount.						Amount.	
	LANCASHIRE—cont.			£ s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.			£ s. d.	
49	†Bury, Ragged Sch.					478	Colne - - - N.S.	2		500 0 0	1844
49	Bury, St. John's - N.S.	7	370 0 0	1849		478	Colne, Ch. Ch. - N.S.			150 0 0	1842
49	†Bury, St. Marie's - R.C.					478	Colne (Waterside) - N.S.	3		380 0 0	1848
49	Bury St. Paul's					486	†Colton - - - Par.				
	Huntly Brook - N.S.	7	150 0 0	1844		481	Coppull - - - N.S.	2		216 0 0	1847
50	Busk, Infant School	-	*93 0 0	1837		473	†Cornholme School -	2			
	" - - -	-	45 0 0	1843		482	†Cottam - - - R.C.	5			
56	Cartmel - - - N.S.	6	554 0 0	1861		475	†Cowhill - - - Wes.	7			
56	Cartmel Grammar School - - -	-	58 4 0	1846		477	†Crawshaw Booth - N.S.	4			
76	†Castleton - - - B.S.	2				466	Croft, Endowed Ch. of E.			217 0 0	1856
76	†Castleton Moor Ch. of E.	6				475	Crompton (East) Ch. of E.	5		750 0 0	1857
82	†Catforth - - - N.S.	5				475	Crompton, High - N.S.	5		284 0 0	1848
85	Caton - - - N.S.	6	226 0 0	1850			" - - -			48 0 0	1857
75	†Chadderton, St. John's - Ch. of E.	5				462	Crosby, Great - N.S.			72 0 0	1842
72	Charlestown - - -		*75 0 0	1835		462	Crosby, Great - R.C.	3		449 0 0	1861
72	Charlestown, (Peu- dleton) St. George's Infants - N.S.	9	*40 0 0	1837		464	Crossens - Ch. of E.	9		*103 0 0	1838
72	†Charlestown, St. George's, Boys and Girls - N.S.	9				473	Crumpsall, Lower - N.S.	3		494 10 0	1851
81	Charnock Richard Ch. of E.	2	341 0 0	1859		464	†Cunsough - - - R.C.				
79	Chatburn - - - N.S.	4	248 0 0	1850		486	†Dalton-in-Furness	6			
81	†Chipping - - - R.C.					480	Darwen (Over), Trinity - - - N.S.	11		*200 0 0	1839
81	†Chorley - - - Wes.	3				470	†Davyhulme - - - Wes.	11		792 8 0	1862
81	Chorley, Parish - N.S.	2	*156 0 0	1835		468	Deane (at Rum- worth) - - - N.S.	3		*50 0 0	1838
	" - - -	-	150 0 0	1849			" - - -			70 0 0	1852
81	Chorley, St. George's N.S.	2	53 0 0	1857		474	Denton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	10		20 0 0	1856
81	Chorley, St. Mary's R.C.	4	188 0 0	1857			" - - -			400 0 0	1848
81	Chorley, St. Peter's (Baves Lane) - N.S.	2	500 0 0	1857		474	Denton and Haugh- ton - - - N.S.	10		100 0 0	1848
	" - - -	-	94 0 0	1842		462	" - - -			500 0 0	1855
71	Chorlton-cum-Hardy N.S.	4	160 0 0	1861		462	Derby, West - Par.	10		1,567 16 0	1861
71	Chorlton-on-Med- lock, St. Luke's - N.S.	12	150 0 0	1846		462	Derby, West - P.U.				
	" - - -	-	485 12 0	1832		471	Didsbury, Endowed N.S.	3		60 0 0	1852
71	†Chorlton-on-Med- lock, St. Stephen's N.S.	4	97 10 0	1863			" - - -			40 0 0	1859
86	†Church Coniston Ch. of E.	6				471	†Didsbury and Bar- low Moor - - - Wes.	10			
80	Churchkirk Church School - - -	4	760 13 8	1862		463	†Ditton - - - R.C.				
84	Churchtown - - - B.S.		*35 0 0	1837		479	Downham - - - N.S.			*75 0 0	1840
80	Churchtown. See Crossens.					474	†Dryolesden - - - B.S.	7			
	Clayton-le-Moors - N.S.	4	118 0 0	1842		468	†Eagley Mills - - - B.S.				
	" - - -	-	343 19 10	1857		466	Earlestown, District Infant - - - N.S.	6		614 0 0	1858
	" - - -	-	90 0 0	1857			†Eccles - - - N.S.	9			
	" - - -	-	210 0 0	1859		472	†Eccles (Broomhouse Lane) - - - N.S.	10			
81	Clayton-le-Woods - N.S.		40 0 0	1846		470	†Eccles, St. Mary's R.C.	5		201 0 0	1849
70	†Clifton - - - Ch. of E.	9				472	Eccles (Waste Lane) N.S.	4			
79	†Clitheroe - - - R.C.	3				481	Eccleston, St. Thomas - - - N.S.	1		305 0 0	1843
79	†Clitheroe - - - Wes.	4					" - - -			52 6 0	1851
79	Clitheroe, Parish N.S.	4	*300 0 0	1840		477	Edenfield - - - N.S.	6		339 7 6	1863
	" - - -	-	52 3 2	1859		468	Edgworth - - - N.S.			629 0 0	1861
79	Clitheroe, St. James' N.S.	4	150 0 0	1841		468	†Edgworth - - - Wes.	5		*45 0 0	1836
	" - - -	-	160 0 0	1843		468	†Egerton - - - B.S.	9			
79	Cockerbrook - - - B.S.		*50 0 0	1838		485	Ellel - - - N.S.	6		641 0 0	1860
85	Cockerham Free Par.	6	96 0 0	1860		485	Ellel - - - B.S.				
75	Coldhurst - Ch. of E.	5	554 2 0	1857		469	Elton, All Saints' - N.S.	7		574 0 0	1848
73	Collyhurst, St. Ca- therine's - New Town - - - N.S.	11				480	†Enfield, Infant - S.	4			
	" - - -	-	433 0 0	1851		481	†Euxton - - - N.S.			*126 0 0	1837
73	Collyhurst, " Albert Memorial - Ch. of E.	4	23 6 8	1856		481	†Euxton, St. Mary's R.C.	4			
	" - - -	-	605 0 0	1863		462	†Euxton and Kirk- dale, St. Mary's - N.S.				
							Everton, Great Ho- mer Street Chapel (Prince Edwin Street) - - - Wes.	11		1,223 0 0	1863
						462	Everton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	6		860 0 0	1860

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	
LANCASHIRE—cont.									
462	Everton, St. Chrysostom's (Mill Street) N.S.	6	100 0 0	1845	463	Halliwell, Dean Mills B.S.	4		
	" " "		77 0 0	1855	463	Halliwell, St. Luke's Ch. S.	3		
	" " "		461 19 8	1857	463	Halliwell, St. Paul's N.S.	4	808 0 0	
462	Everton St. George's - Ch. of E.	6	1,700 0 0	1859	463	Halliwell, St. Peter's Jubilee School -	3	40 0 0	
462	Everton, St. Peter's N.S.	4	1,650 0 0	1857	464	Halsall - N.S.	2		
477	Ewood Bridge - N.S.	4	*70 0 0	1839	485	Halton - N.S.	6		
473	Failsworth - N.S.	10	*270 0 0	1837	481	Hambleton - N.S.		*40 0 0	
	" " "		7 4 0	1851	476	Hamer, St. John's - N.S.	6	285 15 0	
	" " "		8 5 0	1854		Hardfield District.			
	" " "		6 16 0	1857		See Heywood.			
474	+Fairfield, Moravian School	3			473	+Harpurhey - N.S.	3		
476	+Falinge Infant School	5			480	Harwood, Great - N.S.	11	*123 0 0	
468	+Farnworth (near Bolton) - Wes.	4				" " "		14 13 4	
463	Farnworth (near Warrington) - N.S.	6	90 0 0	1845	463	Harwood, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	4	36 0 0	
	" " "		10 0 0	1845		" " "		140 0 0	
	" " "		70 0 0	1846	480	+Harwood, Great, St. Hubert's -	R.C.	3	
	" " "		34 0 0	1856	477	Haslingden - N.S.		318 2 6	
	" " "		64 10 0	1859	477	+Haslingden - Wes.	2		
468	Farnworth, St. John's near Bolton - N.S.	2	*250 0 0	1836	477	Haslingden, The Grane - N.S.	4	*120 0 0	
	" " "		105 0 0	1843	474	+Haughton Dale Mills School	10		
	" " "		100 0 0	1849	486	+Hawkshead - N.S.		a	
	" " "		20 0 0	1855	469	+Hawkshaw Lane - N.S.			
	" " "		45 0 0	1857	466	Haydock - N.S.		*120 0 0	
486	Far Savory and Hawkshhead - N.S.		*60 0 0	1835	466	+Haydock Colliery - B.S.	5		
478	Fence - N.S.	3	132 0 0	1846	476	Healey - N.S.	6	315 0 0	
	" " "		43 0 0	1856		" " "		30 0 0	
482	+Ferryhalgh, St. Mary's - R.C.	5				" " "		20 0 0	
483	+Fleetwood on Wyre, St. Mary's - R.C.	5			452	Heaton Mersey, St. John's - Ch. of E.	11	747 0 0	
483	Fleetwood, Testimonial - N.S.	5	286 0 0	1847	452	+Heaton Norris, Ch. Ch. - N.S.		b	
470	Flixton - Par.	4	400 0 0	1861	463	Helen's, St. (Church Street), Infant and Sunday School -		163 0 0	
478	Foulridge - N.S.	3	270 0 0	1855	463	Helen's, St. (Duke Street) - Ch. of E.	1	200 0 0	
483	Freckleton - N.S.	5	*63 0 0	1840	463	Helen's, Saint - Wes.	5	500 0 0	
484	Garstang, St. Michael's - N.S.		104 0 0	1845	463	Helen's, St., (Cowley's Charity) - B.S.		265 0 0	
484	Garstang - R.C.	6	432 0 0	1858	463	Helen's, Saint, St. Joseph's - R.C.	5	740 0 0	
462	+Garston - N.S.	10			463	+Helen's, Saint (Lowe House) - R.C.	5		
462	+Gillmoss, St. Swithin's - R.C.	3			463	+Helen's, St. (Moreflat) - N.S.	1		
485	Glasson - Ch. of E.	6	80 0 0	1861	463	+Helen's, St. (Greenbank) - R.C.	5		
475	Glodwick, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	5	550 0 0	1856	463	Helen's, Saint (Parr Mount), Holy Trinity - N.S.	1	133 13 4	
467	Golborne - N.S.	3				" " "		276 0 0	
478	Goodshaw Booth - N.S.		*234 0 0	1838	478	Hey "Houses" and Sabden - N.S.		*75 0 0	
477	Goodshaw and Loveclough - N.S.		117 0 0	1847	469	+Heywood, Mechanics' Institute - Sch.	4		
471	Gorton, St. James - N.S.		*142 0 0	1839	469	+Heywood, New Jerusalem Factory - B.S.	3		
471	Gorton, St. Patrick - R.C.	11	199 10 0	1861	469	+Heywood, Queen Street - Wes.		c	
471	+Gorton West, St. Mark's - N.S.	11			469	Heywood, St. James' N.S.	7	*360 0 0	
477	Green Haworth Ch. of E.		304 0 0	1860		" " "		18 15 0	
480	Grimshaw Park - N.S.	11	1,555 0 0	1859		" " "		18 11 0	
478	Habergham, All Saints - N.S.	2	228 0 0	1851		" " "		7 0 0	
478	Habergham Eaves - N.S.	2	200 0 0	1841		" " "			
	" " "		200 0 0	1844		" " "			
	" " "		70 0 0	1853		" " "			
	" " "		64 0 0	1855		" " "			
465	+Haigh - N.S.	10				" " "			
463	Halewood - N.S.	10	60 0 0	1848		" " "			
	" " "		22 0 0	1855		" " "			

a School no longer exists.

b Inspection declined.

c Now amalgamated with Heywood Mechanics' Institute.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment			Amount.	Date of Payment
	LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
39	Heywood, St. James' (Heady Hill) - N.S. 7	130 0 0	1842	485	Lancaster - - B.S. 4	*150 0 0	1835
	" " " " - " "	50 0 0	1843	485	" " " " - R.C. 6	11 11 11	1854
	" " " " - " "	50 0 0	1849	485	Lancaster, Parish, Boys - - N.S. 5	10 0 0	1855
39	Heywood, St. Luke's, Mount Street, Hardfield District - N.S. 7	220 0 0	1841	485	Lancaster, Girls and Infants - - N.S. 5	110 0 0	1861
	" " " " - " "	12 2 6	1860	477	+Lancashire (East) Union of Institutes. Comprising:—	140 0 0	1856
39	Heywood, St. Luke's, William Street - N.S. 7	*78 0 0	1836	477	+Accrington - - -		
	" " " " - " "	23 0 0	1842	478	+Burnley (1) - - -		
	" " " " - " "	14 0 0	1850	478	+Burnley (2) - - -		
	" " " " - " "	25 0 0	1851		+Crawshaw Booth - -		
	" " " " - " "	1,815 0 0	1860	477	+Haslingden - - -		
78	Higham - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838	478	+Nelson in Marsden -		
65	+Hindley - Ch. of E. 12			477	+Newchurch-in-Rosendale -		
65	+Hindley - - - Wes. 5			478	+Padiham - - -		
80	+Hippings - - - Wes. 4			478	+Padiham, Literary Institute - - -		
80	Hoddlesden - - N.S. 11	171 0 0	1853	477	+Rawtenstall - - -		
80	Holden Fold - - N.S. 11	32 0 0	1855	485	+Lancaster, St. Ann's, Infants - - N.S. 6		
86	+Holker - - - N.S. 6			485	Lancaster, St. Thomas' - N.S. 6	800 0 0	1847
77	+Hollinbank, Evening - - B.S.				" " " " - " "	66 13 4	1853
77	+Hollins - - - Wes. 2				" " " " - " "	11 0 0	1859
75	Hollinwood - - N.S. 5	*180 0 0	1838		" " " " - " "	17 0 0	1860
	" " " " - " "	22 8 0	1858		" " " " - " "	30 0 0	1861
	Hooles - - - N.S.	200 0 0	1851	464	Lathom, St. James' - N.S. 2	260 0 0	1854
82	+Hornby - - - N.S.			482	Lea - - - R.C. 5	250 0 0	1861
85	+Horwich - - - N.S. 2			474	+Lees Zion, Methodist New Connexion Day School - - -		
71	+Hulme, Ch. Ch. - B.S. 10			474	+Leesfield - Ch. of E. 5		
71	Hulme, Holy Trinity - N.S. 1	*208 0 0	1840	467	+Leigh - - - Wes. 9		
71	+Hulme, St. George's - N.S. 12			467	Leigh - - - N.S. 3	325 0 0	1841
71	Hulme, St. John's - N.S. 12	902 0 0	1857	467	Leigh, Lately Common - - N.S.	45 0 0	1841
71	Hulme, St. Mark's - Ch. of E. 3	428 2 9	1856	468	Lever (Little) - - N.S.	209 0 0	1854
71	+Hulme, St. Mary's - N.S. 11			471	Levenshulme - - N.S. 11	404 0 0	1856
71	Hulme, St. Michael's - Ch. of E. 11	620 0 0	1863	468	+Leverbridge - - N.S. 4		
71	Hulme, St. Philip's - N.S. 1	2,400 0 0	1859	481	Leyland - - - N.S. 2	*232 0 0	1839
71	+Hulme, Wilmot St. Free Sch. - - - 1					70 0 0	1845
74	Hurst - - - N.S. 10	384 0 0	1849	486	+Lindale and Marton - N.S.		
74	+Hurst - - - B.S. 7			486	Lindale (in Cartmel) - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838
79	Hurst Green - - N.S.	60 0 0	1843	462	+Litherland - - R.C. 3		
79	+Hurst Green - - R.C. 3			476	Littleborough - - N.S.	170 0 0	1846
65	Ince, St. Catherine's - N.S. 12	419 12 6	1851	461	+Liverpool, Akbar Float Frigate Reformatory School.		
62	+Ince Blundell - R.C. 3	32 10 0	1861	461	Liverpool, All Saints' - N.S. 5	854 13 4	1851
64	Inskip - - - N.S. 5	80 0 0	1848	461	+Liverpool, Caledonian School - - 11		
	" " " " - " "	45 0 0	1862	461	Liverpool, Christ's Church - - - N.S. 7	*337 0 0	1839
72	+Irlams o' the Height - B.S. 10				" " " " - " "	17 6 8	1852
69	Irwell or Bury (Peel Street) - - - N.S. 6	*225 0 0	1837	461	Liverpool, Cranmer (Vauxhall Road) - Wes. 11	1,779 0 0	1857
	" " " " - " "	75 0 0	1848		+Liverpool, Edge Hill Reformatory Sch. (44, Mason Street).		
72	+Kersall, St. Paul's - N.S. 3			461	+Liverpool, Everton Crescent Indus. - R.C.		
62	+Kirkby - - - N.S. 4			461	+Liverpool, Hackin's Hey - - - B.S. 11		
62	+Kirkdale Industrial P.U.			461	+Liverpool, Harrington B.S. 11		
62	Kirkdale, St. Mary's (Boys) - - - N.S. 10	150 0 0	1845				
62	+Kirkdale, St. Mary's (Girls and Infants) - N.S. 10						
83	+Kirkham - - - N.S. 5						
83	+Kirkham, The Willows - - - R.C. 5						
62	+Knotty Ash, St. John the Evangelist - Par. 5						
63	+Knowsley - - - N.S. 4						

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	LANCASHIRE—cont		£ s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
461	Liverpool, Hibernian	B.S. 11	268 0 0	1852	461	Liverpool, Saint Helen's	R.C. 1		
	"	"	150 0 0	1853	462	Liverpool, St. James' (Toxteth Park)	N.S. 5	250 0 0	1853
461	Liverpool, Holy Cross	R.C. 2	1,200 0 0	1855		"	"	39 13 4	1853
461	+Liverpool (Hope Street)	B.S. 12				"	"	25 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Ragged Industrial S.				462	Liverpool, St. John's, Toxteth Park	N.S. 10	*450 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool (Jordan Street)	Wes.			461	Liverpool, St. John's	N.S.	312 10 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Moorfields, Old Church Charity	N.S. 5			461	+Liverpool, St. Jude's (Edge Hill)	N.S. 7	40 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Mount Vernon Green, Girls' Reformatory.				461	Liverpool, St. Luke's	N.S. 5	*190 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Mount Pleasant	B.S. 11				"	"	12 12 0	1853
461	Liverpool, North (Bond Street)	N.S. 5	92 6 8	1853	461	Liverpool, St. Mark's	N.S. 7	12 4 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Practising R.C.	1			461	Liverpool, St. Martin's	N.S. 7	800 0 0	1853
461	Liverpool, Prescott Street, Brunswick	Wes. 11	1,220 13 0	1863	461	Liverpool, St. Mary's (Edge Hill)	Ch. of E. 7	650 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Prince Edwin Street	B.S. 11	a		461	+Liverpool, St. Mary Magdalen	Ch. of E. 7	1,500 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Russel Street, Welsh Charity School	- 7			461	Liverpool, St. Mary's (Raye Street)	R.C. 2	1,017 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, Soho St., Ragged Schools.				461	+Liverpool, St. Nicholas'	R.C. 1		
461	Liverpool (South), Cornwallis St.	N.S. 5	9 10 8	1857	461	+Liverpool, St. Oswald's	R.C. 2		
	"	"	3 12 8	1857	461	+Liverpool, St. Paul's	Ch. of E. 7		
	"	"	29 0 0	1857	462	Liverpool, St. Paul's (Toxteth Park)	N.S.	600 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, St. Andrew's	N.S. 5			461	+Liverpool, Saint Peter's	R.C. 1		
461	Liverpool, St. Anne's (Edge hill)	R.C. 2	700 0 0	1852	461	Liverpool, St. Saviour's	N.S. 11	2,179 0 0	1853
	"	"	126 15 5	1853		"	"	98 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, St. Anthony's	R.C. 2			461	Liverpool, St. Simon's	N.S. 11	700 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, St. Augustine's	R.C. 2			461	+Liverpool, St. Thomas', (Frederick Street)	N.S. 4		
461	Liverpool, St. Augustine's	N.S. 6	*300 0 0	1835	462	Liverpool, St. Thomas' (Toxteth Park)	N.S. 5	615 0 0	1853
	"	"	951 15 0	1853		"	"	322 0 0	1853
461	Liverpool, St. Barnabas'	N.S. 7	731 0 0	1845	461	+Liverpool, St. Thomas' and St. William's (Blackstock Street)	R.C. 2		
	"	"	20 0 0	1848	461	Liverpool, St. Thomas' (Mount Vernon Street)	R.C. 1	10 0 0	1853
	"	"	80 1 0	1857	461	+Liverpool, Girls' Industrial	R.C.		
461	Liverpool, St. Bartholomew's (Naylor Street)	N.S.	328 0 0	1843	462	+Liverpool, Toxteth Park	B.S. 12		
	"	"	6 0 0	1849	462	Liverpool, Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity	Ch. of E. 7	949 0 0	1853
	"	"	23 0 0	1854	462	+Liverpool, Toxteth Park Reformatory (Wellington Rd.)			
	"	"	53 10 0	1858	462	+Liverpool, Toxteth Park, Industrial Ragged, Girls.			
461	Liverpool, St. Bride's	N.S. 5	*625 0 0	1837	461	+Liverpool, Trinity	Ch. of E. 11		
461	Liverpool, St. Catherine's	N.S. 5	*200 0 0	1837	461	Liverpool, Vauxhall, All Souls'	N.S. 11	1,453 0 0	1853
461	+Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's Reformatory	R.C.							
461	Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier's	R.C. 2	800 0 0	1854					
	"	"	428 0 0	1853					
461	+Liverpool, St. George's Indus.	R.C.							

a School has ceased to exist.

SCHOOL NUMBER IN	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
1	Liverpool, Windsor, St. Clement's - N.S. 9	240 0 0	1843	473	†Manchester Ragged, Industrial, and Reformatory Sch. Ardwick Green.		
	" " - " "	50 0 0	1840				
1	†Liverpool, Workhouse School.	30 0 0	1854	471	†Manchester (Rusholme Road) - Wes. 10		
2	Longridge - - N.S. 10	64 14 6	1858	473	†Manchester, St. Alban's (late Strangeways) - N.S. 11		
71	Longsight, St. John's N.S. 3	54 1 0	1862	471	†Manchester, St. Alphonsus' - R.C. 10		
36	Lowick - - Ch. of E. 6	157 10 0	1851	473	Manchester, St. Anne's - N.S. 11	500 0 0	1841
74	Lydiate - - R.C.	340 0 0	1857		" " - " "	71 0 0	1850
33	Lytham, Saint John's - Ch. of E. 5	277 0 9	1857	473	Manchester, St. Barnabas' - N.S. 1	500 0 0	1843
	" " - " "	140 10 0	1862		" " - " "	653 18 4	1857
33	Lytham, St. Peter's R.C. 5	184 10 0	1852	473	Manchester, St. Chad's, Cheetham Hill - R.C. 10	620 0 0	1852
34	Maghull - - N.S.	92 17 6	1853	473	Manchester, St. James' - N.S. 1	700 0 0	1846
73	†Manchester and Salford Ragged and Reformatory Sch.	80 0 0	1841	473	Manchester, St. John's - N.S. 2	66 0 0	1857
71	†Manchester, All Saints' - Ch. of E. 3			473	†Manchester, St. Jude's - N.S. 1		
73	Manchester, All Souls' - - N.S. 11	364 0 0	1846	473	Manchester, St. Luke's (Cheetham Hill) - N.S. 2	505 0 0	1860
73	†Manchester, Ancoats, (Chalmers' Presbyterian Sch.) 11			473	†Manchester, St. Luke's (Cheetham Hill), Infants - N.S. 2		
73	†Manchester, Ancoats, Lyceum Factory - B.S. 4			473	Manchester, St. Mark's (Cheetham Hill) - N.S. 1	215 0 0	1843
73	†Manchester, Ancoats (Piercy St.) Pres. 2	*300 0 0	1837		" " - " "	30 10 0	1857
73	Manchester, Ancoats, St. Andrew's N.S. 12	100 0 0	1849		" " - " "	18 8 4	1859
	" " - " "	49 0 0	1851	473	Manchester, St. Mary's, - R.C. 10	460 0 0	1855
	" " - " "	664 0 0	1853	473	Manchester, St. Matthew's - N.S. 1	461 2 6	1855
	" " - " "	94 0 0	1859	473	Manchester, St. Michael's - N.S. 3	418 0 0	1842
473	†Manchester " (Buxton Street) Infants. B.S. 4				" " - " "	300 0 0	1844
473	Manchester, Cathedral - N.S. 1	*400 0 0	1836		" " - " "	36 0 0	1857
	" " - " "	36 0 0	1839		" " - " "	26 13 4	1858
473	Manchester Cathedral, Charity Girls' School - 11	27 1 8	1859	473	†Manchester, St. Patrick's - R.C. 10		
473	†Manchester (Cheetham Hill) - Wes.			473	Manchester, St. Philip's - Ch. of E. 11	764 0 0	1852
473	†Manchester (Cheetham Hill Road) Jews' School.				" " - " "	15 0 0	1857
471	Manchester, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Grosvenor Square Pres. 3	221 0 0	1854	471	Manchester, St. Saviour's, Chorlton-on-Medlock - N.S. 2	330 0 0	1852
473	†Manchester, Free St. Manchester (Granby Row) - N.S. 11	200 0 0	1845	473	Manchester, St. Silas' - N.S.	75 0 0	1858
473	†Manchester, Lever Street - Wes. 10			473	Manchester, St. Stephen's Parish Sch. - -	612 0 0	1845
473	Manchester (Lower Mosley Street) - B.S. 10	*420 0 0	1837	473	Manchester, St. Thomas' (Redbank) - N.S. 2	701 2 0	1853
	" " - " "	*400 0 0	1839	471	†Manchester, St. Wilfred's - R.C. 10	531 0 0	1848
473	†Manchester " (Marshall Street) - B.S. 9			478	Marsden, Great - N.S. 3	250 0 0	1849
473	†Manchester, Miles Platting (Argyle Street) - Ch. of E. 9			478	Marsden, Little - N.S.	*100 0 0	1835
473	†Manchester, New Jerusalem Ch. Sch.				" " - " "	6 19 0	1847
				481	Mawdsley - - N.S.	85 0 0	1844
				481	Mawdsley - - R.C.	223 0 0	1860

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	LANCASHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
481	†Mawdsley	- Wes. 6			466	Orford, Endowed			
473	†Mayfield	- B.S. 10				School	-	12 0 0	
480	Mellor Brook	- N.S.	*110 0 0	1836	464	†Ormskirk a	- N.S.		
464	Meols, North	- Par. 9	1,000 0 0	1860	464	Ormskirk, United		292 3 4	
484	†Michael's, St., on					Charity School	-	50 0 0	
	Wyre	- N.S. 5			465	†Orrell, St. James'	- R.C.		
463	†Micklehead Green	- B.S. 11			490	Oswaldtwistle		*120 0 0	
475	Middleton	- N.S. 3	200 0 0	1843		(Cabin End)	- N.S. 4	523 0 0	
			121 0 0	1860	480	Oswaldtwistle, Bel-			
475	†Middleton, Infants	N.S.				thorne, and			
475	Middleton, Barrow-					(Daisey Green)	- N.S. 4	6*96 0 0	
475	†Middleton, New		135 0 0	1845				479 0 0	
	Jerusalem Sch.				480	Oswaldtwistle (New			
476	Milnrow	- B.S. 2	90 0 0	1840		Lane)	- N.S. 4	232 10 0	
476	Milnrow	- N.S. 6	200 0 0	1841	472	Paddington, St.			
	"	-	20 0 0	1855		Paul's	- N.S.	300 0 0	
	"	-	350 0 0	1853				148 0 0	
475	†Moorside	Ch. of E. 5			472	†Paddington, St.			
474	Mossley, St. George's	N.S.	315 0 0	1842		Paul's, 2nd In-			
			150 0 0	1844		fant	- N.S.		
463	Moss Bank	- N.S. 1	303 5 0	1855	466	Padgate	- N.S.	150 0 0	
473	Moston	- N.S.	174 0 0	1845	478	†Padiham	- B.S. 4		
477	†Musbury (Hollin				478	†Padiham	- Wes. 5		
	Bank)	- N.S. 4			478	Padiham	Ch. of E. 3	465 0 0	
478	†Nelson in Marsden,				478	†Padiham, Inft. Sch.			
	Infants School	- 3			465	†Park Lane (Ashton-			
486	†Newbarns	Ch. of E. 6				in-Makerfield)	- R.C. 3		
464	†Newburgh (Orms-				463	Parr, St. Peter's	- N.S.	300 0 0	
	kirk)	- Sch. 3				"	-	50 0 0	
464	†Newburgh	- B.S.				"	-	36 16 8	
477	†Newchurch Mecha-				463	Parr, Brookfield Ch. of E.		214 8 0	
	nics' Institute Day				470	Patricroft (Mecha-			
	School	- B.S. 9				nics' Institute)	- B.S. 10	326 2 8	
477	†Newchurch in Ro-				470	†Patricroft, Holy			
	sendale	- N.S. 4				Cross	- R.C.		
467	†Newchurch near				463	Peasley, Infant Ch. of E.		90 0 0	
	Warrington Ch. of E. 4				463	†Peasley Cross, Holy		81 0 0	
482	†Newsham, St. Mary's	R.C. 5				Trinity	- N.S. 1		
473	Newton Heath, All				465	Pemberton (Lam-			
	Saints' (No. 1)	- N.S. 4	907 13 4	1854		berhead Green)	- N.S.	136 0 0	
			6 0 0	1856		"	-	134 10 0	
473	Newton Heath, All				465	Pemberton (Goose			
	Saints' (No. 2)	- N.S. 4	200 0 0	1845		Green)	- N.S.	*30 0 0	
	"	-	14 6 8	1854	472	†Pendlebury, Ch. Ch.	N.S.		
473	†Newton Heath, All				472	Pendlebury, St.			
	Saints', Infants	- 4				John's	- N.S. 10	270 0 0	
466	Newton, St. Peter's	N.S.	1,216 0 0	1861		"	-	17 10 0	
476	Norden (late Black-				472	Pendleton, "Brun-			
	pits)	- N.S. 6	120 0 0	1847		wick	- Wes.	845 0 0	
	"	-	8 0 0	1856	472	Pendleton, St.			
476	†Oakenrod, Factory					Thomas'	- N.S. 10	*60 0 0	
	and Evening Sch.				472	†Pendleton	- Wes. 3		
480	†Oakenshaw	- Wes. 5			466	†Penketh, "Day			
475	Oldham	- B.S.	*254 0 0	1834		Star	- Wes.		
475	†Oldham (St. Do-				466	Penketh	- Wes. 9	270 0 0	
	mingo Street)	- Wes. 7			486	Pennybridge	- N.S.	*70 0 0	
475	Oldham, St. James'				480	†Pickup Bank	- N.S. 11		
	(Greenacres Moor)	N.S. 4	*165 0 0	1837	469	†Pilkington (Park			
	"	-	58 10 0	1858		Lane)	- B.S. 4		
475	Oldham, St. Mary's,				484	Pilling	- N.S. 5	483 0 0	
	Parish Ch. Sch.	- 4	1,000 0 0	1844	469	†Pits-o'th'-Moor	- Wes. 9		
475	Oldham, St. Marie's	R.C. 11	1,451 0 0	1859	465	†Poolstock	Ch. of E. 12		
475	Oldham, St. Peter's	N.S. 4	*588 0 0	1836	485	Poulton-le-Sands	- N.S. 6	740 0 0	
	"	-	650 0 0	1844	463	†Prescot, St. Mary's	- R.C. 5		
471	Openshaw	- N.S. 3	138 10 0	1854	482	Preston, All Saints'	N.S. 10	466 5 0	
	"	-	2 16 4	1857	482	†Preston, Central	- N.S. 10		
	"	-	24 0 0	1859					
471	†Openshaw	- Wes.							

a Schools abandoned.

b The old schools are sold.

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	LANCASHIRE—cont.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
52	Preston, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 10	*105	0 0	1835	463	†Ravenhead (Plate Glass Company's)	B.S. 4
52	†Preston, " Saint Marks' - N.S. 10	1,142	0 0	1858	484	†Rawcliffe Hall - N.S.	"
52	†Preston (Croft St.) - Wes. 4				477	Rawtenstall - N.S.	4
52	Preston, Holy Trinity - N.S. 10	605	0 0	1845	477	†Rawtenstall - Wes.	2
	" " " " - N.S. 10	35	6 8	1849	477	†Rawtenstall (Holly Mount) - B.S.	
	" " " " - N.S. 10	17	6 8	1857	477	Read (in Whalley) - N.S.	
52	Preston (Orchard Street) Methodist Free Church Sch. - 4	517	0 0	1858	475	Rhodes - Ch. of E.	3
52	†Preston, St. Augustine's - R.C. 5				482	†Ribchester, St. Peter and St. Paul - R.C.	5
52	†Preston, St. Ignatius' - R.C. 5	489	0 0	1850	480	†Rishton - R.C.	
52	Preston, St. James' - N.S. 10	12	0 0	1855	467	Risley - Pres.	3
	" " " " - N.S. 10				476	Rochdale, Parish Church School - 5	
52	†Preston, St. Joseph's (Ribbleson Lane) - R.C. 5					" " " " - 5	
52	Preston, St. Luke's, (late St. Paul's, Infant Sch., Deepdale Mill Street) - N.S. 11	184	0 0	1854	476	†Rochdale - Wes.	2
	" " " " - N.S. 10	3	13 8	1856	476	Rochdale - B.S.	
52	Preston, St. Mary's - N.S. 10	*250	0 0	1838	476	Rochdale, St. Alban's - N.S.	5
	" " " " - N.S. 10	154	0 0	1847	476	Rochdale, St. Chad's - N.S.	5
	" " " " - N.S. 11	90	0 0	1856	476	†Rochdale, St. John's - R.C.	11
52	Preston, St. Paul's - N.S. 11	83	9 2	1855	476	Rochdale (St. Mary's District) - N.S.	5
	" " " " - N.S. 11	244	0 0	1856		" " " " - N.S.	5
	" " " " - N.S. 11	34	0 0	1857	476	†Rochdale, " St. Patrick's - R.C.	
52	Preston, St. Peter's, Brook St., Boys - N.S. 11	222	0 0	1856	478	†Rough Lee - B.S.	5
52	Preston, St. Peter's (Coldbath Street), Girls and Infants - N.S.	1,177	12 0	1862	475	†Royton - Wes.	2
52	Preston, St. Thomas' - N.S. 10	250	0 0	1841	475	Royton, St. Paul's - N.S.	5
	" " " " - N.S. 10	166	0 0	1848	471	Rusholme, Trinity, and Girls Indus. Ch. of E.	12
	" " " " - N.S. 10	47	0 0	1855	474	†Ryecroft - B.S.	7
	" " " " - N.S. 10	20	0 0	1856	479	†Sabbden - B.S.	4
52	†Preston, St. Thomas', Infants - N.S.				480	†Salem Moravian Schl. - N.S.	11
52	†Preston, The Talbot - R.C. 5				472	†Salford, Chapel St., Girls Scotch Pres. - B.S.	
52	Preston (Upper Walker Street) - R.C. 5	320	0 0	1858	472	Salford (Ellor St.) - B.S.	
52	Preston, St. Wilfred's (Fox St.) - R.C. 5	80	0 0	1855	472	†Salford, Broughton Road - Wes.	3
473	†Prestwich - N.S. 3				472	†Salford, Christ Ch. - N.S.	2
473	Prestwich (Rooden Lane) - B.S.	250	0 0	1854	472	†Salford, Gravel Lane - Wes.	3
55	Quernmore - N.S. 6	*35	0 0	1838	472	Salford (Great George St.) Model - N.S.	12
	" " " " - N.S. 6	92	5 0	1852	472	†Salford Industrial and Ragged S. - 10	
59	Radcliffe, Bank Top - Ch. of E.	450	0 0	1858	472	†Salford, New Jerusalem Ch. Sch. - 10	
59	†Radcliffe, Blacklane - Ch. of E.	130	0 0	1853	472	Salford, Scotch Pres. School, (Mount St.) - N.S.	12
59	Radcliffe Close - Wes. 6	*405	0 0	1839	472	Salford, St. Bartholomew's - N.S.	12
59	†Radcliffe Hall - Ch. of E.				472	" " " " - N.S.	12
59	†Radcliffe Bridge Ch. of E.				472	" " " " - N.S.	12
59	†Radcliffe, St. Thomas - Ch. of E.				472	†Salford, St. John's - R.C.	11
59	Rainford (at Crank Hill) - N.S.	117	0 0	1852	472	Salford, St. Matthias' - N.S.	2
59	Rainford, Parish - N.S.	140	5 0	1850	472	Salford, St. Peter's, Greengate - R.C.	11
	" " " " - N.S.	30	0 0	1850	472	†Salford, St. Philips', Infant Sch. - 4	
	" " " " - N.S.	30	0 0	1852	472	Salford, St. Simon's - N.S.	4
59	Rainhill - N.S. 5	100	0 0	1841	472	†Salford, St. Stephen's - N.S.	4
	" " " " - N.S. 5	75	0 0	1849	472	†Salford, St. Stephen's - N.S.	4
59	†Rainhill, Boys - R.C. 5				472	†Salford, St. Stephen's - N.S.	4
59	†Rainhill, Girls - R.C. 5					Inf. - Ch. of E.	4

a Passed into other hands.

6 Inspection withdrawn.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Build- ing, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements or Fixtures	
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	LANCASHIRE—cont.		£. s. d.			LANCASHIRE—cont.		£. s. d.	
472	†Salford, Trinity Ch. of E.	4			480	Tockholes -	N.S.	50 0 0	18
472	†Salford, Working Men's College	S. 2			495	Todmorden -	N.S.	500 0 0	18
482	Samlesbury -	N.S.	*120 0 0	1837		"	"	10 10 0	18
466	†Sankey Great	N.S. 10			475	Tonge-cum-Alking- ton	N.S. 3	188 0 0	18
486	Satterthwaite and Rusland	N.S. 6	100 0 0	1850	469	†Tottington Mill	B.S. 8		
464	†Scarisbrick	Ch. of E.			469	Tottington, St. Anne's	N.S. 7	*189 0 0	18
484	†Scorton	N.S. 4			478	†Towneley	R.C. 3		
485	Scotforth	N.S.	50 0 0	1846	462	†Toxteth Park, Heath Street, Girls' Mis- sion School			
462	Seaforth	Ch. of E. 11	259 0 0	1855	478	Trawden	N.S.	140 0 0	18
468	†Sharples, Messrs. Ashworths	B.S. 9			477	Tunstead	N.S. 4	*110 0 0	18
475	Shaw -	N.S. 5	*200 0 0	1839	467	Tyldesley	Ch. S. 4	948 0 0	18
	"	"	15 0 0	1856	481	Ulnes Walton	N.S.	35 0 0	18
	"	"	26 5 0	1856	486	†Ulverstone	Wes. 4		
	"	"	55 0 0	1860	186	Ulverstone	N.S. 6	*150 0 0	18
475	†Shaw -	Wes. 4				"	"	43 2 0	18
469	Shuttleworth	N.S. 6	200 0 0	1849		"	"	27 0 0	18
	"	"	50 0 0	1860		"	"	45 0 0	18
485	Silverdale	N.S.	87 0 0	1855		"	"	9 2 6	18
485	Skerton, St. Luke's	N.S. 1	*120 0 0	1837	469	Unsworth, St. George's	N.S.	360 0 0	18
	"	"	30 0 0	1849		"	"	60 0 0	18
476	Smallbridge, " St.	"				"	"	12 0 0	18
468	John's	N.S. 7	*200 0 0	1839		"	"	20 0 0	18
468	Smithill's Deane	N.S.	60 0 0	1843	469	†Unsworth	Wes.		
481	South Hill	E.C. 4	42½ 0 0	1859	465	Upholland, Girls	N.S.	198 0 0	18
464	Southport	B.S.	*60 0 0	1836	465	†Upholland, Grammar School, Lower Divi- sion			
464	Southport, Ch. Ch.	N.S. 10	*57 0 0	1838		"	12		
	"	"	315 0 0	1854	465	†Upholland, Lord Crawford's	Ch. S.		
464	Southport, " Holy Trinity	N.S. 10	1,093 15 0	1857	465	Upholland, Mixed (late Holland Moor)	N.S. 12	100 0 0	18
	"	"	54 0 0	1861		"		8 5 4	18
464	†Southport, St. Mary's	R.C. 11			470	Urmston	Ch. of E. 12	225 12 0	18
464	†Southport, St. Paul's Infant	" 10			486	†Urswick, Grammar School	N.S. 6		
483	Southshore	N.S. 5	80 0 0	1846	470	†Wakden Moor	N.S. 9		
476	Spotland	N.S. 7	*166 0 0	1837	468	†Walmesley	N.S.	*200 0 0	18
	"	"	13 19 11	1846		"	"	150 0 0	18
	"	"	13 12 6	1848	469	Walmersley, Christ's Ch.	N.S. 6	*150 0 0	18
	"	"	3 16 8	1853	482	Walton-le-Dale	N.S. 10	*300 0 0	18
	"	"	23 0 0	1853		"		149 0 0	18
	"	"	6 0 0	1856	462	†Walton-on-the-Hill	N.S. 11		
469	Stand	N.S.	*270 0 0	1837	476	Wardle	N.S. 6	270 0 0	18
465	†Standish, Boys and Girls	N.S. 12			466	Wargrave	N.S. 10	450 0 0	18
462	Stanley, St. Anne's	N.S. 11	433 0 0	1847		"	"	45 0 0	18
486	Starveley (in Cartmel) Endowed Sch.	"	32 0 0	1848		"	"	20 0 0	18
477	Stonefield	N.S.	*60 0 0	1837		"	"	73 5 1	18
470	Stretford	N.S. 2	370 0 0	1845	466	Warrington	B.S. 10	235 0 0	18
	"	"	18 0 0	1859		"	"	66 10 0	18
477	†Stubbylce, St. Saviour's	Ch. of E. 7				"	"	18 0 0	18
469	†Summerseat (late Brooksbottoms)	Wes. 9				"	"	100 0 0	18
463	†Sutton	N.S. 11				"	"	113 0 0	18
463	†Sutton, St. Anne's	R.C.			463	Warrington, Boys' Model	N.S. 10	*415 0 0	18
463	Sutton, St. Joseph's	R.C. 5	75½ 0 0	1853		"	"	*85 0 0	18
470	†Swinton (Girls)	Pres. 4				"	"	31 1 0	18
470	†Swinton, Industrial P.U.				466	Warrington (Girls and Infants only) Model	N.S.	574 10 0	18
478	Symonstone	N.S.	*52 0 0	1840		"	"	75 0 0	18
464	Tarleton	N.S.	*129 0 0	1839	466	Warrington, " St. Alban's	R.C. 5	639 0 0	18
464	Tarleton, The Holmes	N.S.	163 0 0	1848				27 0 0	18
475	Thornham	N.S.	*109 0 0	1840					
485	†Thurnham	R.C. 6							

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	LANCASHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			LEICESTERSHIRE.		£ s. d.	
36	†Warrington, St. Alban's, Girls and Infants - R.C.	5			414	†Appleby b - - B.S.			
36	Warrington, Heathside, St. Paul's and Trinity - N.S.	11	360 0 0	1853	408	†Arnesby - - N.S.	3		
	" - - N.S.		82 0 0	1853	414	†Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Endowed Grammar School.			
85	†Warton, Parish Grammar School.				414	Ashby-de-la-Zouch - N.S.	4	*250 0 0	1837
75	Waterhead - N.S.	5	187 13 4	1854	408	†Ashby Magna - Ch. of E.		60 0 0	1855
62	Waterloo, Christ Church - N.S.	5	106 0 0	1843	418	†Asfordby - Ch. of E.			
62	†Wavertree, Infants - B.S.	11	105 0 0	1851	411	Aylestone - - N.S.		75 0 0	1845
83	†Weeton - N.S.	5			414	†Bardon Park - B.S.			
80	Wensley Fold - N.S.		210 0 0	1845	416	†Barkby - Par.	2		
	" - - N.S.		35 0 0	1848	413	†Barkestone - N.S.	1		
68	Westhoughton - Par.		612 0 0	1861	416	Barrow-upon-Soar Ch. S.	2	200 0 0	1859
68	Westhoughton, Daisy Hill, Infants. - N.S.		43 0 0	1841	412	†Barwell - Ch. of E.			
67	†Westleigh - N.S.	2			416	Belgrave - - N.S.	2	*60 0 0	1840
79	Whalley - N.S.	4	*40 0 0	1836	415	Belton - - N.S.	3	326 0 0	1862
	" - - N.S.		133 0 0	1847	416	Birstall - - N.S.	2	82 0 0	1844
70	†Whalley Range, St. Margaret's, Girls and Infants - N.S.				411	Blaby - - N.S.		165 0 0	1861
481	Whelton - N.S.		50 0 0	1844	411	Blackfordby - N.S.		128 13 6	1849
481	White Coppice - N.S.		45 0 0	1844	414	Blackfordby - N.S.		20 0 0	1844
	" - - N.S.		30 0 0	1844	427	Bottesford - N.S.	1	418 3 0	1856
476	†Whitworth - N.S.	6			409	Bowden, Great - N.S.		*60 0 0	1839
485	†Whittington - N.S.	6			418	Branstone - N.S.		70 0 0	1845
481	Whittle-le-Woods - N.S.	2	*53 0 0	1834	444	†Breedon-on-the-Hill - N.S.			
	" - - N.S.		77 10 6	1853	408	Broughton Astley - N.S.		95 0 0	1847
463	Widnes Dock - N.S.		a30 0 0	1841	418	Buckminster - N.S.		40 0 0	1842
463	Widnes Dock, St. Mary's - N.S.	10	235 0 0	1863	412	†Burbage - N.S.	3		
463	Widnes Dock, St. Marie's - R.C.	5	302 10 0	1861	412	†Burbage - Wes.	7		
465	†Wigan - Wes.	5	1,644 0 0	1857	414	Coalville - N.S.	3	*70 0 0	1839
465	Wigan - Pres.	4	90 0 0	1852		" - - N.S.		120 0 0	1859
465	Wigan, Blue Coat - N.S.	11	329 0 0	1859	414	†Coalville - B.S.	7		
465	Wigan, St. Catherine's - N.S.		*450 0 0	1835	427	Croxtan Keyriol - N.S.		75 0 0	1845
465	Wigan, St. George's - N.S.	11	*306 0 0	1839	418	†Dalby, Old - B.S.	7		
465	Wigan, St. John's - R.C.	4	38 0 0	1854	444	Diseworth - Ch. of E.		190 0 0	1862
	" - - N.S.		106 13 4	1855	411	Donnington Castle - Par.	3	620 0 0	1855
465	†Wigan, St. Joseph's - R.C.				418	†Eaton - Par.			
465	Wigan, St. Mary's - R.C.	4	126 11 6	1857	418	†Edmonthorpe Village School.	2		
465	Wigan, St. Patrick's - R.C.	4	920 0 0	1858	411	Enderby - N.S.	2	411 0 0	1860
465	Wigan, St. Thomas' - N.S.	12	360 0 0	1847	418	†Frisby-on-the-Wreak - N.S.		121 5 9	1855
	" - - N.S.		83 10 0	1855	408	Gilmorton - N.S.	3	120 0 0	1858
	" - - N.S.		120 18 0	1859	410	†Glenn, Great - Ch. of E.	2		
	" - - N.S.		14 0 0	1863	415	†Grace Dieu - R.C.	9		
468	†Wingates School - N.S.	4			414	Griffydham - Wes.	7	349 16 8	1854
471	Withington - N.S.	3	100 0 0	1844	409	Harborough, Market N.S.		*100 0 0	1836
481	†Withnell Mill - Wes.	3				" - - N.S.		60 0 0	1843
480	Witton, St. Mark's - N.S.		204 0 0	1846	409	Hayborough, Market - B.S.	2	49 3 4	1859
482	Woodplumpton Ch. of E.		226 16 6	1863	418	Harby - N.S.	1	*205 0 0	1839
463	Woolton, Much - N.S.		300 0 0	1848	415	Hathern - N.S.	3	290 0 0	1861
463	Woolton, Little - N.S.		110 0 0	1845	414	Hathern - N.S.		254 0 0	1850
	" - - N.S.		27 0 0	1815	414	Heather - N.S.		40 0 0	1846
470	†Worsley - N.S.	9			412	Higham-on-the-Hill - N.S.	3	*46 0 0	1838
470	†Worsley Edgefold, Infant School -	9				" - - N.S.		23 12 6	1855
470	†Worsley (Ellenbrook, Night) - N.S.				412	†Hinckley - N.S.	3		
470	†Worsley (Roe Green) - N.S.	7			412	Hinckley, Holy Trinity - N.S.		220 0 0	1848
485	Yealand Conyers - N.S.	6	76 0 0	1841	418	Hose - N.S.		80 0 0	1846
					414	Hugglescote Infants. - N.S.	3	*51 0 0	1838
					414	Hugglescote, Mixed - N.S.		272 10 0	1863
					410	†Humberston - N.S.	2		
					409	Husband's Bosworth - N.S.	2	283 0 0	1853
						" - - N.S.		122 0 0	1860
					413	Ibstock - B.S.	7	81 0 0	1843
						" - - N.S.		40 0 0	1852
						" - - N.S.		22 5 0	1856

a This school is now useless in consequence of a railway passing close to it.

b School does not now exist.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	LEICESTERSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.			LEICESTERSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	
413	+Ibstock	N.S.	a		427	+Redmill	N.S.		
444	Kegworth	N.S.	133 0 0	1840	416	Rothley	N.S.	*69 0 0	
409	Kibworth-Beauchamp	N.S.	115 0 0	1843				17 3 4	
			32 0 0	1856	418	Scalford	N.S.	20 0 0	
408	+Kilworth, North	N.S.	3		412	Sharnford	N.S.	3	70 0 0
408	Kilworth, South	N.S.	3					9 0 0	
	"	"			397	Sheepy	N.S.		108 0 0
	"	"			415	Sheepshed	N.S.	3	*200 0 0
408	+Kimcote	N.S.				"	"		17 0 0
411	+Kirby Muxloe	Ch. of E.	3			"	"		30 0 0
411	Knighton	N.S.		1841		"	"		21 0 0
427	+Knipton	N.S.	1		415	+Sheepshed	R.C.		
417	+Leicester	P.U.			412	Shilton (Earl's)	N.S.	3	389 14 0
417	Leicester, (Arch- deacon Lane) Infants	B.S.		1838	416	Sibley	N.S.	2	578 0 0
417	+Leicester, Central County	N.S.	2		413	Stapleton	N.S.		75 0 0
417	Leicester, Ch. Ch.	N.S.		1841	412	Stoke Golding Gram- mar School			40 0 0
417	Leicester (Curzon Street)	N.S.		1853	418	Stonesby	N.S.		
417	+Leicester (Great Meeting Day)	B.S.	7		414	Swamington	N.S.	4	276 12 0
417	Leicester (Hill Street)	B.S.	7		418	Sweptone	N.S.		40 0 0
	"	"		1834	416	+Syston	N.S.	2	
	"	"		1855	414	Thringsstone	N.S.		52 10 0
417	+Leicester (Knighton Street)	N.S.	2			"	"		20 19 4
417	+Leicester, St. John's	N.S.	2		411	Thurlaston, B., G., and Infants	N.S.	2	294 6 0
417	Leicester, St. Mar- garet's	N.S.	2			"	"		150 0 0
417	+Leicester, St. Mar- tin's Charity Sch.		2	1835	416	Thurmaston	N.S.	2	125 0 0
417	Leicester, St. Mary's, Laxton Street	Ch. of E.	2			"	"		15 0 0
	"	"		1858		"	"		40 6 0
	"	"		1860	418	+Twyford	Wes.	7	
417	+Leicester, St. Mary's Old	Par.	2		418	Twyford	N.S.	2	54 0 0
415	+Loughborough	Wes.				"	"		22 0 0
415	+Loughborough, Em- manuel, Boys	N.S.			418	Waltham-on-the- Wolds	N.S.	2	150 0 0
415	Loughborough, Em- manuel, Infant	N.S.	3		415	+Whaddon, Long	N.S.	3	
	"	"		1854	414	Whitwick	N.S.	3	*45 0 0
	"	"		1858		"	"		484 0 0
415	Loughborough, Lan- casterian Boys' School		7			"	"		212 0 0
	"	"		1859	411	+Wigston, Great	B.S.	7	
415	+Loughborough, St. Marie's	R.C.	9		411	Wigston, Great	N.S.	3	50 0 0
409	Lubenham	N.S.	2			"	"		35 0 0
408	+Lutterworth	Ch. of E.	3			"	"		15 0 0
413	Markfield	Ch. of E.		1862		"	"		11 0 0
418	Melton Mowbray, Free	N.S.		1852		"	"		26 10 0
418	Melton Mowbray	Ch. of E.	2		416	Woodhouse	N.S.		*66 0 0
418	+Melton Mowbray	B.S.	7	1854	416	Woodhouse Eaves, Day & Even.	N.S.	3	181 0 0
414	+Moir	Ch. of E.	3		414	Woodville	N.S.		150 0 0
	+Mount St. Bernard, Agricultural Colo- ny, Roman Catho- lic Reformatory.					"	"		25 4 0
413	+Nailstone	N.S.	3		415	Wymeswold	N.S.	2	16 2 8
413	+Nailstone, Infant	N.S.				"	"		108 0 0
411	Oadby	N.S.	3			"	"		31 0 0
413	+Peckleton, Juvenile Reformatory.			1848		LINCOLNSHIRE.			
416	Queenborough	N.S.			430	Alford	N.S.	4	23 18 6
416	Quorndon	N.S.	3		433	+Alkborough	N.S.	10	
	"	"		1848	433	+Appleby	N.S.	10	
	"	"		1837	428	Bardney	Wes.	2	391 0 0
	"	"		1847	428	+Bardney, Kitching's Charity School.			
416	+Rearsby	Ch. of E.		1862	442	Barkstone	N.S.	3	*50 0 0
					433	Barton-on-Humber	N.S.	10	350 0 0
						"	"		71 6 8
					433	Barton-on-Humber	Wes.	2	396 15 0
						"	"		220 0 0
					442	Bassingham	Wes.	1	279 0 0
					442	Bassingham	N.S.	2	244 0 0
					432	Beesby	N.S.		15 0 0

a Inspection discontinued.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
LINCOLNSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			LINCOLNSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
Belleau and Aby - N.S. 4	115 10 0	1857	427	Grantham - - - N.S. 3	150 0 0	1844
	50 0 0	1859		" - - - " "	40 0 0	1854
Bennington, Long - N.S. 3	161 0 0	1848		" - - - " "	36 0 0	1855
" " - " "	52 0 0	1849		" - - - " "	52 0 0	1857
" " - " "	30 0 0	1854		" - - - " "	1,250 0 0	1859
Bicker - - - N.S. 5	72 0 0	1846	427	+Grantham, Hurst's Charity Sch. - - -	a 100 0 0	1835
Binbrooke - - - N.S. 5	100 0 0	1843	427	Grantham - - - B.S. 10	14 18 10	1856
Blyton - - - N.S. 5	75 0 0	1844		" - - - " "	10 12 6	1861
+Bolingbroke, New - N.S.			427	Grantham (Brown- low), Infants, and Sunday School Ch. of E. 3	*105 0 0	1835
Bolingbroke (Old) and Hareby Girls - N.S.	40 0 0	1841		" - - - " "	150 0 0	1859
" " - " "	25 0 0	1854	427	+Grantham, St. Mary's R.C.		
Bolingbroke, Old, - - -			427	Grantham (Welby) - N.S. 3	308 0 0	1858
Mixed - - - N.S. 5	45 0 0	1842	432	+Grasby - - - N.S. 10		
Boston - - - N.S. 6	497 5 0	1850	421	+Greatford - - - N.S.		
" - - - " "	135 12 8	1859	432	Grimsby, Great, Boys and Girls - - - N.S. 10	344 18 9	1862
Boston - - - B.S. 3	28 19 5	1852	432	+Grimsby, Girls Ch. of E. 2		
Boston, Industrial - Wes. 5	419 0 0	1850	432	Grimsby - - - Wes. 2	1,050 0 0	1858
" - - - " "	39 7 0	1857	426	+Grimsby, Great - R.C.		
+Boston, East, Infant School. - - - 6			426	+Hale Magna Ch. of E. 6		
+Boston, St. James', West Church - N.S. 6			433	Halton East - - - Par.	18 0 0	1859
Bottesford - - - N.S.	100 0 0	1847	430	Halton Holgate - - N.S. 5	70 0 0	1848
+Brocklesby Park - N.S. 10			428	Harmston - - - N.S. 2	110 0 0	1852
+Broughton (Brant) Wes. 1	192 0 0	1858	432	Hatchcliffe - - - Wes. 7	45 2 0	1855
Burgh - - - Wes. 2	27 10 0	1862	426	Heckington - - - N.S. 6	255 0 0	1856
+Burton Coggles - - Par.			428	+Heighington, Girls - N.S.	108 0 0	1846
+Butterwick, West Ch. of E. 5			426	+Helpingham - - - N.S.		
Caistor - - - N.S. 10	456 0 0	1860	427	+Heydour - - - N.S. 3		
+Carlton-le-Moor- lands - - - N.S.			430	Hogthorpe - - - N.S. 4	400 0 0	1859
Carlton (Little) Inf. - N.S.	90 0 0	1858	424	Holbeach - - - N.S. 6	75 0 0	1845
+Claxby - - - N.S.			424	Holbeach, St. John's - N.S.	75 0 0	1853
Claypole - - - N.S. 2			433	+Holland, New - - - N.S. 10		
Cleethorpe - - - N.S. 10	349 1 5	1857	428	+Holt-on-le-Bickering Ch. of E. 2		
Cockerington - - - N.S.	42 0 0	1843	429	Horncliffe - - - N.S. 2	46 10 0	1859
+Colsterworth - - - N.S. 3			429	Horncliffe - - - Wes. 3	580 0 0	1860
+Coningsby - - - Wes.			429	" - - - " "	207 0 0	1862
Coningsby - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1836	433	+Horsington - - - N.S.	197 2 6	1862
Covenham, Saint Mary's - - - N.S. 4	28 0 0	1857	430	+Howsham - - - B.S. 2		
" - - - " "	1 1 0	1860	430	Huttoft - - - N.S.	17 0 0	1841
+Deeping, St. James' N.S. 7			430	" - - - " "	22 0 0	1842
+Deeping, West Charity - Ch. of E. 7			426	+Keal, West - - - N.S. 5		
Donington-on-Baine N.S.	90 0 0	1850	433	Kirkby-la-Thorpe and Asgarby Ch. of E.	106 5 0	1862
" - - - " "	100 0 0	1853	432	Kirton-in-Lindsey - N.S.	*67 0 0	1838
Dunston - - - N.S.	45 6 8	1852	432	+Laceby - - - N.S.		
Epworth - - - N.S. 11	70 0 0	1846	432	+Laceby - - - Wes. 2		
" - - - " "	23 10 0	1861	432	+Laceby, Stanford's Charity - - - N.S. 10		
+Ferry, West - - - Wes. 2			428	Langworth in New- bold Ch. of E.	249 8 0	1861
Fiskerton - - - N.S.	278 0 0	1861	425	Leake, New - - - Wes. 3	180 0 0	1852
Foston - - - N.S.	84 0 0	1848	425	Leake - - - B.S. 3	360 0 0	1857
Friskney, Endowed Ch. of E. 5	350 0 0	1860	432	Legsby - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1849
Fulleyby - - - N.S.	115 0 0	1859	428	Lincoln - - - B.S. 2	206 0 0	1841
Gainsborough - - - N.S. 11	100 0 0	1845	428	Lincoln - - - Wes. 2	1,427 0 0	1860
" - - - " "	68 0 0	1853	428	Lincoln Diocesan Practising Sch. - 12	133 17 6	1862
Gainsborough - - - Wes. 2	250 0 0	1847	428	+Lincoln, Eastgate (Miss Cookson's) - N.S. 12		
Gayton-le-Marsh - N.S.	*31 0 0	1838	428	Lincoln, North Dis. N.S. 12*	397 10 0	1852
Gedney, Drove End Ch. of E.	264 0 0	1857	428	+Lincoln, St. Peter's, Central - - - N.S. 12		
Gedney Hill - - - Par.	286 0 0	1860	432	Lissington - - - N.S. 1	160 0 0	1855
Glandford Brigg - N.S. 10	425 0 0	1855				
Gosberton - - - N.S.	199 4 4	1856				
" - - - " "	57 15 0	1860				
Goxhill - - - Wes. 2	360 0 0	1856				

a This school is merged into Grantham N.S.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
LINCOLNSHIRE—cont.									
431	Louth, Girls and Infants	- N.S. 4	*75 0 0	1836	421	Stamford, St. John's N.S.	3		
			*130 0 0	1836	421	Stamford, St. Michael's	- N.S. 3		
431	Louth, Boys	- N.S. 4	450 0 0	1841	430	Stickford	- N.S. 11	93 0 0	
431	Louth	- B.S. 2	163 0 0	1856	424	Sutton, Long	- B.S.	*168 0 0	
431	Louth	- Wes. 2	620 0 0	1859	424	Sutton, Long, Girls	N.S. 7		
431	Ludborough, St. Mary's	Ch. of E.	150 0 0	1861	424	Sutton Bridge, St. Matthew's	Ch. of E. 7	300 0 0	
433	Manton	- N.S. 11	155 0 0	1857	431	Sutton, St. Nicholas	N.S.	84 0 0	
431	Marsh Chapel	- N.S. 10	*60 0 0	1838	431	Swaby	- N.S.	143 0 0	
434	Marton	- N.S.	82 0 0	1841				65 0 0	
433	Messingham	- N.S. 11	110 7 10	1854	429	Tattershall	- N.S. 5	242 12 0	
428	Mettheringham	- Wes. 3			132	Tealby, D'Eyncourt School	- Wes. 2		
428	Navenby, Girls	Ch. of E. 2			429	Tetford	- Wes. 3	57 12 8	
428	Nettleham	- N.S. 1	399 0 0	1859	431	Tetney	- Wes. 2	318 0 0	
434	Newton-on-Trent	- Par.			431	Thoresby, North	- Wes. 2	341 0 0	
432	Newton (Wold)	- N.S. 10	40 0 0	1845	426	Timberland	- N.S. 6	66 5 0	
428	Nocton	Ch. of E. 2			430	Tonynon All Saints	N.S.	100 0 0	
422	Northorpe	- N.S.	48 0 0	1848	424	Tydd, St. Mary's	- N.S.	290 0 0	
430	Orby	- N.S.	*28 0 0	1837	421	Uffington (Earl Lindsey's)	- N.S. 3		
430	Ormsby-cum-Kelsby	N.S. 4			430	Uceby	- N.S. 2	187 2 0	
428	Owaby	- N.S.	*36 0 0	1836				35 0 0	
434	Owston	- N.S. 10	81 0 0	1842	428	Waddington	Ch. S. 1	176 0 0	
430	Partney	- N.S. 5	220 0 0	1858	130	Wainfleet	- Wes. 2		
423	Pinchbeck, East	- N.S. 6	140 0 0	1844	430	Wainfleet, All Saints	- N.S. 5	351 0 0	
423	Pinchbeck, West	- N.S. 6			430	Wainfleet, All Saints' and Northolme, Infants	- N.S.	77 0 0	
428	Potterhanworth	- N.S.	196 0 0	1856	430	Wainfleet, St. Mary's	N.S. 5		
432	Rasen (Market)	- N.S. 2	79 6 8	1857	432	Waltham	- Wes. 2	330 0 0	
428	Rapham	Ch. of E.			426	Wellington	- N.S. 3	45 0 0	
431	Reston	- Par.	96 0 0	1859	428	Welton	- Par. 1		
429	Revesby	- Par. 5			431	Welton-le-Wold	- N.S. 4	*25 0 0	
422	Rippingale	Ch. of E. 6						275 8 0	
426	Rowston, or Roulston	- N.S.	78 10 0	1853	423	Weston, St. Mary's	N.S. 6		
426	Ruskington	- N.S. 6			424	Whaplode Drove	- N.S.	50 0 0	
431	Saleby	- N.S.	50 0 0	1846				11 19 6	
431	Saltfleetby, Parish Day	N.S.	64 0 0	1850	429	Wildmore Fen, Gipsy Drove	- N.S.	216 0 0	
433	Saxby	- N.S. 2			434	Willoughton	- N.S.	56 0 0	
428	Saxilby	- N.S.	120 0 0	1846	433	Winterton	- N.S. 10	*90 0 0	
	"	"	18 10 0	1849				68 4 8	
	"	"	41 19 8	1858	433	Winterton	- Wes. 2	105 0 0	
442	Scarle, North	- N.S.						121 8 0	
434	Scotter and Scotton	N.S. 11	*100 0 0	1837	433	Winteringham	- N.S. 10	80 0 0	
	"	"	100 0 0	1847		"	"	50 0 0	
	"	"	26 0 0	1855		"	"	38 0 0	
430	Skegness	- N.S. 5			431	Withern	- N.S. 4	81 15 0	
423	Skellingthorpe	- N.S. 1	224 8 0	1857	433	Wrawby	- N.S. 10	148 10 0	
430	Skendleby	- N.S.	60 0 0	1845		"	"	60 0 0	
427	Skillington	- N.S. 3				"	"	60 0 0	
425	Skirbeck	- N.S. 6	100 0 0	1840	431	"	"	38 0 0	
425	Skirbeck, St. Nicholas	- N.S. 6	110 5 0	1863	431	Yarburgh	- Par.	55 15 6	
426	Sleaford	- Wes. 10							
426	Sleaford, New (Alvey's Charity)	- N.S. 6	154 10 0	1852	MIDDLESEX.				
426	Sleaford, Infants	- N.S. 6	432 0 0	1857	134	Acton	- N.S. 9	153 0 0	
428	Southrow	Ch. of E.	234 0 0	1857				172 15 0	
423	Spalding	- N.S. 6	350 0 0	1846	134	Acton	- Wes. 3		
	"	"	83 6 8	1856	9	Agar Town, Boys	- N.S. 11		
	"	"	178 11 9	1860	9	Albany Street, St. Anne's	- R.C.		
423	Spalding	- B.S. 3	*180 0 0	1839	132	Ashford	- N.S. 5		
	"	"	116 0 0	1858	3	Audley St. (North), St. Mark's	- N.S. 10		
430	Spilsby	- N.S. 5	596 0 0	1860					
427	Spittlegate	- N.S. 3	50 0 0	1844					
	"	"	39 3 4	1860					
427	Spittlegate	- Wes. 10							
421	Stamford, George's	- N.S. 3							

IN CENSUS TABLES.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.				
			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.			
	MIDDLESEX—cont.		£	s.	d.		MIDDLESEX—cont.		£	s.	d.	
3	+Audley St. (South), Grosvenor Chapel School	10				21	Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes' (Bullard Street) - N.S.	3	400	0	0	
9	Baldwin's Gardens - N.S.	4	28	0	0	1848	" " " " - " "		7	17	4	
	" " " " - " "		10	0	0	1849	" " " " - " "		15	6	8	
9	+Baldwin's Place, St. John's - N.S.					21	Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes' (Morpeth Street) - N.S.		400	0	0	
9	Barbican, St. Giles' (Jacob's Well Court) - B.S.		*150	0	0	1835	21	Bethnal Green, St. Thomas' - N.S.	3	583	0	0
	Barnabas', St. - See London, King Sq.						" " " " - " "		1	0	0	
1	+Bayswater - N.S.	10				19	Blackfriars, St. Andrew's Hill, Inf. N.S.		142	0	0	
1	+Bayswater, St. Mary's - R.C.					7	+Blandford Square - R.C.	2				
2	Bedfont - N.S.	6	108	0	0	1848	7	+Blandford Square Reformatory - R.C.	2			
	" " " " - " "		24	15	0	1860	12	+Bloomsbury - N.S.	3			
21	Bethnal Green (Abbey Street) - B.S.	3	*750	0	0	1839	12	+Bloomsbury (Broad Street), Refuge for Girls.				
	" " " " - " "		497	0	0	1843	12	+Bloomsbury, Great Queen St. Refuge				
	" " " " - " "		200	0	0	1851		Bloomsbury, St. George the Martyr's (Theobald's Road) Boys N.S.			(See Holborn.)	
	" " " " - " "		271	0	0	1857	134	Brentford - B.S.	4	*250	0	0
21	Bethnal Green (Castle Street), Gascoigne Place - B.S.	6	470	0	0	1841		" " " " - " "		814	0	0
	" " " " - " "		100	0	0	1842	134	Brentford (New) G. - N.S.	10	*90	0	0
	" " " " - " "		80	10	0	1850		" " " " - " "		80	10	0
	" " " " - " "		50	0	0	1854	134	Brentford (New), Boys N.S.	10	46	0	0
	" " " " - " "		65	0	0	1861	134	Brentford, Old - N.S.		*85	0	0
+	Bethnal Green (Nova Scotia Gardens) - N.S.	8				11	+Britannia Court, Gray's Inn Road, Industrial School.					
21	Bethnal Green, St. Andrew's - N.S.		395	0	0	1846	25	Bromley, George St. - B.S.	11	*125	0	0
21	Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew's (Upper) - N.S.		400	0	0	1845		" " " " - " "		10	7	0
	" " " " - " "		150	0	0	1856	25	Bromley, St. Leonard's - N.S.	11	17	10	0
21	Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew's Elementary - N.S.	3	486	0	0	1856		" " " " - " "		340	0	0
21	Bethnal Green, St. James' the Gt. - N.S.		404	0	0	1848	25	+Bromley, St. Michael and All Angels' - N.S.	10	400	0	0
	" " " " - " "		20	0	0	1854	1	" " " " - N.S.	10	42	0	0
21	Bethnal Green, St. James' the Less - N.S.	3	757	16	0	1860		" " " " - " "		28	2	6
	" " " " - " "		640	7	0	1861	1	+Brompton, the Oratory - R.C.	3			
21	Bethnal Green, St. John's - N.S.	5	600	0	0	1843	1	+Brompton, Lower Grove, Indust. - R.C.				
	" " " " - " "		21	6	8	1859	1	+Brompton (Marlboro' Square) - R.C.	3			
	" " " " - " "		7	12	6	1860	1	+Brompton, St. Martha's Reformatory R.C.				
	" " " " - " "		65	0	0	1861	1	+Brompton, West, St. Mary's, Juvenile and Infants - N.S.	1			
21	Bethnal Green, St. Jude's - N.S.	3	500	0	0	1848	5	Buckingham Palace, Royal Mews School	4	*100	0	0
21	Bethnal Green, St. Matthew's - N.S.	4	20	0	0	1845	16	+Bunhill Row, Moorfields - R.C.				
	" " " " - " "		50	0	0	1849	16	+Bunhill Row, St. Joseph's - R.C.	5			
	" " " " - " "		26	0	0	1858	9	+Camden Town, Family Home - " "		*100	0	0
	" " " " - " "		160	0	0	1861	9	Camden Town - N.S.	3	500	0	0
21	Bethnal Green, St. Matthias' - N.S.	6	494	0	0	1852		" " " " - " "		25	9	4
	" " " " - " "		4	10	0	1857	9	+Camden Town, (Brook Street), Ragged and Reformatory.				
	" " " " - " "		39	0	0	1858						
21	Bethnal Green, St. Peter's - N.S.	4	561	13	4	1852						
	" " " " - " "		11	16	0	1859						
21	Bethnal Green, St. Philip's - N.S.	3	636	0	0	1854						

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
MIDDLESEX—cont.				MIDDLESEX—cont.			
134	+Central London District School (Hannell).			134	+Chiswick, Boys - N.S.	9	
7	+Charles Street, St. Andrew's, School of Industry.			134	+Chiswick, Girls - N.S.	9	
12	+Charles Street, Drury Lane - R.C.	2	3,000 0 0	16	City Road, St. Matthew's - N.S.	12	250 0 0
16	Charterhouse, St. Mary's (Golden Lane), Free School	9	5,909 0 0	15	+Clerkenwell, Church of the Holy Trinity	R.C. 11	
16	Charterhouse, St. Thomas', Upper and Lower (Goswell Street) (Boys' Department) - N.S.	9		15	+Clerkenwell, St. Mark's - N.S.	3	
	" " " "			15	+Clerkenwell, Lamb and Flag Ragged School.		
	" " " "			15	Clerkenwell, St. Paul's - N.S.	7	1,083 0 0
	" " " "			15	+Clerkenwell, Upper Rosoman Street - R.C.	11	
	" " " "			23	+Commercial Road, St. Patrick's and St. Augustine's - R.C.	3	
	" " " "			5	Crown Court Ch. of S.	1	375 0 0
	" " " "				" " " "		125 0 0
16	Charterhouse, St. Thomas', Upper and Lower, (Girls' Department) - N.S.	9		11	+Dalston Refuge for the Destitute.		
	" " " "			133	Drayton, West - N.S.	6	471 0 0
16	Charterhouse, St. Thomas', Upper and Lower, (Infant Department) - N.S.	9		18	+Dunstan's, St., in the West - N.S.	2	
16	Charterhouse, St. Thomas', Upper and Lower, (Girls' Juvenile Department) - N.S.	9		3	+Dufour's Place, St. Edward's - R.C.	2	
2	Chelsea, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	1	318 0 0	134	+Ealing - N.S.	4	
	" " " "			134	+Ealing - B.S.	6	
	" " " "			134	+Ealing, Girls, Lady Rawlinson's Charity School -	4	
	" " " "			134	Ealing, St. Mary's and Ch. Ch., Inf. N.S.	4	179 17 6
2	+Chelsea, School of Discipline.			137	Edmonton (Upper) Ch. of E.		118 0 0
2	+Chelsea (Sloane Street), Female Home.			137	+Enfield - N.S.	6	*200 0 0
2	+Chelsea, St. Joseph's - R.C.	2		137	+Enfield Lock Factory (Government School) -	6	
2	Chelsea, St. Jude's - N.S.	11	266 0 0	137	Enfield Highway, St. James' Chapel - N.S.	6	*203 0 0
	" " " "				" " " "		202 12 5
	" " " "			137	Enfield, St. James', (Ponder's End), Infants - N.S.	6	85 0 0
2	+Chelsea, St. Jude's, Ragged School.			137	Enfield, Jesus Chapel (Bull's Cross) - N.S.		75 0 0
2	Chelsea, St. Luke's (Park Chapel) - N.S.	2	14 6 8	132	Feltham - N.S.	5	30 0 0
2	+Chelsea, St. Luke's - Par.	2			" " " "		91 7 6
2	+Chelsea, St. Luke's, Infants, Markham Street - Ch. of E.	2		136	Finchley - B.S.		60 0 0
2	Chelsea, St. Mark's, Practising School.	1	733 0 0	136	Finchley, Holy Trinity, National and Industrial School -		300 0 0
2	+Chelsea, St. Mary's, Infants - R.C.	3			" " " "		200 0 0
2	Chelsea (Upper), St. Saviour's - N.S.	2	50 0 0		" " " "		100 0 0
	" " " "				" " " "		10 0 0
	" " " "			136	Finchley, St. Mary's - N.S.	6	1,058 15 6
2	Chelsea (Upper), Trinity - N.S.	1	*63 0 0	16	Finsbury, St. James' (Curtain Road) - N.S.	2	600 0 0
	" " " "			16	Finsbury, St. Paul's - N.S.	2	365 0 0
	" " " "			16	Finsbury, Whitecross Place - B.S.		452 0 0
	" " " "			16	Finsbury (Wilson Street) - Wes. a		20 0 0
	" " " "			14	Fisher Street (Red Lion Square) - B.S.		*334 0 0
	" " " "			9	+Fitzroy Square - B.S.	b	

a School premises sold and building grant repaid.

b Gratuities only.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
MIDDLESEX—cont.						
Friern Barnet - N.S. 7	£ 373 10 0	1854	1	Hammersmith, Asylum of the Good Shepherd Reformatory - B.C.	s. d.	
Fulham, All Saints' N.S. 3	150 10 0	1862	1	Hammersmith, Brook Green, Blyth House Reformatory.		
Fulham, St. Mary's North End - N.S.	142 0 0	1848	1	Hammersmith, St. Mary's, Practising School - R.C. 2	276 0 0	1852
Fulham, St. Thomas' R.C. 4			1	Hammersmith, St. Paul's - N.S. 3	*120 0 0	1837
Gate Street - R.C. 2	100 0 0	1851	1	Hammersmith, St. Peter's, Boys - N.S. 9	23 6 8	1855
George's, St., in the East, Ch.Ch. (Walburgh St.), Lower Ch. of E. 11	175 0 0	1844	1	Hammersmith, St. Peter's, Girls - N.S. 9	391 0 0	1861
" " " " " "	1,044 18 5	1858	1	Hammersmith, St. John's - Ch. of E. 8	200 0 0	1853
" " " " " "	20 0 0	1860	8	Hampstead, Ch. Ch. N.S. 5	631 16 0	1856
+George's, St., in the East, Mission Ch. of E. 5			8	Hampstead, Family Home.	137 10 0	1862
George's, St., in the East, St. Mary's (Johnson Street), Upper - N.S. 11	1,078 0 0	1849	8	Hampstead, St. John's - Par. 3	1,386 0 0	1857
+George's, St., in the East (Pell Street) R.C. 3			8	Hampstead, St. John's Chapel (Downshire Hill) N.S. 4		
+George's, St., in the East, St. Matthew's N.S. 11			8	Hampstead, St. Mary's - R.C. 8		
Giles' St., in the Fields, Endell St., Long Acre - N.S. 4	3,000 0 0	1861	8	Hampstead, (West End) - N.S. 47	110 0 0	1846
+Giles' St., in the Fields, Trinity, (Parker Street, Drury Lane) - N.S.	a		47	+Hampton, Girls - N.S. 47	30 0 0	1845
+Giles' St., in the Fields, and St. George's, Bloomsbury - Par. 4			47	+Hampton Wick, Free School - N.S. 3		
Gordon Square, All Saints' - N.S. 11	1,902 0 0	1858	134	Hanwell - N.S. 4	829 16 0	1855
Hackney, St. John's, Free and Parochial School - 7	56 14 6	1859	132	Hanworth - N.S. 132	90 0 0	1848
Hackney (Pleasant Place), Infants' School - 7	59 16 10	1859	132	Harlington and Cranford - N.S. 132	166 0 0	1848
+Hackney, South (Charity) - N.S. 10			132	Harmondsworth - N.S. 12	75 0 0	1847
+Hackney, Trewint Industrial Home.			135	Harrow Greenhill - N.S. 6	17 3 9	1860
Hackney, West - N.S. 3	*200 0 0	1838	135	Harrow Weald - N.S. 7	96 0 0	1860
+Hackney Road, Adelphi Chapel, Gloucester Street B.S. 3			18	+Harp Alley (Farringdon Street) - B.S. 6	305 2 0	1860
Hackney Road (Ann's Place) - B.S.	200 0 0	1841	135	Harrow-on-the-Hill N.S. 5	*50 0 0	1838
" " " " " "	40 0 0	1845	135	" " " " " "	240 0 0	1853
Hackney Road (Weymouth Ter.) - B.S. 6	600 0 0	1841	13	" " " " " "	264 0 0	1855
" " " " " "	85 0 0	1850	13	Hart Street, Covent Garden - B.S. 1	*400 0 0	1839
" " " " " "	45 0 0	1855	14	" " " " " "	41 6 8	1859
" " " " " "	246 19 4	1858	14	+Hatton Garden, St. Andrew's - Par. 11		
Haggerstone (Hertford Place) - B.S.	*50 0 0	1838	133	Hayes Infant School - N.S.	*60 0 0	1837
+Haggerstone, St. Augustines' Ch. of E. 9			133	+Hayes, Triplett's Charity - 6		
Haggerstone, St. Mary's - N.S. 4	*240 0 0	1839	135	Hendon - N.S. 6	754 0 0	1858
" " " " " "	114 0 0	1843	135	" " " " " "	25 0 0	1861
" " " " " "	20 0 0	1849	135	Hendon, All Saints' Ch. of E. 6	276 0 0	1857
" " " " " "	25 0 0	1853	134	Heston (Hounslow Heath) - N.S. 10	170 0 0	1861
Haggerstone, Stonebridge, All Saints' N.S. 9	407 0 0	1858	134	Heston, Indust. and National S.	398 12 6	1861
Hammersmith - B.S.	*150 0 0	1838	10	+Highbury - Wes. 11		

a Inspection withdrawn.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
	MIDDLESEX—cont.		£	s. d.		MIDDLESEX—cont.		£	s. d.
10	Highbury, Metro- politan Practising School	1	250	0 0	1850	10	Islington, St. Jude's Ch. of E.	3	1,100 0 0
	"	-	200	0 0	1853		"	-	28 0 0
10	Highbury " Vale, Christ Ch. Ch. of E.		*80	0 0	1836	10	Islington, St. Mary's N.S.	4	300 0 0
137	Highgate - B.S.	6				"	"	"	100 0 0
137	Highgate, St. Mi- chael's - N.S.	4	1,800	0 0	1852	"	"	"	23 6 8
	"	-	325	0 0	1855	"	"	"	43 16 8
133	Hillingdon, " Girls and Infants - N.S.	5	108	10 10	1858	10	Islington, St. Matthew's - N.S.	5	1,300 0 0
133	Hillingdon and Cow- ley, Boys - N.S.	5	31	6 0	1857	10	Islington, St. Michael's - N.S.	10	
14	Holborn, St. George the Martyr, Theo- bald's Road, Boys N.S.					10	Islington, St. Paul's N.S.	4	*216 0 0
14	Holborn, Trinity District - N.S.	4				10	Islington, St. Peter's N.S.	9	*71 0 0
14	Holborn, Church of Holy Family - R.C.					"	"	"	100 0 0
14	Home and Colonial Model School -	8				"	"	"	32½ 0 0
14	Home and Colonial Infant Model -	8				"	"	"	32 0 0
14	Home and Colonial Practising, Lower	8				10	Islington, St. Ste- phen's - N.S.	1	60 0 0
14	Home and Colonial Practising, Upper	8				10	Islington, St. Ste- phen's Infant - N.S.		147 0 0
25	Home in the East Reformatory.					"	"	"	17 3 4
11	Homerton, St. Bar- nabas' - Par.	2				10	Islington, St. Thomas' N.S.		375 0 0
11	Homerton, Ram's, Episcopal School.					10	Islington (South) and Pentonville - B.S.	6	500 0 0
137	Hornsey - N.S.	4	63	0 0	1848				53 0 0
	" - "		20	0 0	1848	10	Islington, Trinity - N.S.	4	54 0 0
	" - "		50	0 0	1849	10	Islington, Union Chapel (Church Street) - B.S.	5	*200 0 0
134	Hounslow, Subscrip- tion - Ch. S.	3				14	John Street Chapel (Calthorpe Street) B.S.		*500 0 0
134	Hounslow, Infants Ch. S.	3	550	0 0	1843	7	John's Wood, St. - R.C.	2	
20	Hoxton, St. John's - N.S.	4	303	0 0	1848	7	John's Wood, St. Family Home.		
	" - "		20	0 0	1849	7	John's Wood, St., St. John's - N.S.	4	45 9 0
	" - "		13	6 8	1851		"	"	20 0 0
134	Isleworth Endowed Charity - Ch. S.					1	Kensall Green, St. John's - N.S.	10	344 0 0
134	Isleworth, Wood- lands, St. John's - N.S.	4					"	"	96 15 0
134	Isleworth, St. Mary's R.C.	4				1	Kensington (Horton Street) - B.S.		*200 0 0
10	Islington, All Saints' N.S.		463	15 0	1853	1	Kensington and Not- ting Hill - N.S.	9	22 2 6
	" - "		85	0 0	1860	1	Kensington, St. Bar- nabas' (Earl St.) - Par.	10	160 0 0
10	Islington, All Saints' District, Infant and Sunday School	11	79	0 0	1843		"	"	127 0 0
10	Islington, Chapel of Ease Branch - Par.	3	30	0 0	1860	1	Kensington, Ch. Ch. (Gore Lane) - N.S.		*120 0 0
10	Islington Reformatory.					1	Kensington District School (Jennings' Buildings) -		241 0 0
10	Islington, St. Andrew's, Infant - N.S.	2				1	Kensington, Free School -	2	
10	Islington, St. Bar- tholomew's - N.S.	1				1	Kensington Gore (Park Lane, Ken- sington) - B.S.		*30 0 0
10	Islington, St. James' (Holloway) - N.S.		*100	0 0	1838	1	Kensington Gravel Pits - N.S.		130 0 0
	" - "		1,000	0 0	1855		"		
	" - "		99	7 6	1862	9	Kentish Town - N.S.	4	826 0 0
10	Islington, St. John's (Upper Holloway) N.S.		507	18 0	1859	135	Kenton - N.S.	5	20 0 0
10	Islington, St. John's R.C.	3				8	Kilburn, St. Paul's - N.S.	6	33 0 0
						3	Knightsbridge, St. Paul's - Par.	12	354 0 0

a School pulled down.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.			MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.	
+Laleham - Ch. of E. 6			22	London, City of,		
Latimer Chapel				Fourth School		
(Bridge Street,				Fire Ball Court,		
Mile End Road) - B.S.	120 0 0	1840		Hounsdlitch) -	3	55 6 8 1858
Linchouse - Wes. 2	312 0 0	1848	19	+London, Tower		
" - " "	15 0 0	1855		Ward Charity		
" - " "	9 6 8	1857		School -	9	
Limhouse, St.			1	+Maida Hill Indus-		
Anne's - N.S. 12	78 10 0	1857		trial Refuge.		
Limhouse, " St.			5	Martin's, St., in the		
Anne's, Inf. and				Fields (Adelaide		
Sunday School -	464 0 0	1844		Place) - N.S. 3	60 0 0	1855
" - " "	35 0 0	1849	5	Martin's, St., in the		
Limhouse, " St.				Fields, Northern -	629 0 0	1855
John's - N.S. 2	704 0 0	1854		" " " "	234 1 6	1855
" - B.S.	8 8 6	1855		" " " "	471 0 0	1859
+Lisson Grove -			7	+Mary-le-bone (Bell		
Lisson Grove, St.				Street), Ragged		
Paul's (The Ben-				School.		
tinck Schools) -	3	1,923 0 0	1858	Mary-le-bone, Cen-		
+Lisson Street (New			7	tral - N.S. 5	2,500 0 0	1859
Road), Destitute				+Mary-le-bone, Bry-		
Girls' and Indus-				anstone Square -	R.C. 1	
trial Refuge.			7	Mary-le-bone,		
London, Aldersgate				Christ's Chapel -	N.S. 2	*165 0 0 1837
Ward (Packling-				" " " "	25 0 0	1848
ton Schools) -	6	1,400 0 0	1860	" " " "	42 0 0	1857
London, King Sq.,			7	+Mary-le-bone " Ch.		
St. Barnabas (St.				Ch. - N.S. 2		
Luke's Parish) -	N.S. 11	250 0 0	1837	+Mary-le-bone, Ch.		
+London, Lang-				Ch., Manning		
bourne Ward -	N.S.			Place -	N.S. 2	
+London, East (John-			7	+Mary-le-bone, All		
son Street) Boys -	R.C.			Souls', Eastern -	N.S. 4	
+London, East (14,			7	+Mary-le-bone, Grotto		
Red Lion Street,				Passage Ragged		
Wapping) Girls -	R.C.			School.		
+London, East (Shoe			7	+Mary-le-bone, Hill		
Black Society), Re-				Street, Dorset Sq.,		
fuge and Reform-				Reformatory.		
atory.			7	Mary-le-bone, Nut-		
+London, South-east,				ford Place, St.		
City, Inf. School -	12			Luke's -	N.S. 4	1,465 0 0 1861
+London, Unitarian			7	+Mary-le-bone, Pres-		
Domestic Mission				byterian Sch.		
School (Chapel St.,			7	+Mary-le-bone, Que-		
Cripplegate) -	6			bec Chapel, Girls' N.S. 3		
+London, Cripple-			7	+Mary-le-bone Lane,		
gate, St. Bartho-				St. James' -	R.C. 5	
mew's (Moor			7	+Mary-le-bone, St.		
Lane) - N.S.				Mark's -	N.S. 3	
+London, Cripplegate			7	+Mary-le-bone, St.		
within Ward -	2			Mary's, Western -	N.S. 3	
+London (Fox and			7	+Mary-le-bone, St.		
Knot Court) -	B.S. 3			Matthew's -	N.S.	
+London (Moor			7	+Mary-le-bone, Trinity N.S. 2		
Lane), St. Bartho-				+Mary-le-bone -	P.U.	
lomew's - Ch. of E. 9			14	+Metropolitan, West,		
+London, North-west				Jews' School (Red		
Industrial School.				Lion Square) -	1	
+London, North-west			23	Middlesex Society's		
Reformatory.				School, Cannon		
+London, City of,				Street Road, St.		
First School -	3			George's-in-the-		
London, City of,			22	East -	3	776 4 0 1862
Second School				+Mile End New Town		
(Shoe Lane, Hol-				(Church Street) -	B.S. 1	
born) -	3	71 10 0	1858	Millwall (Poplar) -	B.S.	252 0 0 1848
			136	Mimms, South -	N.S.	*75 0 0 1837

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	
	MIDDLESEX—cont.		£ s. d.			MIDDLESEX—cont.		£ s. d.	
7	+ Moor Street, Edgware Road	R.C.			9	Pancras, St. Holy Trinity	N.S.	819 0 0	
137	Muswell Hill, St. James'	N.S.	7	112 10 0	1850	" " " "	"	182 10 0	
	" " " "	"		5 10 0	1858	9	Pancras, St. Percy Chapel, The Russell School	"	*50 0 0
29	New North Road, Mintern Street, Hoxton	Wes.	2	1,360 0 0	1856	" " " "	"	6 10 0	
133	+ Northwood " Ch. of E.	3				9	Pancras, St. The Regent Square National and Infant Schools (Dutton Street)	10	300 0 0
1	Norland and Kensington Potteries	N.S.		150 0 0	1843	" " " "	"	250 0 0	
133	Northwood " Ch. S.			170 0 0	1863	" " " "	"	45 0 0	
1	+ Notting Dale	B.S.	3			" " " "	"	45 0 0	
1	Notting Hill, St. John's	Ch. of E.	9	687 0 0	1863	9	+ Pancras, St. Woburn Chapel	Epis.	9
1	+ Notting Hill, Horbury	B.S.	2			15	+ Pentonville, Infants Ch. of E.		
1	+ Notting Hill, St. Francis	R.C.				15	+ Pentonville, St. James	N.S.	10
1	Notting Hill, St. James'	N.S.	1	293 8 9	1863	3	Pimlico, St. Barnabas	N.S.	1
1	Notting Hill, St. Peter's	N.S.	2	332 13 9	1863		" " " "	"	1
16	Old Street Road, St. Mark's	N.S.	5	410 0 0	1857	3	+ Pimlico, Eaton Chapel	N.S.	2
25	Old Ford, St. Stephen's	N.S.	5	384 0 0	1859	3	+ Pimlico, Ebury Street	Mixed Sch.	
1	Paddington, All Saints'	N.S.	10	180 0 0	1852	3	+ Pimlico, Queen St., Mrs. Fowler's Sch.	6	
1	Paddington Green, St. Mary's	N.S.	9	*250 0 0	1834	3	Pimlico, St. Gabriel's	N.S.	2
1	+ Paddington, Harrow Road, Woodfield District	N.S.	5			3	Pimlico, St. Michael's	N.S.	2
1	+ Paddington, Home Reformatory.						" " " "	"	1
1	Paddington, St. James'	N.S.	2	927 0 0	1862	3	+ Pimlico, St. Peter's	N.S.	12
1	+ Paddington, St. John's	N.S.	1			25	+ Poplar and Blackwall, Free	B.S.	4
1	Paddington, St. Stephen's	N.S.	2	628 0 0	1859	25	+ Poplar (Regent St.)	B.S.	7
9	Pancras, St.	N.S.	4			25	+ Poplar, All Saints' (Wade Street)	R.C.	1
9	Pancras (Old), St.	N.S.	6			7	+ Portland (Riding House Street)	B.S.	2
9	Pancras, St., Christ Church, Upper Albany Street	N.S.		*320 0 0	1838	7	+ Portland Town, Family Home.		
	" " " "	"		33 6 8	1852	7	+ Portland Town, Infnt. Church Sch.	8	
	" " " "	"		27 18 4	1853	7	Portman Chapel, East Street, Marylebone	Ch. of E.	4
	" " " "	"		157 16 0	1857	7	+ Portman Square	N.S.	4
	" " " "	"		26 10 4	1858	7	Portman Square, St. Thomas'	N.S.	5
9	Pancras, St., Christ Church, Edward Street	N.S.	4	303 18 9	1862	136	+ Potter's Bar	N.S.	5
9	+ Pancras, St., Euston Road, Industrial Boys' Home.					14	Queen Street, Great Wes.	5	
9	+ Pancras, St., St. James District.					16	Radnor Street, St. Luke's (City Road)	Wes.	6
9	Pancras, St., St. John the Evangelist's	N.S.	6	3,000 0 0	1860		" " " "	"	
							" " " "	"	
							" " " "	"	
							" " " "	"	
							" " " "	"	
						24A	Ratcliff Cross, St. James'	N.S.	
						133	Ruislip " Ch. of E.		

a School sold and proceeds of materials applied towards erection of Notting Hill, St. James', N.S.
 b Inspection withdrawn.

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	MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.			MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.	
14	Saffron Hill, St. Peter's (Onslow Street) - N.S.	4	187 0 0	1853	135 +Stammore, Great - N.S.	6	
18	+Sepulchre's, St., Boys and Girls (Greenhill Rents, Cowcross, by Smithfield Bars) Par.	12			1 +Stareh Green - B.S.		
18	Sepulchre's, St. (Within) Ball's Court, Giltspur St., Snow Hill - N.S.	12	22 10 0	1848	24A +Stepney - P.U.		
18	+St. Sepulchre's, Girls (38, King Street, Snow Hill) N.S.	12			22 Stepney, All Saints' - N.S.	9	400 0 0 1841
1	+Shepherd's Bush, St. Stephen's - Par.				24B Stepney, Holy Trinity - N.S.	9	19 7 0 1861
1	+Shepherd's Bush, St. Stephen's (Latymer Road) - N.S.	3			" " " " - N.S.	9	350 0 0 1845
32	+Shepperton - N.S.	6			" " " " - "		150 0 0 1849
20	Shoreditch, St. Leonard's - N.S.	9	125 0 0	1861	" " " " - "		3 15 0 1856
20	+Shoreditch, St. Leonard's, Infants - N.S.	9			" " " " - "		20 0 0 1857
20	+Shoreditch, St. Leonard's, - P.U.				" " " " - "		11 10 0 1858
9	Somers Town - B.S.	6	320 5 0	1854	24B Stepney, St. Paul's - N.S.	8	1,450 0 0 1860
9	+Somers Town, Grenville Street - R.C.	5			24B Stepney, St. Peter's - N.S.	10	50 0 0 1841
9	+Somers Town, Middlesex Street Pres.	5			24B Stepney, St. Philip's - N.S.	5	450 0 0 1845
13	+Soho, Greek Street - R.C.				24B Stepney, Red Coat, Endowed School - "	10	*200 0 0 1839
13	+Soho, St. Mary the Virgin's - Ch. of E.				" " " " - "		32 13 0 1849
13	+Soho, St. Patrick's (Tudor Place) - R.C.	2			24B +Stepney (Redman's Row), Infants - N.S.	10	46 0 0 1855
34	Southall - Ch. of E.	5	64 10 0	1852	24B Stepney, St. Thomas' - N.S.	10	400 0 0 1844
37	Southgate - N.S.	5	147 10 0	1863	" " " " - "		100 0 0 1847
20	Spital, St. Mary's - N.S.		642 15 0	1854	" " " " - "		155 0 0 1848
22	Spitalfields - Par.	9	52 10 0	1859	" " " " - "		6 13 4 1851
22	+Spitalfields, Refuge for Girls.				" " " " - "		18 6 3 1851
22	+Spitalfields, St. Ann's (Hunt Court) - R.C.	3			11 +Stoke Newington - N.S.	11	285 0 0 1856
22	+Spitalfields, St. Ann's (Goulston Street) R.C.	3			11 Stoke Newington - B.S.		*200 0 0 1838
22	+Spitalfields, St. Ann's (Princes Street) - R.C.				11 +Stoke Newington Wes. - "		
22	+Spitalfields (Spicer St.), Boys' Free - R.C.	3			135 Sudbury-in-Harrow Industrial School - Ch. of E.		75 0 0 1856
22	+Spitalfields (Spicer Street), Unitarian Domestic Mission School - "	7			132 Sunbury - B.S.		*50 0 0 1836
22	Spitalfields (Wood Street) - B.S.	3	400 0 0	1841	132 +Sunbury - Par.	10	
22	+Spitalfields " (Bell Lane), Jews' Sch. - "	2	115 13 4	1856	47 +Teddington, Public - N.S.	4	
22	+Spitalfields, King Edward's School - "	3			1 +Titchborne Court, Industrial.		
34	Spring Grove District - N.S.	4	884 0 0	1860	137 +Tollington Park, St. Mark's - N.S.	4	
32	Staines - N.S.	5	42 10 0	1859	137 Tottenham - N.S.	7	72 0 0 1842
32	+Staines, Infant - N.S.				" " " " - "		3 12 4 1849
					" " " " - "		79 0 0 1859
					137 +Tottenham, Asylum, Girls School.		
					137 +Tottenham, Girls - B.S.	5	
					137 +Tottenham Green, Industrial Sch. - "	6	
					137 Tottenham, Hanger Lane, Boys - N.S.		155 0 0 1863
					137 Tottenham, Hanger Lane (Hermitage), Infants - Ch. of E.	7	311 0 0 1859
					137 Tottenham, High Cross, Trinity District Infant - N.S.	6	93 0 0 1848
					137 +Tottenham, Lancasterian School - "	5	
					137 Trent (Enfield) Ch. of E.	6	285 16 0 1859
					134 +Turnham Green, Boys - N.S.	9	
					134 Turnham Green, Infants - N.S.	9	100 0 0 1850
					134 Twickenham Common (Archdeacon Cambridge's) - N.S.	4	90 0 0 1842
					" " " " - "		45 0 0 1849
					" " " " - "		143 0 0 1857
					" " " " - "		100 0 0 1862

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.			MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.	
134	+Twickenham Com- mon, Infant Sch.			6	Westminster, St. James' Oratory Sch., Swallow St., Piccadilly -	*50 0 0	188
134	+Twickenham, Mont- pelier - Ch. of E.	4		6	Westminster, St. Luke's (Berwick Street) -	N.S. 1	*250 0 0 188
134	+Twickenham - Par.	4		4	Westminster, St. Margaret's and St. John's -	N.S. 2	c 600 0 0 188
21	Twig Folly (Bethnal Green) -	B.S.	*250 0 0 1836	4	Westminster, St. Margaret's (Tot- hill Street) Ch. of E.	2	1,104 0 0 188
133	Uxbridge -	B.S.	6 *100 0 0 1836	4	Westminster, St. Matthew's (Great Peter Street) -	N.S. 3	2,381 0 0 188
133	Uxbridge Moor, St. John's -	N.S.	94 0 0 1847	4	Westminster, St. Mary's -	R.C. 4	1,000 0 0 188
	" -	"	70 0 0 1853	4	+Westminster, St. Stephen's (Ro- chester Row) -	N.S. 3	
1	Walham Green, or Fulham, St. John's	N.S.	3 *175 0 0 1836	4	Westminster, Tothill Fields, St. Mary's (Vincent Square)	N.S. 3	736 0 0 188
	" -	"	100 0 0 1847		Westminster, Wes- leyan Practising School -	- 11	2,500 0 0 188
	" -	"	261 0 0 1858	136	Whetstone, St. John's	N.S. 5	150 0 0 188
24A	+Wapping (Gravel Lane) -	Wes. 5		22	+Whitechapel -	P.U.	80 18 9 186
24A	Wapping, St. John's	B.S.	*175 0 0 1835	22	+Whitechapel Proba- tionary Refuge.		
135	+Wembley - Ch. of E.	7		22	+Whitechapel Re- fuge, Industrial School.		
1	+Westbourne -	N.S. 2		22	Whitechapel, St. Mark's -	N.S. 11	200 0 0 184
6	+Westminster (Arch- bishop Tenison's School).			22	+Whitechapel, St. Mark's, Mixed S.		204 0 0 184
4	+Westminster, Blue Coat School a -			22	Whitechapel, St. Jude's -	N.S. 2	302 0 0 184
4	+Westminster Chapel, Congrega- tional School -	- 11		22	+Whitechapel Society's	N.S. 3	
4	Westminster, Ch. Ch. (Broadway) -	N.S. 2	500 0 0 1847	2	Whitelands, Lower, Female Practising School -	- 11	600 0 0 185
	" -	"	35 7 0 1858	2	+Whitelands, Upper, Model Sch. -	- 11	
4	+Westminster, Coburg Row Ragged Sch.			134	Whitton Industrial School -	- 4	397 10 4 185
6	Westminster, Cur- zon - Ch. of E.	10	1,400 0 0 1862	135	Willesden - Ch. of E.		250 0 0 185
4	+Westminster, Dacre Street Reforma- tory.			137	Winchmore Hill -	N.S. 5	790 0 0 186
3	+Westminster, Han- over Branch Sch. (South Molton Street) -	N.S. 9		23	Wycliffe Chapel, Philpot Street, Commercial Road	B.S.	*150 0 0 183
3	+Westminster, Han- over Square, St. George's United Day School -	- 9		133	Yeading -	N.S.	17 15 0 186
4	Westminster, Holy Trinity (Vauxhall Bridge Road)				MONMOUTHSHIRE.		
	Ch. of E.		445 1 3 1863	578	Abergavenny -	N.S. 10	350 0 0 184
4	+Westminster, Knightsbridge, All Saints' -	N.S. 2		578	+Abergavenny, Our Lady and St. Michael's -	R.C. 6	
4	+Westminster, Na- tional Society's Central School (b) -			579	Abersychan Works	N.S. 9	1,825 0 0 186
4	+Westminster, Old Pye Street Sch.			578B	Abertillery -	N.S. 10	588 0 0 186
13	Westminster, Soho, St. Anne's -	N.S. 2	43 3 4 1859	578B	+Abertillery -	B.S. 10	
3	+Westminster, South Molton Lane -	R.C. 4					
13	+Westminster, St. Clement Danes' -	N.S.					
4	+Westminster, St. Edward's -	R.C. 4					
6	+Westminster, St. James', Marshall Street -	N.S. 1					

a Inspection withdrawn.

b Children transferred to St. Margaret's New Schools in Tothill Street.

c School now used for children of St. John's parish.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		No of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	MONMOUTHSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>	£ s. d.			MONMOUTHSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>	£ s. d.	
30	Blackwood - - B.S. 10	224 0 0	1846	580	+Risca - - B.S. 10		
	" - - " - - " - -	53 6 8	1857	577	+Rockfield - - N.S.		
78	Blaenafon Endowed School - - 9	155 0 0	1861	576	+Shirenewton - Ch. of E.		
78	Blaenafon - - N.S. 9	115 0 0	1849	576	Shirenewton, Earlswood Common Ch. of E. 10	244 0 0	1861
8B	+Blaina, Infant - N.S.			578B	+Sirhowy - - B.S. 10		
8B	+Blaina - - B.S. 10			577	+Skenfretch - - N.S.	24 0 0	1843
76	+Chapel Hill and Tintern Parva - N.S.				" - - " - -	21 0 0	1851
76	Chepstow - - N.S. 10	*64 0 0	1836	576	Tintern Abbey - N.S.	*70 0 0	1840
	" - - " - -	40 0 0	1858	578B	+Tredegar, New - B.S. 5		
76	Chepstow Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	1853	580	+Tydee Tin Works School - - 10		
80	Court-y-bella - N.S. 10	700 0 0	1842	579	+Usk, Endowed School.		
79	Crumlin and Llanhilleth - - N.S.	120 0 0	1846	579	+Usk, Elementary - B.S. 11		
	" - - " - -	75 0 0	1848	579	Wern(atSebastopol) N.S.	382 4 0	1863
79	+Cwmbran - - B.S. 11				NORFOLK.		
79	Cwmbran - - N.S. 10	538 0 0	1860	237	Acle - - Par. 11	56 10 6	1862
78B	Cwmgyo - - N.S.	140 0 0	1858	239	Alburgh - - N.S.	75 0 0	1848
78B	+Ebbw Vale Works - B.S. 10			238	Aldeby - - N.S.	36 0 0	1841
78	+Ebbw Vale, Victoria B.S. 10			245	Ashwicken and Leziate - N.S. 6	181 0 0	1856
78	+Garn, Infant - B.S.			232	Aylsham - - N.S.	175 0 0	1849
78	+Govilon - - B.S. 11			230	Bacton - - N.S. 7	179 0 0	1860
79	Goytre - - N.S.	65 0 0	1852		" - - " - -	65 0 0	1863
	" - - " - -	74 0 0	1854	240	+Banham Rectory School 3		
48	+Grosmont, Endowed School.			235	Barnham Broome - N.S. 1	66 10 0	1842
78	Llanarth - - N.S. 10	*50 0 0	1837		" - - " - -	29 16 0	1860
	" - - " - -	181 0 0	1859	237	Beighton - - N.S.	100 0 0	1857
80	Llandeud - Ch. of E.	59 0 0	1857	238	+Bergh Apton - N.S. 10		
78A	Llanellen - - N.S. 10	148 15 0	1863	245	Binley, West - N.S.	*70 0 0	1834
78A	Llangatlock, Lingoed (James Davies) - N.S.	45 0 0	1848	243	+Binham, Mixed School.		
80	+Llantarnan - - B.S. 11			243	Blakeney - - N.S. 7		
79	Llantrissent - - N.S.	85 0 0	1849	248	+Bradenham, East - N.S. 5		
78	Llanwenarth - N.S. 10	50 0 0	1844	248	Bradenham, West District - - N.S. 5	382 8 0	1854
	" - - " - -	6 3 6	1858		" - - " - -	240 0 0	1856
	" - - " - -	86 16 6	1862		" - - " - -	17 10 0	1858
80	Magor - - N.S. 10	203 0 0	1858	244	Brancaaster - - Par. 6		
79	Manhilad and Llanvihangel - - N.S.	158 0 0	1858	242	Brisley - - N.S.	50 0 0	1844
77	Marshfield - - N.S.	233 0 0	1860		" - - " - -	22 0 0	1847
80	Monmouth - - N.S.	370 13 4	1856		" - - " - -	16 0 0	1859
87B	+Nantyglo - - N.S. 9			231	Briston - - N.S.	65 0 0	1845
80	Newport-on-Usk - N.S. 9	*275 0 0	1840	239	Brookdish - - N.S. 11	34 0 0	1845
	" - - " - -	46 0 0	1855	238	Brooke - - N.S.	*80 0 0	1838
	" - - " - -	87 5 0	1858	240	+Buckenham, New - N.S. 4		
80	Newport-on-Usk - B.S.	*75 0 0	1836	244	Burnham, Westgate - N.S. 7	320 0 0	1851
80	Newport-on-Usk, Infants - - R.C.	520 0 0	1857	232	+Buxton, Mixed - B.S. 4		
80	+Newport-on-Usk, St. Mary - - R.C. 6			229	Caister - - Par. 4	100 0 0	1850
80	+Pillgwenly, Boys' - N.S.				" - - " - -	41 0 0	1858
80	+Pillgwenly, Trinity, Girls' School - 10			229	Caister, Infants' School - N.S. 5	*29 0 0	1834
79	Pontnewynydd - N.S. 10	300 0 0	1846	241	Carbrooke - - N.S.	32 0 0	1860
	" - - " - -	38 14 0	1854	235	+Carleton, Forehoe - N.S. 2		
	" - - " - -	12 13 8	1855	239	+Carleton, Rode - N.S. 2		
	" - - " - -	14 0 0	1857	245	Castle Acre - N.S.	72 7 0	1840
87B	+Pontygo, Girls - B.S. 10			245	+Castle Rising - N.S. 6		
79	Pontymolle - - N.S. 9	843 0 0	1860	241	+Caston - - N.S. 5		
79	Pontypool, Charity - N.S. 10	*114 0 0	1840	230	Cafield - - N.S.	63 0 0	1854
	" - - " - -	121 15 10	1852	233	Cafton (New) Ch. of E. 10	216 0 0	1860
	" - - " - -	120 0 0	1860	238	Chedgrave - - N.S. 11	50 0 0	1844
79	+Pontypool, St. Alban's R.C. 7				" - - " - -	236 0 0	1858
77	+Raglan - - N.S. 10			238	Claxton and Helington - N.S.	45 0 0	1848
78	+Rhymney Iron Works B.S. 5			193	Clenchwarton - N.S. 6	73 0 0	1846
78	+Rhymney Iron Works N.S. 9			231	Cley (next the Sea) B.S. 4	288 0 0	1860
				232	Coltishall - - N.S.	100 0 0	1847
				235	Colton - - N.S. 2	105 0 0	1855
				235	Costessy - - B.S.	*65 0 0	1837
				235	Costessy - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1836

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	D C P me
	NORFOLK—cont.		£	s. d.		NORFOLK—cont.		£	s. d.
244	†Creake, North	N.S. 7			248	†Holme Hale	N.S.		
244	Creake, South, Charity	N.S.	121	0 0	1860	249	Hockwold-cum-Wilton	N.S. 3	62 10 0
243	Croxton	N.S.	50	0 0	1847			4 14 0	189
239	Denton	N.S. 10	64	10 0	1841			41 16 8	189
			25	0 0	1856	231	Holt	N.S. 7	100 0 0
239	Denton	B.S. 5						38 16 8	189
235	Deopham	N.S. 10	16	5 0	1861	231	†Holt	B.S. 4	
242	Dereham, East	B.S.	190	0 0	1841	243	†Holkham	N.S. 7	
242	Dereham, East	N.S. 7	30	0 0	1843	242	†Horningham and East Tuddenham	N.S.	
			140	0 0	1841	244	†Ingoldesthorpe	Par. 6	
			27	6 0	1859	243	†Langham Episcopi School	N.S. 11	
			21	0 0	1861	238	†Langley	N.S. 11	
247	†Dereham, West	N.S. 5	285	8 0	1861	234	†Lakenham, Infants' Sch.	4	
239	Diss	B.S. 4	107	17 5	1848	234	Lakenham, St. Mark's	N.S. 11	150 0 0
239	Diss	N.S. 11	78	17 7	1863			110 1 4	184
238	Ditchingham	N.S. 10	*50	0 0	1840			19 6 4	188
			50	0 0	1846			160 0 0	185
			31	0 0	1852			55 12 6	186
			4	15 0	1860				
244	Docking	Par. 6	400	0 0	1861	242	†Litcham	N.S. 5	
247	Downham Market	N.S. 5	162	10 0	1842	238	†Loddon (Public)	N.S. 11	
			17	17 0	1852	240	†Lopham, North	Wes. 4	
			24	0 0	1857	246	Lynn, St. John's	N.S. 6	47 0 0
242	†Dunham, Little	N.S.						598 13 4	185
231	†Edgefield	N.S. 7	*30	0 0	1838	246	Lynn, King's	B.S. 4	261 10 0
242	Elmhams, North	N.S. 7	259	0 0	1860			200 0 0	184
193	Emneth	N.S. 5	200	0 0	1849	246	†Lynn, North End, Infants	N.S. 6	38 0 0
243	Fakenham	N.S. 7	135	0 4	1854	246	Lynn, St. Margaret's	N.S. 6	441 15 0
243	Fakenham	B.S.	183	0 0	1845			88 10 0	185
247	Fincham	N.S. 5	120	0 0	1848			102 0 0	185
			120	0 0	1849	246	Lynn, South, "All Saints"	N.S. 6	95 0 0
239	†Fornsett, St. Mary's	N.S. 11	14	0 0	1861			72 3 4	185
239	Fornsett, St. Peter's	N.S. 10	99	0 0	1848			35 0 0	185
			3	10 10	1857			292 10 0	185
232	Foulsham and Bintry	N.S.	*90	0 0	1838	247	Marham	N.S.	53 0 0
236	Framingham, Earl	N.S.	60	0 0	1841	232	†Marsham Reformatory	N.S.	
			32	0 0	1853	193	Marshland Smeeth	N.S.	200 0 0
237	Freethorpe and Wick- hampton	N.S.	75	0 0	1848	229	†Martham	N.S.	
239	Fritton and Morning- thorpe	N.S. 4	45	0 0	1842	245	Massingham	N.S.	*50 0 0
245	Gayton	N.S.	73	13 4	1852	236	†Melton, Great Ch. of E.	4	
245	Gaywood	N.S. 6	154	0 0	1856	245	Middleton (near King's Lynn)	N.S. 6	288 16 0
			77	0 0	1859	242	Mileham	N.S.	*50 0 0
238	†Geldestone	B.S.				242	†Mitford and Laun- ditch	P.U.	
238	Geldestone	N.S.	*26	0 0	1835	234	†Norwich, Alderman Norman's Endowed School	2	
248	Gooderstone	N.S.	60	0 0	1846	234	†Norwich (Miss Mar- tineau's Female In- dustrial)	N.S. 11	a 185 0 0
232	†Hackford and Whit- well	Par. 7				234	Norwich, Model, Boys	N.S. 11	a
237	Halvergate	N.S. 10	202	8 9	1855				
230	Happisburgh	N.S. 7	254	0 0	1861	234	†Norwich, Model, Girls	N.S. 11	a
245	Harpley	N.S.	62	0 0	1846				
230	Heigham (Potter)	N.S. 4	70	0 0	1846	234	†Norwich, Model, Infants' School	- 11	
234	Heigham	N.S.	280	0 0	1849	234	†Norwich, Model, New City (Union Place, Heigham)	B.S. 4	*100 0 0
239	Hempnall	N.S.	150	0 0	1848			50 0 0	184
236	Hethersett	N.S. 4	280	4 0	1861			11 4 3	185
247	Hilgay	N.S.	*75	0 0	1838	234	†Norwich, Octagon Chapel	B.S. 4	
245	†Hillington	Par. 6							
232	Hindolveston	N.S.	75	0 0	1847				
243	Hindringham	N.S.	55	0 0	1845				
235	Hingham	N.S. 5	51	10 0	1842				
			16	5 0	1860				
			7	3 6	1861				
242	†Hockering	Ch. of E. 12							

a In separate buildings of different tenure.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	NORFOLK—cont.		£ s. d.			NORFOLK—cont.		£ s. d.	
234	Norwich, St. Augustine's	- N.S.			243	†Stiffkey	- N.S.		
231	Norwich, St. Giles' Ch. of E.	2	351 0 0	1862	236	†Surlingham	- N.S.	*20 0 0	1838
231	Norwich, St. James' N.S.	2			230	†Swafeld	- N.S.		
231	Norwich, St. John de Sepulchre, Infants	- N.S.	192 0 0	1860	248	†Swaffham	- N.S.	5 *160 0 0	1839
234	†Norwich, St. Lawrence's, District	- N.S.			242	Swanton Morley	- N.S.	120 0 0	1852
234	Norwich, St. Martin-at-Oak	- N.S.	340 0 0	1846	244	†Syderstone	- N.S.	7	
			24 0 0	1856	243	Tatterset with Tatterford			
234	†Norwich, St. Martin-at-Palace	- N.S.			233	Taverham	- N.S.	237 0 0	1858
234	Norwich, St. Miles', Sadd's Yard	- B.S.	60 0 0	1840	193	Terrington, St. Clement's	- N.S.	5 70 0 0	1844
234	†Norwich, St. Saviour's	- N.S.				"	"	14 0 0	1857
234	†Norwich, St. Stephen's	- N.S.			249	Thetford	- B.S.	78 5 0	1862
234	Norwich, St. Swithin's	- N.S.	45 0 0	1842	249	Thetford	- N.S.	3	
234	Norwich, Willow Lane	R.C.	283 0 0	1860	244	†Thornham	- N.S.	6 *75 0 0	1836
229	Ormesby	- N.S.	83 0 0	1851	234	Thorpe	- N.S.		
193	Outwell	- N.S.	225 0 0	1848	239	Thorpe Abbott's	- N.S.	41 0 0	1841
			71 5 0	1855	234	Thorpe, Hamlet, St. Matthew's	- N.S.	12 46 0 0	1862
234	Pockthorpe, St. James'	- N.S.	82 0 0	1845				209 0 10	1854
			262 0 0	1858	238	Thurton	- N.S.	46 0 0	1858
239	Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen's	- N.S.	132 0 0	1852	193	Tilney, All Saints'	- N.S.	5 37 0 0	1849
239	Redenhall	- N.S.	112 10 0	1849				130 0 0	1845
237	Reedham	- N.S.	50 0 0	1845	242	†Tittleshall	- Ch. of E.	7 16 9 0	1859
			11 4 0	1855	238	Topcroft	- N.S.		
			16 10 0	1861	236	Trowse Newton	- N.S.	54 0 0	1848
232	†Reepham, St. Mary's	- N.S.			231	Trunch	- N.S.	70 0 0	1846
230	Ridlington and East Ruston	- N.S.	37 0 0	1846	193	Walpole, St. Andrew's	- N.S.	52 0 0	1853
241	Rockland, All Saints'	- N.S.	35 0 0	1853	231	Walsham, North	- N.S.		
236	Rockland, St. Mary's	- N.S.	36 0 0	1841	231	†Walsham, North	- B.S.	7	
240	†Roydon	- Ch. of E.			243	†Walsingham	- N.S.	7	
244	Rudham (East and West)	- Ch. of E.	384 0 0	1860	243	Walsingham, Little	- N.S.		
247	Runciton and Holme	- N.S.	40 0 0	1840				3 18 0	1851
245	Runciton, North	- N.S.			193	Walsoken	- N.S.	5 7 0 0	1854
229	Runham and Thrigby	- N.S.	216 0 0	1856	193	Walton, West	- N.S.	5 5 0	1855
231	†Runton	- N.S.			241	Watton	- N.S.	5 280 0 0	1858
239	Rushall	- N.S.	174 0 0	1860				76 0 0	1847
243	†Ryburgh, Great	- N.S.			242	Weasenham	- N.S.	5 83 0 0	1842
248	Saham Toney	- N.S.	*35 0 0	1837	235	Welborne	- N.S.	45 17 0	1860
233	Salhouse	- N.S.	60 0 0	1845	243	Wells	- B.S.	4 349 0 0	1860
236	†Saxlingham Thorpe and Saxlingham	- N.S.			235	Wicklewood	- N.S.	42 0 0	1847
					243	Wiggenhall	- N.S.	90 7 9	1861
239	†Scole	- Par.			247	Wignenhall	- N.S.		
232	Scottow	- Ch. of E.	119 0 0	1860	245	Winch, East	- N.S.	65 0 0	1842
243	Sculthorpe	- N.S.	62 0 0	1841	245	Winch, West	- N.S.	50 0 0	1843
			29 0 0	1859	245	Winch, West	- N.S.	*32 0 0	1838
			27 16 6	1863	240	Winfarthing	- Ch. of E.	4 124 10 0	1855
244	†Sedgeford	- Ch. of E.			229	Winterton	- N.S.	4 169 0 0	1849
231	†Sheringham	- N.S.			230	Worstead	- N.S.	7 102 14 6	1856
247	†Southery	- N.S.	60 0 0	1844				80 0 0	1845
237	Southwood and Limpenhoe	- N.S.	26 10 0	1851	239	†Wortwell	- N.S.		
239	†Starston	- N.S.			235	Wymondham	- N.S.	4 15 12 0	1858
243	Stibbard	- N.S.	143 10 0	1853	228	Yarmouth, Great	- B.S.	4 35 10 0	1856
					228	†Yarmouth, "Great, Blue Coat Sch.			
					228	†Yarmouth, Gt., Charity	- Ch. of E.	4 61 18 0	1860
					228	Yarmouth, Great, St. John's	- N.S.	4 300 0 0	1860
					228	†Yarmouth, Great, Saint John's, Infants S.			
					228	Yarmouth, Great, St. Nicholas'	- N.S.	4 720 10 0	1853
						"	"	120 0 0	1859

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	NORFOLK—cont.		£ s. d.			NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
228	Yarmouth, Great, St.				173	Islip - Ch. of E.	2	147 12 0	1865
	Peter's - - N.S.	4	526 0 0	1851	172	Kettering - - B.S.		*250 0 0	1835
242	Yaxham - - N.S.		60 0 0	1844	172	†Kettering - - N.S.	1		
	" - - "		32 0 0	1850	172	Kettering (North End) - Ch. of E.	1	318 0 0	1860
	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.				401	Kilsby - - N.S.		*30 0 0	1839
165	†Abthorpe - Ch. of E.	11			163	Kingsthorpe - N.S.		85 0 0	1841
163	Banbury (South), Christ Ch. - Ch. of E.	11	620 0 0	1862	168	†Kislingbury - N.S.	12		
421	†Barnack - - N.S.	2			174	†Lilford, Mixed School -	2		
165	†Blisworth, Endowed -	11			165	†Litchborough Church School -	11		
167	†Brafield-on-the- Green - - N.S.	11			173	†Lowick Charity School -	2		
169	Braunston - - N.S.	11	90 0 0	1847	163	†Middleton Cheney - N.S.	11	679 10 0	1859
409	Braybrooke - - N.S.		*25 0 0	1837	167	†Milton - - N.S.	11		
173	†Brigstock - - B.S.	5			170	Moulton and Over- stone - - N.S.	11	110 0 0	1843
170	†Brington, Great - N.S.	12				" - - "		16 12 0	1859
172	†Broughton - - N.S.				170	Naseby - - N.S.		92 0 0	1846
168	Bugbrooke - - N.S.	11	125 0 0	1845	168	Northampton - B.S.	5	550 0 0	1846
	" - - "		27 0 0	1846	168	Northampton, All Saints' - - N.S.	10	*316 0 0	1840
	" - - "		31 0 0	1858		" - - "		117 15 0	1849
172	Burton Latimer, En- dowed and Infant Free School - -	1	80 0 0	1852		" - - "		825 0 0	1855
	" - - "		100 0 0	1860	168	†Northampton, All Saints' (South Quarter), Infants	N.S. 10		
169	†Byfield - Ch. of E.	11			168	†Northampton, Blue Coat School.			
175	†Castor School - -	2			168	Northampton, St. Andrew's - - N.S.	10	474 0 0	1859
163	†Chipping Warden - N.S.				168	Northampton, St. Edmund's - - N.S.	10	436 0 0	1858
167	Cogenhoe - - N.S.		45 0 0	1843	168	Northampton, St. Giles' - - Par.	10	48 0 0	1857
172	†Corby - - B.S.	5				" - - "		583 0 0	1862
166	Cosgrove - - N.S.		90 0 0	1845	168	Northampton, St. Katherine's - N.S.	10	230 0 0	1845
172	Cottingham-cum- Middleton - - N.S.	3	183 0 0	1857		" - - "		7 0 0	1849
170	Creaton, Great - - N.S.		100 0 0	1845	168	Northampton, St. Peter's - - N.S.	10	276 0 0	1856
172	†Cranford - - N.S.	1			168	Northampton, St. Sepulchre's - N.S.	10	420 0 0	1846
401	Crick, Boys - - N.S.		60 0 0	1848		" - - "		40 0 0	1850
	" - - "		20 0 0	1860	168	†Northampton, So- ciety's Reforma- tory.			
401	Crick, Girls and In- fants - - N.S.		60 0 0	1847	171	Orltonbury - - N.S.		103 0 0	1847
164	†Croughton - Ch. of E.	11			174	Oundle - - N.S.	2	133 0 0	1842
164	†Culworth - - N.S.					" - - "		58 0 0	1844
168	Dallington - - N.S.		52 0 0	1842		" - - "		53 0 0	1855
169	†Daventry - - B.S.	5			174	†Oundle - - B.S.	5		
172	Desborough - - N.S.		47 0 0	1844	175	†Paston - - N.S.	2		
171	†Earl's Barton-Wick- liffe - - B.S.	5			175	Peterborough - B.S.	5	610 0 0	1859
164	†Evenly - - -				175	Peterborough, British, Sunday Sch. -		*150 0 0	1837
164	Eydon - - N.S.	11	25 0 0	1859	175	†Peterborough, Boys	N.S. 2		
175	Eye - - N.S.	2	324 7 6	1857	175	Peterborough, Girls	N.S. 2	31 0 0	1855
171	Finedon, Endowed Free School - -	1	70 0 0	1854	175	Peterborough, In- fants - - N.S.	2	219 15 0	1851
	" - - "		27 0 0	1863		" - - "		45 0 0	1859
171	Finedon, Endowed, Girls' and Infants' School - -	1	18 10 0	1863	175	†Peterborough, New England St. Mark's	N.S. 2		
163	Gayton - - N.S.	11	56 0 0	1846	175	Peterborough Prac- tising School -	2	366 0 0	1859
	" - - "		9 18 10	1863	175	Peterborough, St. John the Baptist, Albert Place	Ch. of E. 2	539 2 0	1860
173	Glinton with Pea- kirk - - N.S.		110 0 0	1846	167	†Piddington - - N.S.	11		
173	Hargrave - Ch. of E.		123 12 0	1858	170	Pitsford - - N.S.		52 10 0	1844
170	†Harleston - - N.S.	12							
168	†Harpole - - N.S.	12							
171	Harrowden, Little, En- dowed Free School -		70 0 0	1851					
	" - - "		179 0 0	1858					
164	Helmdon - - N.S.		176 0 0	1856					
175	†Helpstone - - Par.	2							
171	Irchester - - N.S.		120 0 0	1849					

a Inspection discontinued.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Build- ing, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Build- ing, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			NORTHUMBERLAND—cont.		£ s. d.	
172	<i>Pytchley, Endowed</i>				552	† Benwell, Village Ch. of E.			
		Ch. of E.	163 10 6	1857	561	Berwick-upon-Tweed B.S.		694 0 0	1860
173	Raunds	- N.S.	372 0 0	1860	561	Berwick-upon-Tweed,			
173	Raunds	- Wes.	429 0 0	1862		Infants - B.S.		70 0 0	1841
420	† Rockingham	- N.S.				34 3 6			1858
172	Rothwell	- B.S.	*100 0 0	1835	561	† Berwick-upon-Tweed P.U.			
409	<i>Sibbertoft</i>	- N.S.	60 0 0	1848	561	Berwick-upon-Tweed,			
165	† Silverstone	- N.S.				Boys, Charity S.		100 0 0	1859
165	† Silverstone	- Wes.			561	Berwick-upon-Tweed,			
170	† Spratton	- N.S.				Girls, Charity Ch. of E.		618 0 0	1857
421	† Stamford Baron, St.				561	† Berwick-upon-Tweed,			
	Martin's	- N.S.				St. Cuthbert's - R.C.			
173	Stutton	- N.S.	*54 0 0	1840	561	† Berwick-upon-Tweed,			
164	Sutton, King's	- N.S.	180 0 0	1847		English Presby-			
			13 14 8	1859		terian School			
421	† Thornhaugh	- N.S.			557	† Birtley			
173	Thrapstone	- N.S.	112 10 0	1851	556	† Blenkinsopp Ch. of E.			
173	† Thrapstone	- B.S.			553	† Blyth, English - Pres.			
173	Titchmarsh	- N.S.	120 0 0	1843	562	† Branton, Eng. Presby-			
	"	"	6 0 0	1851		terian			
	"	"	21 4 6	1863	563	† Breuckburne Ch. of E.			
165	Towcester	- N.S.	213 15 0	1851	555	Broomhaugh, Village N.S.		35 0 0	1857
169	† Watford, Mixed	- N.S.			553	† Burradon Colliery, Day			
169	Weedon Bec	- N.S.	200 2 6	1861		and Evening.			
165	<i>Weedon (Lois)</i>	- N.S.	96 0 0	1848	553	† Cambo			
408	Welford and Sulby,				562	† Chatton			
	Endowed Sch.	- 3	79 10 0	1852	562	<i>Chillingham</i>		*45 0 0	1835
			71 3 0	1862	555	† Colwell			
171	Wellingborough, Free-				555	Corbridge		*45 0 0	1835
	man's Endowed	- 1	493 0 0	1860		-		412 0 0	1856
164	<i>Whitfield</i>	- N.S.	*25 0 0	1838	561	Cornhill		*40 0 0	1835
409	<i>Wilbarston</i>	- N.S.	33 0 0	1846		-		93 4 0	1861
173	† Woodford, near				562	Crookham		104 10 0	1842
	Thrapstone Ch. of E.	2			562	† Crookham			
169	† Woodford-cum-				554	† Dalton, Village Sch.			
	Membris, near				553	† Earsdon			
	Daventry Ch. of E.	11			563	Elsdon		d*35 0 0	1836
167	<i>Wootton</i>	- N.S.	*46 0 0	1839	552	<i>Elswick High, St.</i>			
						<i>Paul's</i>		943 18 3	1863
	NORTHUMBERLAND.				557	† Falstone			
559	† Acklington	- N.S.			556	† Featherstone Ch. of E.			
555	† Acomb, Township Ch. of E.				562	† Ford Ch. of E. and Pres.			
555	Allenheads	- N.S.	a50 0 0	1840	559	† Glanton			
555	Allenheads, St.				554	Gosforth		422 2 0	1861
559	† Alnwick	- N.S.			554	† Gosforth (North)			
559	Alnwick	- B.S.	b 315 0 0	1850		Ch. of E.		*36 0 0	1836
559	Alnwick	- N.S.	100 0 0	1855	563	<i>Harbottle</i>		85 0 0	1844
					553	Hartburn			
559	† Alnwick (Duke of				554	Heddon-on-the-Wall N.S.		200 0 0	1854
	Northumber-				555	† Hedley			
	land's)	- N.S.			555	† Hexham, St. Mary's R.C.			
559	† Alnwick, Endowed				555	Hexham, Subscrip-			
	Corporation Upper					tion School		550 0 0	1856
	School	12			553	<i>Holywell Colliery</i>		*25 0 0	1838
559	† Alnwick Corporation				561	† Horncliffe			
	(Lower) S.	12			558	† Horsley, Long			
559	<i>Alnwick Ragged</i>				553	Horton Ch. of E.		561 12 0	1860
	School	- 2	127 0 0	1840	559	† Houghton, Long			
559	† Alnwick, St John's	- R.C.			553	<i>Howden Pans</i>		50 0 0	1840
561	Aneroft	- N.S.	311 0 0	1859	559	Howick Ch. of E.		146 0 0	1861
555	† Anick	- Ch. of E.			554	Kenton		121 0 0	1847
553	† Backworth Colliery	S.			557	† Kieldar			
557	† Bavington, Great	- Pres.			553	† Killingworth, Colliery			
558	Bedlington Ch. of E.	2	332 0 0	1859	557	† Kirk Whelpington Par.			
560	<i>Belford</i>	- N.S.	*58 0 0	1837	556	† Knaresdale			
560	† Belford	- Pres.			559	† Lesbury Ch. of E.			
557	Bellingham, En-				555	† Lillswood Subscrip-			
	dowed Free S.	- 1	98 5 0	1852		tion School		f 56 0 0	1847
	"	"	15 0 0	1857	558	Longhirst			

a This school is pulled down.
d This grant has been repaid.

b Now a private adventure school.
e School discontinued.

c School closed.
f Inspection withdrawn.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
NORTHUMBERLAND—cont.									
562	Lowick	- B.S. 3	£ 30 0 0	1840	552	Seaton Burn	- B.S. 6	£ 20 0 0	1852
562	Lowick	- N.S. 2	75 0 0	1842	553	†Seaton Burn, Colliery	- B.S. 6		
562	†Lowick	- Pres.			553	†Seghill	- N.S.		
562	†Lowick	- R.C.			552	Shieldfield, All Saints	- N.S. 10	862 0 0	1855
560	†Lucker	- Par.			553	Shields, North	- N.S.	*300 0 0	1844
554	†Matfen	Ch. of E. 2			553	Shields, North	- Pres. 1	250 0 0	1844
556	†Melkridge	- N.S.	*30 0 0	1837				17 1 0	1857
555	†Mickley Colliery, Boys	Ch. of E. 4			553	†Shields, North	- R.C. 11		
562	†Mindrim	Ch. of E. 2			553	Shields, North, Union B.S.	1	*225 0 0	1833
558	†Morpeth	- Pres. 3			561	Shoreswood	- N.S.	120 0 0	1844
558	Morpeth, Borough (or Corporation), Schools	3	*200 0 0	1839	555	Simonburn	- N.S.	11 9 0	1855
553	Morpeth, St. James'	N.S. 1	200 0 0	1848	561	†Spittal	- B.S. 3	*75 0 0	1833
	"	"	67 0 0	1853	554	Stamfordham	- R.C. 6	130 0 0	1857
	"	"	9 6 8	1856	554	†Suglesfield	- N.S.	*100 0 0	1833
558	†Morpeth, St. James', Girls	- N.S.			553	†Tynemouth, Ragged School			
555	Newborough, Boys	- N.S.	99 1 8	1854	552	†Walbottle Colliery School			
554	†Newburn Manor	Ch. of E. 4			552	†Walker, Iron and Alkali Works			
552	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Arthur's Hill Sch.	- 6	335 0 0	1857	557	†Wark, Giles Heron's Charity Parish S.	1		
552	Newcastle, Castle Garth (or St. Nicholas')	- N.S. 10	*150 0 0	1840	559	†Warkworth, Radcliffe Colliery	Ch. of E.		
	"	"	28 0 0	1841	560	Warrenford	- B.S. 3	*20 0 0	1841
552	†Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ch. of the Divine Unity School	6			553	†Whitley Chapel	- N.S.	70 0 0	1849
552	†Newcastle, Clergy Jubilee Trade (Upper School)	10			563	†Whittingham	- N.S. 1		
552	Newcastle, Clergy Jubilee Trade (Lower School)	- N.S.	800 0 0	1861	555	Whittonstall	- N.S. 4	50 0 0	1847
552	†Newcastle, Jubilee	- B.S. 6						60 0 0	1857
552	Newcastle, Orphan House	- Wes. 6	1,172 0 0	1858	553	Willington Quay, Stephenson	- S. 7	737 0 0	1850
552	Newcastle, Ragged School		852 0 0	1855	563	Wingates	- N.S.	26 10 0	1845
	"		730 0 0	1860	558	†Witton (Nether)	- N.S.		
552	†Newcastle, Reformatory.				562	Wooler	- N.S. 2	*70 0 0	1838
552	†Newcastle, Sallyport	B.S.			562	†Wooler	- Pres. 3		
552	Newcastle, St. Andrew's	- R.C. 11	243 0 0	1856	555	Wylam, Village	- B.S.	526 0 0	1857
552	Newcastle, St. Andrew's	- N.S. 10	*166 0 0	1839	555	†Wylam Colliery	- B.S. 6		
552	Newcastle, St. John's	N.S. 10	1,130 0 0	1857	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.				
	"	"	*335 0 0	1838	438	Arnold, Infants	- N.S. 5	172 0 0	1843
	"	"	40 9 4	1858		"	"	70 0 0	1858
	"	"	80 7 0	1861	438	Arnold, Boys and Girls	- N.S. 5	480 0 0	1860
552	†Newcastle, St. Mary's	R.C. 11			441	†Averham	- N.S. 4		
552	Newcastle, St. Thomas'	- N.S. 10	130 0 0	1852	442	Balderton	- N.S. 5	283 0 0	1847
560	†Newham	- B.S. 3				"	"	51 0 0	1858
555	†Newton Hall	- N.S. 4			442	Barnby-in-the-Wolds	- N.S.	57 0 0	1851
555	Ninebanks	- N.S.	12 0 0	1844	438	Basford	- N.S. 5	390 0 0	1846
	"	"	35 0 0	1848		"	"	50 0 0	1861
561	Norham	- N.S. 1	121 0 0	1846	434	Beckingham	- N.S. 3	222 0 0	1853
561	Ord, East	- B.S.	c35 0 0	1840	438	Beeston	- N.S. 5	*144 0 0	1833
555	Ovington	- N.S.	60 0 0	1845	442	Besthorpe	- N.S.	40 10 0	1841
	"	"	23 0 0	1851	443	†Bingham	- N.S. 5		
	"	"	10 5 8	1851	443	†Bingham	- Wes. 12	372 0 0	1860
559	†Radcliffe Colliery	- N.S.			434	†Bole	- N.S. 3		
557	†Rochester, Lord Redesdale's	- N.S. 2			441	†Boughton Infant Ch.	of E. 5		
561	Scrammerston	- N.S. 1	63 0 0	1842	437	Blidworth	- N.S. 4	425 0 0	1844
	"	"	103 0 0	1858	444	Bramcote	- N.S.	*50 0 0	1837
	"	"			443	†Bridgeford, East	- N.S.		
	"	"			438	†Calverton	- N.S.		
	"	"			438	Carrington	- N.S. 5	*75 0 0	1833
	"	"				"	"	35 0 0	1857
	"	"			444	Chilwell	- N.S.	243 0 0	1851
	"	"			442	Coddington	- N.S.	53 0 0	1844
	"	"				"	"	18 9 0	1841

a School broken up and building converted into a dwelling house.

c School has ceased to exist.

b Inspection declined.

d School sold.

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	Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—cont.				NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—cont.		
†Coddington - Wes. 1			442	†Newark-upon-Trent (King St.), Infant N.S. 7		
Collingham, North and South - N.S. 4	*60 0 0	1840	438	Newthorpe, Infants N.S.	50 0 0	1841
" " - " "	13 0 0	1845	440	†Nottingham (Bath Street), Boys - B.S. 11		
Collingham - Wes. 1	52 11 6	1855	440	Nottingham, Canal Street - B.S. 11	5*550 0 0	1835
Costock - N.S. 4	330 0 0	1856	440	Nottingham (Derby Road) - B.S. 11	174 0 0	1858
" " - " "	*50 0 0	1841	440	†Nottingham (High Pavement) - B.S. 11		
Cotes, Old - N.S.	83 0 0	1861	440	Nottingham, Holy Trinity - N.S. 6	603 0 0	1847
†Cropwell Butler - Par.	*50 0 0	1837		" " - " "	150 0 0	1855
Dunham - N.S. 3	215 0 0	1845	440	Nottingham, Trinity	100 0 0	1855
Eastwood, Boys - Ch. of E. 5	*60 0 0	1837				
" " - " "	50 0 0	1857				
Eastwood, Girls - Ch. of E. 5	45 0 0	1856	440	†Nottingham, Trinity Mixed S. 6		
Elston, All Saints' - N.S. 5	126 0 0	1856	440	†Nottingham (Rut- land Street), St.		
Epperstone - N.S. 4	303 0 0	1856	440	James', Infants - N.S. 6		
Farnndon - N.S.	233 0 0	1858	440	†Nottingham, St. Barnabas' - R.C. 9		
†Farnsfield, Endowed Ch. of E. 4			440	Nottingham, St. John's - N.S. 6	517 0 0	1847
†Farnsfield - Wes. 11			440	Nottingham, St. John's - R.C. 9		
Gringley-on-the-Hill N.S. 3	244 16 0	1856	440	Nottingham, St. Mary's (Barker Gate), Boys - N.S.	*300 0 0	1834
" " - " "	39 7 0	1859		" " - " "	92 17 0	1848
†Hawksworth - Ch. of E. 5				" " - " "	135 10 0	1856
Hucknall Torkard - N.S. 5	404 0 0	1855	440	Nottingham, St. Mary's (Plumtre Street), Girls and Infants - N.S. 6	444 0 0	1856
Hyson Green, St. Paul's - N.S. 5	149 0 0	1848	440	†Nottingham, St. Mary's - R.C. 9		
" " - " "	16 16 0	1857	440	Nottingham, St. Matthew's - N.S. 6	640 0 0	1858
" " - " "	900 0 0	1861	440	Nottingham, St. Nicholas' - N.S. 6	800 0 0	1860
†Keyworth - N.S. 4	50 0 0	1841	440	†Nottingham, St. Paul's - N.S.		
Kimberley - B.S.			440	Nottingham, St. Peter's - N.S. 6		
†Kingston-upon-Soar - N.S. 4	90 0 0	1851	440	†Nottingham, School of Industry - 6		
Lambley - N.S.			441	Ollerton - N.S. 5	150 0 0	1842
†Langar - Ch. of E. 5	150 0 0	1842	437	" " - " "	86 17 8	1856
†Laxton - Parish S. 5	19 6 8	1850	439	†Pleasley Hill - B.S. 12		
Lenton - N.S. 7	80 0 0	1850	439	Radford, Old - N.S. 6	150 0 0	1841
" " - " "	135 0 0	1852	439	Radford, New - N.S. 6	454 0 0	1852
" " - " "	55 0 0	1853	435	Retford, St. Saviour's N.S. 7	29 17 8	1862
" " - " "	230 0 0	1856	435	Retford, East - N.S. 7	743 0 0	1858
" " - " "	14 0 0	1857	435	Retford, West - N.S. 7	181 5 0	1861
Lowdham - N.S. 4	100 0 0	1844	435	†Retford - Wes. 10		
" " - " "	179 5 0	1853	438	†Ruddington, Girls and Infants - 4		
" " - " "	14 10 0	1855	438	Selston - N.S. 5	301 0 0	1861
†Mansfield - Wes. 12			439	Snettton - N.S. 6	*150 0 0	1837
†Mansfield, St. John's N.S. 5	828 0 0	1861	441	†Southwell - N.S. 4		
†Mansfield Woodhouse N.S. 5	200 0 0	1846	441	Southwell, Holy Trinity - N.S.	165 0 0	1848
†Mansfield Woodhouse Wes.			444	†Stapleford - N.S. 5		
†Markham Clinton - N.S. 4			435	Sturton - N.S. 3	51 8 0	1858
Mattersey - N.S.	274 12 0	1860	437	Sutton-in-Ashfield - N.S. 4	300 0 0	1847
†Muskharn North, Mary Woolhouse's Charity.				" " - " "	16 13 4	1849
Newark-upon-Trent, Boys - N.S. 7	*125 0 0	1838		" " - " "	20 5 0	1855
" " - " "	140 15 0	1860		" " - " "	81 5 0	1863
Newark-upon-Trent, Girls' School - N.S. 7	84 4 0	1863				
Newark-upon-Trent, Ch. Ch., Haughton Road - N.S. 7	65 0 0	1849				
" " - " "	360 0 0	1850				
" " - " "	30 0 0	1856				
" " - " "	22 10 0	1857				
" " - " "	618 0 0	1858				
" " - " "	309 0 0	1858				
Newark-upon-Trent Wes. 1	273 0 0	1857				
" " - " "						

δ This school is pulled down and a new one erected called "Bath Street School."

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—cont.							
437	Sutton-in-Ashfield (Eastfield Side) - B.S.	£ 125 0 0	1836	160	Deddington - N.S.	2 400 0 0	1836
415	Sutton-Bonington, Boys - Ch. of E.	193 0 0	1858	125	+Dorchester - N.S.	4	
415	Sutton-Bonington, Girls - N.S.	160 0 0	1845	125	+Dorchester, Girls and Infants - N.S.	4	
	" - N.S.	40 0 0	1845	163	Dorchester, Trinity N.S.	*20 0 0	1836
	" - N.S.	43 16 2	1858	161	+Drayton - N.S.	4	
441	Sutton-on-Trent - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838	161	Ducklington, St. Bartholomew's - N.S.	243 0 0	1836
438	+Trowell - Ch. of E.			162	Ensham - N.S.	228 3 6	1836
434	+Wakeringham - Ch. of E.			162	Enstone - N.S.	*56 0 0	1836
441	+Weston, Endowed Ch. of E.			125	+Ewelme - N.S.	4	
435	Wheatley, North - Ch. S.	48 10 4	1862	162	Finstock and Fowler N.S.	235 4 0	1836
415	Willoughby-on-the- Wolds, General Ch. of E.	90 0 0	1862	126	+Goring - N.S.	10	
436	Workshop Abbey - N.S.	100 0 0	1841	161	Hailey - N.S.	60 0 0	1836
436	+Workshop, Castle Hill N.S.			155	+Harpsden - Par.	6	
436	Workshop Rectory, Infants - N.S.	432 0 0	1830	157	Headington - N.S.	5	
436	+Workshop, St. Mary's R.C.				" - "		
OXFORDSHIRE.							
163	Adderbury - N.S.	179 4 0	1855	155	Henley-on-Thames - N.S.	10	
		100 0 0	1857	150	+Ibstone - Ch. of E.		
159	+Ardley, Mixed - N.S.			157	+Ifley - Ch. of E.	10	
162	+Ascott - N.S.			160	+Kiddington - N.S.	3	
155	+Assendon - R.C.			160	+Kidlington - N.S.		
156	Aston Rowant - N.S.	70 0 0	1844	155	+Kidmore End, St. John-the-Baptist's Ch. of E.	6	
161	Aston-in-Bampton - N.S.	286 4 0	1857	162	+Kingham - N.S.	2	
123	+Baldon - N.S.			159	+Kirtlington - N.S.	3	
163	+Balscott - N.S.			159	Launton - N.S.	100 0 0	1836
163	+Banbury - N.S.				" - "	12 17 2	1836
163	+Banbury - B.S.	80 0 0	1853	162	Leafield - N.S.	*65 0 0	1836
	" - "	76 0 0	1858	161	Leigh, North - N.S.	*48 0 0	1836
163	+Banbury, Central, Infants - B.S.			156	Lewknor - N.S.	4	
163	+Banbury, St. John's R.C.				" - "	3 15 0	1836
157	+Beckley - N.S.				" - "	27 13 3	1836
125	+Benson - B.S.			157	+Littlemore - Ch. of E.	11	
125	Benson - N.S.	127 10 0	1852	126	+Maple-Durham - Par.	5	
159	Bicester, Boys and Girls - N.S.	818 0 0	1859	157	+Marston - N.S.	11	
159	Bicester, Infants - N.S.	*45 0 0	1836	156	+Milton, Great - N.S.	4	
160	+Bladon, Mixed - N.S.			156	Milton, Little a - N.S.	4	
163	+Bodicote - Ch. of E.			163	Moreton - Ch. of E.		
161	+Bradwell - Ch. of E.			163	+Newington, North - N.S.	2	
161	Broughton-Pogis- cum-Filkins - Ch. of E.	86 3 0	1857	163	Newington, South - N.S.		
161	+Burford-cum-Ful- brooke - N.S.			161	+Newland, the Blake S.	1	
156	Cadmore-End - N.S.	129 0 0	1854	162	Norton, Chipping - B.S.	6	
160	+Casington - Ch. of E.			162	Norton, Chipping - N.S.	2	
155	+Caversham - Par.				" - "		
162	+Chadlington - N.S.			183	+Norton, Hook - B.S.		
162	+Chadlington, Infnts. - N.S.			163	+Norton, Hook - N.S.	2	
162	Charlbury - B.S.	60 9 0	1860	155	+Nuffield - Ch. of E.	5	
163	+Cherwell, Infants - B.S.			123	+Nuncham - N.S.	12	
150	Chinnor - B.S.	54 0 0	1843	153	Oxford - Wes.	6	
150	Chinnor - N.S.	346 0 0	1860	153	+Oxford, Blue Coat Sch.	11	
162	+Churchill and Sars- den - N.S.			153	+Oxford, City - P.U.		
438	+Cossall, Village - S.			153	Oxford, St. Aldate's N.S.	11	
157	+Cowley - N.S.			157	+Oxford, St. Clement's N.S.	11	
163	Cropredy - N.S.	270 0 0	1855	153	+Oxford, St. Ebbe's - N.S.	11	
157	Cuddesdon - N.S.	68 0 0	1848	157	Oxford, St. Giles' - N.S.	11	
123	Culham - N.S.	67 10 0	1850	153	+Oxford, St. Mary's - N.S.	11	
123	Culham, Oxford Dio- cesan Practising Sch.	146 5 0	1853	153	+Oxford, St. Michael's Ch. S.	11	
				157	Oxford, St. Paul's - N.S.	11	
				153	+Oxford, St. Peter's- in-the-East Ch. of E.	11	

a Grants repaid.

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				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.	Date of Payment.	
OXFORDSHIRE—cont.												
59	Piddington	- N.S.	4	£ 203	s. 0	d. 0	1859	333B	Ash	- N.S.	88 0 0	1849
51	Ramsden	- N.S.	3	63	0	0	1848	364	Aston-in-Woore	- N.S.	45 0 0	1843
52	Rollright, Great	- N.S.	2	55	15	0	1853	366	Aston (Church)	- N.S.	60 0 0	1841
		- "		100	0	0	1861	357	Beckbury	- N.S.	98 7 6	1854
55	Rotherfield (Grey's),	- "						359	Berrington	- N.S.	32 0 0	1844
	Trinity, Infants	- N.S.	10	60	0	0	1851	353	Bishop's Castle	- N.S.	50 0 0	1843
50	Sandford	- N.S.		45	0	0	1843		"	- "	6 13 4	1848
55	Shiplake	- N.S.	5						"	- "	20 0 0	1856
52	Shipton-under-Wych-	- "						359	Bomere Heath	- N.S.	123 0 0	1860
	wood	- N.S.	3	255	0	0	1854	356	†Bridgnorth, Blue	- "		
57	Southstoke	- N.S.	a	30	0	0	1842		Coat	- N.S.	6	
57	Summertown	- N.S.	11	86	0	0	1848	356	Bridgnorth, St. Leonard's, Upper Town	- N.S.	5	14 17 6 1851
55	†Swyncombe, Industrial	- Ch. of E.	4						"	- "	493 13 4	1855
56	Sydenham (Wen-	- N.S.		50	0	0	1851	356	Bridgnorth, St. Mary's, Low Town	- N.S.	5	156 19 0 1848
50	Tackley	- N.S.	3	54	0	0	1841		"	- "	9 19 8	1852
		- "		24	0	0	1860		"	- "	168 0 0	1857
56	Tetsworth	- N.S.	5	100	0	0	1849	353	Brockton	- N.S.	105 0 0	1846
52	†Tew, Great, Endowed School	- "	2					358	Brosceley	- N.S.	2	16 4 9 1850
32	Tew, Little	- N.S.		*30	0	0	1836		"	- "	790 1 6	1855
		- "		10	0	0	1846	352	Cainham	- N.S.	*47 0 0	1835
56	Thame	- B.S.		*150	0	0	1837	356	Chelmarsh	- N.S.	80 0 0	1851
56	Thame	- N.S.		*120	0	0	1838	366	†Chetwynd	- N.S.	4	
		- "		60	0	0	1843	354	Church Stretton Ch. of E.	- "	521 2 0	1862
		- "		45	0	0	1846	353	†Clun	- N.S.	6	
25	Warborough	- N.S.						353	Clunbury	- Ch.S.	6	257 10 0 1863
53	Wardington	- N.S.	2					353	Chungunford	- N.S.	6	237 0 0 1858
55	Watlington	- N.S.	4	50	0	0	1844	358	†Coalbrookdale Company's, Boys	- N.S.	5	
51	Westwell	- N.S.		40	0	0	1855	358	†Coalbrookdale, Girls and Infants	- Ch. of E.	5	
57	Wheatley	- N.S.	4	357	0	0	1853	362	Cockshutt	- N.S.		274 0 0 1857
53	Wigginton	- N.S.		164	0	0	1860	359	Cressage	- N.S.		170 14 0 1858
51	Witney	- N.S.	1	*47	0	0	1837	358	Dawley	- N.S.	5	120 0 0 1842
	"	- "		630	0	0	1857		"	- "	30 0 0	1847
	"	- "		69	0	0	1858		"	- "	58 0 0	1863
31	†Witney	- Wes.	6					358	†Dawley Bank, Infants	- Ch. of E.	5	
25	Woodcote	- N.S.		*35	0	0	1837	358	†Dawley, Poole Hill (Coalbrookdale Company's)	- Ch. of E.	9	
50	Woodstock	- N.S.	3	691	0	0	1855	352	Diddlebury	- N.S.	4	
50	Woolvercote	- Par.	11					366	†Donnington Wood	- N.S.	6	
53	Wroxton	- N.S.						364	Drayton, Little	- N.S.	7	50 0 0 1851
RUTLANDSHIRE.												
19	†Ashwell	- Ch. of E.		40	0	0	1847		"	- "	30 0 0	1857
20	†Bisbrooke	- Ch. of E.	3	77	0	0	1849		"	- "	65 10 0	1861
19	Braunston	- N.S.		34	2	0	1861	364	Drayton, Market	- N.S.	7	*170 0 0 1836
21	Clipsham	- N.S.							"	- "	79 11 8	1856
19	†Cottesmore	- N.S.	3						"	- "	133 19 2	1858
19	†Empingham, Foster Charity	- N.S.		*30	0	0	1838	362	†Duddlestone Heath	- N.S.	6	
19	†Exton	- N.S.	3	25	0	0	1848	362	†Duddlestone, Subscription School.	- "		
19	†Greetham	- Ch. of E.	3	293	0	0	1858	356	Eardington	- N.S.	3	25 0 0 1847
19	Hambleton	- N.S.		*30	0	0	1838		"	- "	160 0 0	1855
		- "		25	0	0	1848	359	Eaton Constantine	- N.S.	5	42 0 0 1850
21	Ketton	- N.S.	3					362	†Ellesmere	- N.S.	6	
19	†Langham	- Ch. of E.	3	76	0	0	1847	365	Erccall (High)	- N.S.		135 2 6 1861
20	Luffenham, South	- N.S.		95	4	0	1861	362	Hampton (Welsh)	- N.S.	6	53 10 0 1851
19	Manton	- N.S.	3	589	15	0	1852		"	- "	120 0 0	1856
19	Oakham, Model Sch.	- "		*50	0	0	1839		"	- "	34 0 0	1859
21	†Ighall	- N.S.		222	10	0	1859	359	Harley	- Ch. of E.		170 14 0 1859
20	Seaton	- N.S.	3					364	Hinstock	- N.S.	4	*60 0 0 1839
20	†Uppingham	- N.S.	3						"	- "	30 0 0	1855
20	Wing	- N.S.	3	84	0	0	1855		"	- "	146 0 0	1858
SHROPSHIRE.												
59	Acton Burnell	- N.S.		32	0	0	1848	364	Hodnet	- N.S.		*80 0 0 1838
54	†Adderley	- N.S.	7					608	Hope (in Worthen)	- N.S.	6	70 0 0 1845
59	†Aberbury	- Ch. of E.	4					354	Hope Bowdler	- N.S.		122 8 0 1856
		- "						353	†Hopesay	- Par.	6	

a School pulled down.

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				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.					Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
SHROPSHIRE—cont.											
362	Hordley	N.S.	6	£ 35 0 0	1845	360	Shrewsbury, Cole- ham	N.S.	9	*120 0 0	1845
358	Ironbridge, Par. Ch. of E.		9	20 0 0	1846		"	"	"	90 0 0	1845
358	†Ironbridge, Severn- side School			759 0 0	1860		"	"	"	75 12 8	1845
358	Jackfield	N.S.	5	160 0 0	1845	360	Shrewsbury, St. Alk- mond's	Ch. of E.	9	180 0 0	1845
357	Kemberton	N.S.		100 0 0	1857	360	Shrewsbury, St. Chad's	N.S.	9	*290 0 0	1845
365	†Ketley	N.S.	5	58 0 0	1844					1,063 0 0	1845
355	Kinlet	N.S.		29 14 8	1855	360	Shrewsbury, " St. Mary's and St. Michael's	N.S.	9	38 6 0	1845
361	Kinnerley	N.S.	4	345 0 0	1857					36 0 0	1845
360	†Leaton	Par.	4			352	Stoke, St. Milborough	N.S.	7	116 0 0	1845
366	†Lilleshall	N.S.	6			352	Stokesay	Par.	7	289 4 0	1845
604	Llanwair Water- dine	N.S.		127 0 0	1855	355	Stottesden	N.S.		*125 0 0	1845
363A	Lloppington	N.S.	4	75 10 0	1853	363B	Tilstock	N.S.		*60 0 0	1845
352	Ludlow	N.S.	7	900 0 0	1856	359	Upton Magna	N.S.	7	277 0 0	1845
358	†Madeley	N.S.	3	230 0 0	1846	365	Wellington	N.S.	7	31 15 0	1845
	"			25 13 4	1850					725 6 8	1845
358	†Madeley Wood, Lloyd's	Par.	3			365	Wellington	Wes.	2	403 0 0	1845
358	†Madeley Wood	Wes.	2	357 0 0	1859	365	†Wellington, St. Pa- trick's	R.C.	9		
361	†Maesbury	N.S.		42 0 0	1841	363A	Wem	N.S.	4	150 0 0	1845
358	†Malin's Lee	N.S.	5			363A	Wem	B.S.		*200 0 0	1845
361	Martin's, St. (The Lodge)	N.S.	6	127 5 0	1853	358	Wenlock, Much	N.S.	5	207 0 0	1845
360	Meole Brace	N.S.	4	238 0 0	1861					10 14 6	1845
362	†Middle	Ch. of E.	4			359	Westbury	N.S.	7	173 0 0	1845
356	†Middleton	R.O.								31 13 4	1845
608	†Middleton-in-Chir- bury	N.S.	6	60 0 0	1849	363B	Whitchurch, Boys	N.S.	5	32 0 0	1845
	"			15 0 0	1855	363B	†Whitchurch " End., Girls	N.S.	5	17 0 0	1845
	"			93 0 0	1858	363B	Whitchurch	Wes.		226 0 0	1845
359	†Minsterley	N.S.	6			361	Whittington	N.S.	6	214 10 0	1845
356	Morville	N.S.	3	179 0 0	1857	363A	Whixall	N.S.		150 0 0	1845
385	Nash	N.S.		75 0 0	1847	354	Wistanstow	N.S.	7	427 0 0	1845
355	Neen and Milson	N.S.		63 0 0	1848	365	Wombbridge, Oaken- gates	N.S.	5	204 0 0	1845
353	†Newcastle	Ch. of E.								162 0 0	1845
363	Newtown	N.S.		93 0 0	1858	364	Woore, St. " Leo- nard's	N.S.		42 0 0	1845
352	†Norton (Stockton)	N.S.	3	*30 0 0	1837		"	"	"	5 0 0	1845
352	Onibury	N.S.		338 0 0	1842		"	"	"	52 0 0	1845
361	Oswestry	N.S.	7	22 0 0	1854	356	†Worfield, Endowed School.				
				*150 0 0	1841	608	Worthen	N.S.	7	93 0 0	1845
361	Oswestry	B.S.	11	155 6 8	1862	365	Wrockwardine	N.S.	7	80 0 0	1845
360	Oxon	N.S.								41 0 0	1845
365	Pain's Lane, St. George's	Ch. of E.	9	921 0 0	1861	365	†Wrockwardine Wood	N.S.			
				48 0 0	1863						
359	Pontesbury	Ch. of E.	6	288 0 0	1856						
361	†Porthycraen	N.S.		*60 0 0	1839						
363	Prees	N.S.	4	160 0 0	1848						
365	†Preston-on-the- Wildmoors	N.S.		25 0 0	1846						
				11 13 0	1847	317	Aller	N.S.	2	*35 0 0	1845
361	†Rhydycroesau	N.S.		85 0 0	1851	319	Ash	N.S.		50 0 0	1845
365	Rodington	N.S.	4	102 0 0	1849	328	Ashton, Long	Par.	6	478 15 0	1845
				30 0 0	1854	328	Backwell	N.S.	6	192 12 6	1845
357	Ryton	N.S.	5	64 10 0	1850	315	Bagborough, West	Par.		*40 0 0	1845
†Salop (South-east District)		P.U.				323	†Baltonsburgh	N.S.	1		
364	Sambrook	N.S.	4	211 0 0	1857	324	Banwell	Par.		50 0 0	1845
361	Selatyn	Ch. of E.	7	155 9 0	1862					215 2 6	1845
359	Sheinton	N.S.		60 0 0	1846	322	†Batcombe	N.S.	6		
				10 0 0	1847	326	†Bath	P.U.			
353	Sheve	N.S.		45 0 0	1843	326	†Bath	R.C.	6		
357	†Shifnal	N.S.	5			326	Bath Abbey and St. James'	N.S.	12	7 12 6	1845
360	†Shrewsbury, Holy Cross	N.S.	9			326	Bath " and " Bath Forum	B.S.	7	12 6 8	1845
360	Shrewsbury	B.S.	2	154 18 0	1860	326	†Bath, Beacon Hill	N.S.	11	460 0 0	1845
						326	†Bath, Harley Street, Girls		7		

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
6	+Bath, Octagon Chapel			316	Bridgwater, St. Mary's, Mount Street Infants - N.S. 2	111 0 0	1846
6	Bath, St. Saviour's - N.S. 10	150 0 0	1846	316	+Bridgwater, Infants' Sch. 2		
	" " " " "	9 6 0	1851	316	+Bridgwater, West Street - N.S. 2		
	" " " " "	5 0 0	1856	316	+Bridgwater - Wes. - N.S. 2		
6	+Bath, Sutcliffe Indus. Sch.			327	Brislington - N.S. 11	853 0 0	1859
6	+Bath, Trim Street Chapel - B.S. 7			327	+Brislington, Arno's Court Reformatory - R.C.		
6	+Bath, Walcot Chapel Wes. 7			329	Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe - N.S. 10	1,326 0 0	1856
6	Bath, Walcot, St. Swithin's, Guinea Lane - N.S. 11	450 0 0	1842	329	+Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe, Infants (Pyle Street) - N.S. 10		
	" " " " "	13 15 6	1849	329	+Bristol, Temple Ch. Infants, Ch. of E. 10		
	" " " " "	16 9 4	1850	329	+Bristol, Temple Church, Colston's Boys' School 10		
	" " " " "	15 15 0	1851	313	+Brompton-Ralph - N.S.		
	" " " " "	16 10 0	1854	313a	Brushford - N.S.	*22 0 0	1840
	" " " " "	33 6 8	1855	320	Bruton - N.S. 6	171 15 0	1853
	" " " " "	22 17 6	1859	321	Buckland Dinham - N.S. 6	102 0 0	1849
6	+Bath, East Walcot Infants - N.S. 11			324	Burnham - N.S. 4	200 0 0	1857
6	Bath, Walcot, Trinity - N.S. 11	*115 0 0	1838	324	+Burrington School - 6		
	" " " " "	409 0 0	1856	316	+Burrowbridge Ch. of E. 1	151 0 0	1846
	" " " " "	55 0 0	1858	323	Butleigh - N.S.	40 0 0	1854
6	Bath, Weymouth House, Central - N.S. 12	25 10 1	1850	325	Cameley - Par. 7	122 1 3	1861
	" " " " "	38 6 8	1851	316	Cannington - N.S. 3	*140 0 0	1836
	" " " " "	23 15 2	1852	320	Castle Cary - N.S. 6	110 0 0	1845
	" " " " "	140 0 0	1854		" " " " "	20 0 0	1847
6	+Bathampton - N.S. 11				" " " " "	63 0 0	1856
6	Batheaston - N.S. 11	984 0 0	1859		" " " " "	4 15 0	1858
6	+Bathwick - Ch. of E. 11			316	Calcott - N.S. 1	37 10 0	1860
6	+Bathwick, Victoria, Infants - Ch. of E. 11			321	Chantry, Industrial Sch. 6	782 2 0	1857
1	+Beckington - Par. 6			318	Chard - N.S. 3	24 0 0	1860
8	Bedminster and St. Paul's District - N.S. 10	*252 0 0	1838	327	Charlton (Queen) - N.S.	178 0 0	1858
	" " " " "	65 0 0	1849	321	+Charlton, West - N.S. 2		
	" " " " "	28 6 8	1852	324	+Cheddar - N.S. a		
	" " " " "	12 2 8	1855	315	Cheddard Fitzpaine - N.S.	80 0 0	1847
8	Bedminster - B.S. 7	288 0 0	1847	325	Chew-Magna - Par. 7	30 14 8	1858
	" " " " "	335 0 0	1855	325	+Chewstoke - N.S. 7		
4	Berrow - N.S. 4	70 0 0	1843	323	Chewton Mendip - Par. 5	200 0 0	1862
4	Biddisham - N.S. 4	120 0 0	1860	324	Churchill - Par. 6	25 16 8	1859
2	Binegar - N.S.	100 0 0	1853	316	Chilton-upon-Polden, Sunday School - 7	*30 0 0	1840
8	Bishopport - N.S. 10	100 0 0	1842	325	+Clandown - Ch. of E. 4		
	" " " " "	5 16 6	1850	313a	+Clatworthy - Ch. of E. 4		
	" " " " "	9 16 8	1852	313	Cleeve (Old) - N.S. 4	35 0 0	1854
	" " " " "	232 13 7	1856	313	Cleeve, Trinity Ch. of E. 6	207 0 0	1862
4	Blagden (Charter-house) - Ch. of E.	193 10 0	1861	328	Clevedon - N.S.	*25 0 0	1835
4	Bleaden - N.S.	146 1 0	1854		" " " " "	657 0 0	1859
4	Bradford - N.S. 3	50 0 0	1845	325	Cutton - N.S.	*44 0 0	1839
	" " " " "	18 6 0	1860	319	+Coker (East) - N.S.		
3A	+Brendon Hill - Ch. of E. 4			319	+Coker, East, Juvenile and Infants - B.S. 4		
4	Brent, East - N.S.	70 0 0	1841	321	Coleford - N.S.	*60 0 0	1835
4	Brent, South - N.S.	260 0 0	1862		" " " " "	102 0 0	1849
0	Brewham - N.S. 6	333 0 0	1861		" " " " "	6 13 4	1853
6	Bridgwater (Dr. Morgan's) - N.S.	28 2 0	1853		" " " " "	26 1 0	1858
6	+Bridgwater, (Provident Place), General - B.S. 11			321	+Coleford - Wes.		
6	Bridgwater, Girls - N.S.	27 10 0	1853	326	Combe Down - N.S.	30 0 0	1847
	" " " " "	16 0 0	1858		" " " " "	5 10 0	1852
6	Bridgwater, "Ragged" and Ch. of E. Day School - 2	405 0 0	1860	315	Combe Florey - N.S. 4	30 0 0	1846
				318	+Combe, St. Nicholas - N.S. 3		
				316	Combwich - N.S. 2	120 0 0	1857

a Inspection withdrawn.

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
324	Compton Bishop - N.S.	50 0 0	1844	321	Kilmersdon - Ch. of E.	309 0 0	1844
327	Compton Dando - N.S.	226 0 0	1858	267	+Kilminster - N.S.	5	
325	Compton Martin - N.S.	55 0 0	1843	317	Kingsdon - N.S.	*52 0 0	1844
320	+Compton Pauncefoot - N.S.			328	Kingston Seymour Par.	223 0 0	1844
				314	+Langford Budville N.S.	2	
324	+Congresbury - N.S.			321	+Leigh-upon-Mendip N.S.	6	
315	+Corfe - Par.	3		319	Limington - N.S.	*35 0 0	1844
327	Corston - N.S.	60 0 0	1844	325	Littleton, High - N.S.	140 0 0	1844
		14 0 0	1845			4 11 4	1844
323	Coxley - N.S.	60 0 0	1843	324	Locking - N.S.	116 0 0	1844
323	Cranmore, East and West - N.S.	13 9 0	1859	313A	Longford - N.S.	310 0 0	1844
318	Crewkerne - N.S.	250 0 0	1848	320	+Lovington - Ch. of E.		
315	Curry, North - N.S.	233 0 0	1848	321	+Lullington - B.S.	6	
		2 8 4	1858	313A	+Luxborough - N.S.	4	
313	+Cutcombe, End. - N.S.	4		326	Lyncombe, St. Mark's - N.S.	10	
325	Downside, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	40 0 0	1841			260 0 0	1844
		20 0 0	1843	324	Mark - N.S.	25 0 0	1844
		25 0 0	1846			100 0 0	1844
323	+Dulcote - N.S.	5				23 6 8	1844
313B	Dulverton - N.S.	4		321	+Marston Bigott Ch. of E.	6	
323	Dundry - N.S.	342 8 0	1863	319	Martock - N.S.	2	
326	Dunkerton - N.S.	296 0 0	1858			152 10 0	1844
313	+Dunster - Ch. of E.	80 0 0	1848			5 18 0	1844
313	Dunster - Wes.	11		323	+Meare - N.S.	4	
		50 0 0	1849	321	+Mells - Ch. of E.	6	
		95 0 0	1853	318	Merriott - N.S.	2	
		14 12 0	1860	316	Middlezoy - N.S.	3	
316	Eastover, St. John's - N.S.	117 0 0	1847			100 0 0	1844
313	Elworthy - N.S.	58 10 0	1850			33 0 0	1844
322	Evercreech, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	6		320	+Milborne Port - B.S.	4	
		*50 0 0	1838	320	+Milborne Port - N.S.	2	
		75 0 0	1840	314	+Milverton - N.S.		
		443 9 0	1855	313A	Monksilver - N.S.		
		157 0 0	1857			66 0 0	1844
294	+Exmoor - N.S.			319	Montacute - N.S.	1	
328	Failand - N.S.	*40 0 0	1839			126 0 0	1844
		20 0 0	1848			9 6 4	1844
		3 15 6	1848			40 0 0	1844
325	Farmborough - Par.	7		317	+Monteclefe - N.S.		
328	+Flax Bourton - N.S.	6		319	Mudford - N.S.		
258	Freshford - Ch. of E.	11		328	+Nailsea - Par.		
		100 0 0	1848	328	Nailsea, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	6	
		4 15 0	1853	313A	+Nettlecombe, Yard - N.S.	4	
321	Frome, Milk Street - B.S.	6		325	Norton, Midsomer - N.S.	1	
321	+Frome - Wes.	6				101 10 0	1844
321	+Frome, Girls - N.S.					50 0 0	1844
321	Frome, Ch. Ch. - N.S.					14 5 5	1844
321	Frome-Selwood - N.S.	6		321	Norton, St. Philip, Infants - N.S.	6	
		181 0 0	1843			40 0 0	1844
		28 6 6	1853	322	+Oakhill - B.S.	6	
		34 2 10	1857	325	Paulton - N.S.	7	
321	Frome, Trinity - N.S.	6				67 0 0	1844
		125 0 0	1841			5 10 0	1844
		25 0 0	1846			5 6 8	1844
		16 19 8	1858			54 0 0	1844
323	Glastonbury, Boys and Girls - N.S.	2				3 16 0	1844
		29 16 8	1860	325	+Paulton - Wes.	6	
316	+Greinton - Par.					35 0 0	1844
317	Hambridge - N.S.			322	Pennard, East - N.S.		
319	+Hardington Mandeville - N.S.			323	Pennard, West Ch. of E.	1	
		100 0 0	1847			81 0 0	1844
325	+Harpree, East - Par.	5				6 17 0	1844
315	+Hatch-Beauchamp - N.S.					178 0 0	1844
318	Hinton, St. George's - N.S.	3				10 0 0	1844
320	Horsington - N.S.	287 0 0	1850			14 0 0	1844
		378 0 0	1857	320	Penselwood - N.S.		
313B	Huish-Champfflower - N.S.					69 0 0	1844
				316	Petherton, North - N.S.	2	
315	Hull, Bishop's - N.S.	3				*150 0 0	1844
		129 0 0	1848			28 13 0	1844
316	+Huntspill - N.S.	3				12 6 8	1844
319	Ilchester - N.S.	*79 0 0	1837	316	+Petherton, North, Congregational - B.S.	11	
318	Ilminster - N.S.	500 0 0	1855				
317	Keinton Mandeville - N.S.	3		319	+Petherton, South, Boys - N.S.	2	
		42 0 0	1846				
328	Kenn - N.S.	5		319	+Petherton, South, Girls - N.S.		
327	Keynsham - Par.	10					
327	+Keynsham - B.S.	7					
		568 0 0	1857				

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.							
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
23	+ Pill - B.S.			313	+ Washford - N.S.		
28	Pill (Benevolent) Ch. of E. 10	5	0 0	1851	314	+ Wellington - N.S.	2
		650	0 0	1855	314	+ Wellington (Fox Brothers) - B.S.	11
22	Pilton - N.S.	40	0 0	1847	326	Wellow - N.S.	5
15	Pitminster - N.S.	75	0 0	1843	323	+ Wells, Blue Coat School.	
		45	0 0	1845	323	Wells, Central Sch.	5
		25	0 0	1856	323	+ Wells, East, Saint Thomas' - N.S.	
28	Portishead - N.S.	76	10 0	1841	323	+ Westbury - N.S.	5
		2	15 0	1845	326	Weston (near Bath) N.S.	11
		133	0 0	1847	324	Weston-super-Mare N.S.	4
		16	10 0	1855	324	Weston-super-Mare B.S.	7
25	+ Publow, Pyne's - N.S.				324	Weston - " super-Mare, Emmanuel, Infants - N.S.	4
16	Puriton, Charity Ch. of E. 2	184	10 0	1861	316	Weston Zoyland - N.S.	
25	Radstock - N.S.	639	18 0	1858	326	Widcombe (Bath) - N.S.	10
76	Rimpton - N.S.	32	0 0	1845	326	+ Widcombe, Infants Par.	10
21	+ Road - Wes.	6			320	Wincanton - N.S.	5
14	Rockwell Green - N.S.	2	12 0 0	1857		" - " "	
15	Ruighton - N.S.	2	133 0 0	1862	328	Winford - N.S.	
18	Seavington, St. Michael's - N.S.	2	45 0 0	1844	324	Winscombe - B.S.	
18	Shepton Beauchamp N.S.		*60 0 0	1838	318	+ Winsham - N.S.	3
			202 4 0	1859	314	Wiveliscombe - N.S.	3
22	Shepton Mallet - N.S.	5	1,062 12 0	1863	323	Wookey - N.S.	5
22	+ Shepton Mallet - B.S.	6				" - " "	
24	Shipham - N.S.	5	*40 0 0	1810		" - " "	
			17 10 0	1860		" - " "	
17	+ Somerton - Ch. of E.				323	+ Wootton, North - N.S.	
16	+ Spaxton - N.S.	3			324	+ Worle - N.S.	4
13A	+ Stogursey - School	3			328	+ Wraxall, Trinity - N.S.	5
15	Stoke, St. Gregory Ch. of E. 2		351 0 0	1858	324	Wrington - N.S.	6
22	+ Stoke Lane, St. Michael's - N.S.	5			321	Writhlington - N.S.	
26	+ Stoke, South - Ch. of E. 11				328	Yatton - N.S.	
20	Stoke Trister - N.S.		22 0 0	1842		" - " "	
25	+ Stowey - Ch. of E. 7					" - " "	
16	Stowey Nether Ch. of E. 3		114 0 0	1856	323	+ Wootton, North - N.S.	
22	+ Stover Over - Ch. of E. 3		232 0 0	1860	324	+ Worle - N.S.	4
23	Stratton - N.S.	5	*100 0 0	1837	328	+ Wraxall, Trinity - N.S.	5
	Street and Walton - B.S.	6	4 3 8	1847	324	Wrington - N.S.	6
			684 18 4	1860	321	Writhlington - N.S.	
25	Sutton Bishop - N.S.		70 0 0	1844	328	Yatton - N.S.	
17	Sutton, Long - Ch. of E. 2		21 0 0	1860		" - " "	
15	+ Tangier (Taunton) Sch.					" - " "	
15	+ Taunton - P.U.				319	Yeovil, Paradise St. Boys' - Ch. of E.	1
15	Taunton, Central - N.S.	2	*185 0 0	1838		" - " "	
			20 0 0	1851	319	+ Yeovil, Girls' and Infants', Church Street - Ch. of E.	1
			35 0 0	1852		Yeovil, Hendford Trinity - Ch. of E.	1
			48 0 0	1856			
15	+ Taunton, Trinity - N.S.	1	*75 0 0	1840			
15	Taunton - B.S.	11	125 0 0	1810			
			29 15 8	1853			
			4 12 8	1854			
			44 0 0	1856			
15	Taunton, Original Infant School - 11		27 0 0	1855			
15	+ Taunton, Saint George's - R.C.						
20	Temple Combe - N.S.	2	60 0 0	1845			
15	+ Thorn Falcon - N.S.						
28	Tickenham - N.S.		98 0 0	1852			
13A	+ Timberscombe, Endowed - N.S.						
25	+ Timsbury - N.S.	7					
13A	+ Treborough - N.S.						
26	Twerton - Ch. of E. 11		636 6 0	1855			
321	Wanstrow - N.S.		72 0 0	1856			
STAFFORDSHIRE.							
				378	Acton, Trussell and Bednall - N.S.	11	353 0 0
				366	Adbaston - N.S.		45 0 0
					" - " "		16 0 0
				380	+ Aldridge, Girls' and Infants' - N.S.	1	
				377	Alrewas - N.S.	11	460 0 0
				378	Alton - N.S.	9	108 0 0
					" - " "		8 10 0
				373	+ Alton, St. John's - R.C.	10	
				383	Amblecote - N.S.	1	656 0 0
				383	Amblecote (Dennis' Park) - N.S.		206 0 0
				384	Areley, Upper - N.S.	3	404 0 0

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	STAFFORDSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.			STAFFORDSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	
364	Ashley	N.S. 7	400 0 0	1860	381	†Bromwich, West, Gold's Hill, Iron- works - Ch. of E.	2		
368	†Ashton-in-Stone, St. Michael's - R.C.				381	†Bromwich - West, Hill Top - Wes.	4		
368	Aston, St. Saviour's	N.S. 8	80 0 0	1848	381	Bromwich, West, Holy Trinity - N.S.	2	155 0 0	183
369	†Audley	Wes. 12				" " " "		22 0 0	184
369	Audley, Mixed	N.S. 6	313 10 0	1855	381	Bromwich, West, St. James', Hill Top - N.S.	2	120 10 0	185
369	Audley, Village, Girls' - N.S.		a*130 0 0	1834	381	†Bromwich, West, St. Peter's - N.S.	2	400 0 0	184
	" " " "		40 0 0	1848	381	†Bromwich, West, St. Summit - B.S.	4		
	" " " "		40 0 0	1850	381	Bromwich, West - Wes.	4	1,800 0 0	185
	" " " "		36 0 0	1856	372	Brown Edge - N.S.		131 11 0	184
	" " " "		19 7 6	1859	370	Burslem, St. Paul's, Dale Hall - N.S.	3	*150 0 0	183
380	Barr, Great - N.S.		570 0 0	1857		" " " "		1,100 0 0	184
369	Belley - N.S.	6	256 0 0	1855	370	Burslem, St. Paul's (Sytych) - N.S.	3	45 13 0	186
457	Biddulph Moor - N.S.	5	155 6 8	1853	370	Burslem, St. John's	N.S. 3	27 16 8	185
379	Bilston - B.S.	3			370	Burslem " - Wes.	11	15 0 0	185
379	†Bilston, Saint Jo- seph's - R.C.	9	*150 0 0	1839	375	Burslem " - B.S.		441 0 0	185
379	Bilston, St. Leo- nard's - N.S.	12	265 0 0	1849	375	Burton-on-Trent - B.S.		237 10 0	184
	" " " "		1,215 10 0	1859		" " " "		26 13 4	185
379	Bilston, St. Luke's, Infants - N.S.	12	175 10 0	1852	375	Burton-on-Trent (Anderstaff Lane), Trinity, Infants' - N.S.	11	100 0 0	184
379	Bilston, St. Mary's - N.S.	12	350 0 0	1840	375	Burton-on-Trent, Trinity, Boys, Girls, and Infants	N.S. 11	504 4 0	186
	" " " "		108 0 0	1843	375	Burton-on-Trent, Christ Church - N.S.	11	310 0 0	184
	" " " "		120 0 0	1845		" " " "		118 0 0	185
	" " " "		21 0 0	1848	378	†Bushbury " - N.S.	10	543 0 0	185
	" " " "		40 0 0	1851	378	†Cannock, Endowed	N.S. 3		
	" " " "		16 4 0	1858	382	†Capponfield Iron- works - Ch. of E.	2		
379	†Bilston - Wes.				373	Cauldon, Low - N.S.	9	100 0 0	184
378	Bishop's Wood - N.S.		273 0 0	1856	373	Caverswall - N.S.	6	215 15 0	186
380	Birchills - N.S.	1	344 0 0	1855	373	Cheadle - N.S.	6	150 0 0	184
380	Blakenall - N.S.	1	395 12 6	1863		" " " "		412 8 0	184
380	Blakenall Heath - N.S.		75 0 0	1843	373	†Cheadle, St. Giles' - R.C.	10	53 6 8	185
	" " " "		40 0 0	1846	373	†Cheadle, St. Wilfred's R.C.			
380	Bloxwich - N.S.	1	115 0 0	1861	373	Cheddleton - N.S.	9	221 4 6	185
	" " " "		81 0 0	1845	378	Chestlyn Hay - B.S.		*100 0 0	184
	" " " "		22 0 0	1849	370	Chesterton - N.S.	4	834 0 0	185
	" " " "		16 13 4	1853	370	Chesterton (late Al- sager's Bank) - N.S.		c*130 0 0	183
	" " " "		12 0 0	1856		" " " "		20 0 0	184
	" " " "		823 17 8	1862	369	Chorlton " - N.S.		68 0 0	184
	" " " "		416 0 0	1857	370	†Cobridge - N.S.	4		
357	Blymhill - Par.	4			370	†Cobridge, St. Peter's	R.C. 10		
374	†Bramshall - Ch.S.				377	†Colton - Ch. of E.	12		
377	Brereton - N.S.	12	75 0 0	1846	382	†Corngreave's New British Iron Com- pany's School.			
	" " " "		20 0 0	1850					
	" " " "		30 0 0	1855					
378	Brewood - N.S.	3	652 0 0	1860					
378	†Brewood, St. Mary's	R.C. 9							
383	Brierley Hill - N.S.	1	*270 0 0	1835					
	" " " "		150 0 0	1843					
383	†Brierley Hill - Wes.	4							
383	Brockmoor - N.S.	11	300 0 0	1843					
374	Bromley, Abbot's - N.S.		90 0 0	1844					
377	Bromley, King's, In- fants - N.S.	11	30 0 0	1853					
377	†Bromley, King's, Girls - Par.								
381	Bromwich, West, All Saints' - N.S.	2	67 0 0	1861					
381	Bromwich, West, Christ Church - N.S.	2	665 14 0	1863					
381	Bromwich, West, Ebenezer In- dependent School -	4	100 0 0	1840					

a Being one-third of a grant towards erecting this school, with two others in the same parish, viz., "Talk-o'-the-Hill" and "Alsager's" (now called "Chesterton").

b Towards liquidating debt in this and St. Paul's school (Sytych).

c Being one-third of a grant towards erecting this school in conjunction with two others in the same parish, viz., "Talk-o'-the-Hill" and "Audley Village" girls' school.

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
382	Coseley, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 10	193 0 0	1845	381	Handsworth, St. Michael's - Ch. of E. 3	236 0 0	1863
382	Coseley (Darkhouse Lane) - B.S. 3	*150 0 0	1837	368	†Hanford - N.S. 4		
382	Coseley (Prince's End) - N.S. 10	318 0 0	1845	371	†Hanley - N.S. 4		
382	Coseley, West - N.S. 10	252 0 0	1845	371	†Hanley - R.C. 10		
378	Coven - Ch. of E. 3	274 0 0	1859	371	†Hanley, Bethesda - B.S. 11		
368	Cranberry Alley (Cote's Heath) - N.S.	*25 0 0	1840	393	Harborne, Endowed - N.S. 3	*140 0 0	1838
373	†Creswell, St. Mary's - R.C. 10				" " " "	48 0 0	1848
368	Croxton - N.S. 2	163 0 0	1855		" " " "	38 10 0	1852
380	†Darlaston - Wes. 4			393	Harborne Heath, St. John's - Ch. of E. 3	366 5 0	1861
380	Darlaston - B.S.	*300 0 0	1837	393	†Harborne Public School - N.S. 2		
380	Darlaston Green, St. George's - N.S. 2	364 0 0	1844	371	†Hartshill - N.S. 4		
	" " " "	4 10 0	1853	367	Haywood, St. John the Baptist's - R.C. 9	270 0 0	1856
	" " " "	5 0 0	1856	378	Hednesford - Ch. of E. 3	202 2 6	1863
380	†Darlaston, Old Ch. Girls - N.S. 2			368	†Hilderstone - N.S.		
373	†Denstone - Ch. of E. 9			367	Hixon, St. Peter's - N.S. 6	194 8 0	1858
373	†Dilthorne, Endowed Free - N.S.			373	†Hollington - N.S. 6		
374	Draycott-in-Hanbury - N.S. 11	70 0 0	1846	371	†Hope, Trinity - N.S. 5		
	" " " "	25 0 0	1860	375	†Hornunglow - N.S.	40 0 0	1846
373	Draycott-le-Moors - N.S. 6	271 0 0	1861	372	†Horton Lee - N.S.	100 0 0	1843
368	Eccleshall - N.S.	279 3 9	1863	367	Hyde Lea - N.S. 3	204 0 0	1861
368	Eccleshall, Offley Hay - N.S. 2	147 2 6	1861	373	Ipstones, Agricultural - Ch. of E. 9	302 2 0	1851
447	Ellastone - N.S. 9	422 0 0	1859	369	†Keele - Ch. of E. 6		
379	†Envile - Par. 2			370	†Kingsgrove - N.S. 5		
378	Essington - N.S.	110 0 0	1847	381	†Kingshill - Ch. of E. 2		
	" " " "	5 3 6	1853	373	†Kingsley, Infants' Ch. of E. 9		
371	†Etruria - B.S. 11			383	Kingswinford, Glynn N.S.	177 10 0	1863
371	Etruria - N.S.	245 0 0	1846	383	Kingswinford (Oak Farm Ironworks) N.S.	800 0 0	1845
371	†Etruria, Unsectarian School - N.S. 11			383	Kingswinford, St. Mary's - N.S. 1	300 0 0	1846
382	Ettingshall - N.S. 12	223 2 11	1858		" " " "	40 0 0	1855
382	Ettingshall - Wes. 3	200 0 0	1860	379	Kinver - N.S. 1	*55 0 0	1836
382	†Ettingshall, Infant Wes. 3				" " " "	204 15 0	1851
378	Eaton (Church) Ch. of E. 11	181 0 0	1858		" " " "	6 0 0	1861
376	Fazeley - Ch. of E. 11	310 10 0	1862		" " " "	73 0 0	1861
371	†Fenton - N.S. 3			366	Knightley - N.S.	124 0 0	1846
367	Forebridge - N.S. 12	100 0 0	1845		" " " "	5 6 8	1847
	" " " "	70 0 0	1857	457	†Knypersley - Ch. of E. 5		
373	Forsbrook - N.S. 5	185 0 0	1857	378	Lapley and Wheaton Aston - N.S. 3	324 0 0	1854
378	Freehay, St. Chad's - N.S. 6	160 0 0	1847	380	†Leasowe (Shaw's) - N.S.		
	" " " "	195 1 2	1857	372	†Leek (West Street) Wes. 2		
457	†Gillonshaw Brook - Wes. 2			372	†Leek, Brunswick, Infants' - Wes. 2		
376	Glascote - N.S.	291 12 0	1855	372	Leek, Old Church - N.S. 9	*350 0 0	1835
370	Goldenhill - N.S. 3	150 0 0	1840		" " " "	85 0 0	1847
	" " " "	4 13 4	1853	372	Leek, St. Luke's - N.S. 9	178 0 0	1847
	" " " "	50 0 0	1855		" " " "	63 0 0	1855
382	Gornal - B.S.	*150 0 0	1835	374	Leigh, Endowed Boys' Free School - N.S. 6	311 0 0	1858
382	Gornal, Lower - N.S.	300 0 0	1846	374	†Leigh Girls' - Ch. of E. 6		
382	Gornal, Upper - N.S. 2	100 0 0	1846	377	Lichfield, St. Mary's - N.S. 11	114 0 0	1842
	" " " "	36 0 0	1846		" " " "	99 15 0	1849
	" " " "	82 0 0	1856	377	Lichfield, St. Michael's - Ch. of E.	192 12 0	1860
369	Halmer End - N.S. 6	54 0 0	1850	371	Longdon - N.S. 12	116 14 0	1854
	" " " "	29 6 8	1857	371	Longton - N.S.	*125 0 0	1838
	" " " "	42 10 0	1859	371	†Longton - Wes. 11		
377	†Hamstall-Ridware - N.S. 12			371	†Longton, St. Gregory's - R.C. 10		
375	Hanbury, Endowed - N.S. 11	150 0 0	1849	369	†Madeley, Endowed - N.S. 6		
381	†Handsworth - N.S. 3			380	†Maryvale, Industrial - R.C.		
381	Handsworth Island Cottage Industrial Home - N.S.						
381	Handsworth, St. James' - N.S.	65 0 0	1843				

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	STAFFORDSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>					STAFFORDSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>			
447	Mayfield	- N.S.	9	90 0 0	1840	371	†Shelton, the Gran- ville School	-	4
368	†Milwich	- N.S.	6	265 4 0	1854	377	Shenstone	- N.S.	11
368	Moddershall	- N.S.		60 0 0	1844	357	†Sheriff Hales, Duke of Sutherland's	-	3
374	Moreton	- N.S.	2	45 0 0	1850	379	†Short Heath	- Wes.	3
370	Mowcop	- N.S.	5	84 0 0	1847	369	Silverdale	- N.S.	4
	"	-		135 0 0	1843		"	-	
379	Moxley	- N.S.	2	22 10 0	1861		"	-	
	"	-		*200 0 0	1838		"	-	
	"	-		15 0 0	1844		"	-	
	"	-		30 0 0	1846		"	-	
	"	-		15 0 0	1856	393	Smethwick	- N.S.	3
369	Newcastle - under- Lyne	- B.S.		*350 0 0	1835	593	†Smethwick	- Wes.	3
369	Newcastle - under- Lyne	- N.S.	4	*75 0 0	1835	393	Smethwick	- R.C.	9
	"	-		63 6 8	1856	393	†Smethwick (Chance's)	- N.S.	3
	"	-		27 10 0	1856	393	Smethwick, St. Mat- thew's	- N.S.	3
369	Newcastle - under- Lyne, St. George's	- N.S.	4	693 0 0	1857	367	Stafford	- B.S.	4
370	Newchapel	- N.S.		152 0 0	1848	367	†Stafford, St. Augus- tine's	- R.C.	9
366	Norbury	- N.S.	4	47 0 0	1846	367	Stafford, St. Mary's	- N.S.	12
	"	-		a5 6 8	1847		"	-	
368	†Normacot	- N.S.	7			371	†Stoke-upon-Trent	- N.S.	5
371	Northwood	- N.S.	5	598 0 0	1859	371	†Stoke-upon-Trent, Bootham Branch School	-	5
378	†Norton Canes	- N.S.				371	†Stoke-upon-Trent, Mount Pleasant School	-	5
372	Norton-in-the-Moors	- N.S.	5	13 17 0	1859	371	†Stoke-upon-Trent, Cliffe Villa	- N.S.	5
	"	-		96 0 0	1860	368	Stone	- Par.	5
373	Oakamoor	- N.S.	9	196 0 0	1858	368	Stone, Ch. Ch.	- N.S.	5
382	Ocker Hill	- N.S.	10	550 0 0	1853		"	-	
	"	-		65 0 0	1861		"	-	
377	Ogley Hay, St. James'	- N.S.	2	598 18 0	1859		"	-	
368	Oulton	- N.S.		142 0 0	1860		"	-	
380	Pelsall	- B.S.		*100 0 0	1837		"	-	
380	Pelsall	- N.S.		152 0 0	1848		"	-	
380	†Pelsall	- Wes.	3				"	-	
371	Penkhull, St. Thomas'	- N.S.	4	350 0 0	1845		"	-	
	"	-		35 10 10	1856	368	†Stone, St. Ann's	- R.C.	
378	†Penkridge	- N.S.	3			377	Stowe, Lichfield, Endowed	- Ch. of E.	11
383	Pensnett, Boys and Girls	- N.S.	1	735 0 0	1861	375	†Stretton	- N.S.	
383	Pensnett, Infants	- N.S.		70 1 6	1846	368	†Swynnerton	- Ch. of E.	
383	†Pensnett	- B.S.	4			369	Talk-o'-the-Hill	- N.S.	6
380	Pleck and Bescott	- N.S.	2	396 4 4	1856		"	-	
383	Quarry Bank	- N.S.		500 0 0	1845	369	Talk-o'-the-Hill, Butt Lane	- N.S.	6
	"	-		2 0 0	1848		"	-	
374	Roccester	- N.S.	9	122 0 0	1853		"	-	
375	†Rollestone	- Ch. of E.	11			376	Tamworth	- N.S.	11
367	Ronton	- N.S.		32 0 0	1846		"	-	
	"	-		5 6 8	1847		"	-	
382	Rowley Regis	- N.S.	2	213 0 0	1849		"	-	
	"	-		5 0 0	1856		"	-	
377	Rugeley (Prince of Wales)	- N.S.	12	220 0 0	1845	376	†Tamworth (Sir R. Peel's), Endowed School	-	11
	"	-		54 15 0	1855	373	†Tea-	- B.S.	11
377	†Rugeley, St. Ethel- reda's	- R.C.				379	Tettenhall	- N.S.	10
377	†Rugeley	- Wes.				379	†Tettenhall, Infants	- N.S.	10
380	Rushall	- N.S.	3	164 0 0	1848	382	†Tipton	- Wes.	3
368	†Sandon	- N.S.	6			382	Tipton, Great Bridge	- Wes.	3
382	Sedgley (Catchem's Corner)	- N.S.		*175 0 0	1835	382	†Tipton Hall	- N.S.	2
382	Sedgley (Straits and Can Lane)	- N.S.		*130 0 0	1835	382	†Tipton, St. John's	- N.S.	10
371	Shelton, St. Mark's	- N.S.	5	*195 0 0	1838	382	†Tipton, St. Martin's	- N.S.	2
	"	-		75 0 0	1844	382	†Tipton, St. Paul's Ch. of E.	-	2
	"	-		30 0 0	1853	382	†Tipton, St. Paul's, Infants	- N.S.	2

a One-third of 16l. to this and Knightley and Ronton schools.

b Being one-third of a grant towards erecting this school, in conjunction with two others in the same parish, viz., "Audley Village" girls' school and "Alsager's Bank" (now called "Chesterton").

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		No of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
				Amount.	Date of Payment.					Amount.	Date of Payment.
	STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.			£ s. d.			STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.			£ s. d.	
68	†Tittensor	-	N.S. 6			370	Wolstanton	-	N.S. 4	150 0 0	1841
71	†Trent Vale	-	N.S. 4	85 0 0	1846					51 15 0	1855
				40 0 0	1852	379	Wolverhampton	-	Wcs. 3	1,095 0 0	1858
70	Tunstall	-	N.S. 5	*300 0 0	1839	379	Wolverhampton, Blue Coat	-	Ch. of E.	39 0 0	1861
	"	-	"	30 0 0	1846	379	†Wolverhampton, Chillington Company's	-	N.S. 11		
	"	-	"	40 0 0	1854	379	Wolverhampton, Ragged School	-	-	462 15 0	1852
70	†Tunstall, St. Mary's	N.S. 5				379	Wolverhampton, St. George's	-	N.S. 11	554 0 0	1845
70	†Tunstall	-	Wes. 11			379	Wolverhampton, St. James'	-	N.S. 11	23 12 6	1861
75	Tutbury, Wakefield Charity, Endowed, Boys' Free School		11	142 0 0	1862	379	Wolverhampton, St. John's	-	N.S. 10	*260 0 0	1834
75	†Tutbury, Girls' and Infants'	-	Ch. of E. 11			379	†Wolverhampton, St. Luke's (Blakenhall, New)	-	Ch. of E. 10		
74	Uttoxeter (Saint Mary's)	-	N.S. 9	8 12 0	1853	379	Wolverhampton, St. Mark's	-	N.S. 11	325 0 0	1850
	"	-	N.S. 9	250 0 0	1855	379	Wolverhampton, St. Matthew's	-	N.S. 11	200 0 0	1852
74	†Uttoxeter	-	Wes. 11			379	Wolverhampton, St. Mary's	-	N.S. 11	401 0 0	1847
780	Walsall	-	Wes. 3	1,305 5 0	1860	379	Wolverhampton, St. Mary's	-	R.C. 9		
780	Walsall, Blue Coat	-	N.S. 3	1,725 0 0	1859	379	Wolverhampton, St. Patrick's and St. George's, Girls	-	R.C. 9	160 0 0	1856
	"	-	"	35 0 0	1860	379	Wolverhampton, St. Paul's	-	N.S. 11	150 0 0	1842
780	Walsall, Saint Matthew's	-	N.S.	173 0 0	1853	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Boys	-	R.C.	243 10 0	1850
780	†Walsall, St. Mary's	-	R.C. 9			379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate School	-	N.S. 11	547 0 0	1847
780	†Walsall, Saint Patrick's	-	R.C. 9			379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Whitmore	-	N.S. 11	156 5 0	1863
780	Walsall, St. Peter's	-	N.S. 1	81 0 0	1849	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.	320 0 0	1860
	"	-	N.S. 1	20 0 0	1854	379	Wolverhampton, Snow Hill, Congregational School		3	*500 0 0	1837
780	Walsall Wood	-	N.S. 3	40 0 0	1846	379	Wolverhampton, St. Hill, St. Mary's	-	R.C. 9	686 14 0	1860
	"	-	"	20 0 0	1846	383	Wombourn	-	N.S. 2	104 0 0	1844
	"	-	"	10 0 0	1854		Wordsley	-	N.S. 2	50 0 0	1844
787	Walton	-	N.S.	*50 0 0	1839		"	-	"	50 0 0	1818
	"	-	"	445 0 0	1859		"	-	"	54 0 0	1856
381	†Wednesbury	-	B.S. 4			379	†Wolverhampton, St. Peter's	-	N.S. 11		
381	†Wednesbury	-	Wes. 4			379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.		
381	†Wednesbury, King's Hill	-	N.S.			379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate School	-	N.S. 11	547 0 0	1847
381	Wednesbury, Saint Bartholomew's	-	N.S. 3	180 0 0	1843	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Whitmore	-	N.S. 11	156 5 0	1863
	"	-	"	30 0 0	1844	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.	320 0 0	1860
	"	-	"	13 0 0	1845	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate School	-	N.S. 11	547 0 0	1847
381	Wednesbury, Saint James'	-	N.S. 4	359 0 0	1845	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Whitmore	-	N.S. 11	156 5 0	1863
	"	-	"	588 0 0	1861	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.	320 0 0	1860
381	Wednesbury, Saint John's	-	N.S. 4	321 0 0	1849	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate School	-	N.S. 11	547 0 0	1847
	"	-	"	10 0 0	1851	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Whitmore	-	N.S. 11	156 5 0	1863
	"	-	"	5 5 0	1852	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.	320 0 0	1860
	"	-	"	2 15 0	1853	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate School	-	N.S. 11	547 0 0	1847
	"	-	"	46 0 0	1855	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Whitmore	-	N.S. 11	156 5 0	1863
	"	-	"	228 15 0	1861	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.	320 0 0	1860
379	Wednesfield	-	B.S.	*75 0 0	1837	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate School	-	N.S. 11	547 0 0	1847
379	Wednesfield	-	N.S. 10	819 0 0	1857	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Whitmore	-	N.S. 11	156 5 0	1863
379	Wednesfield Heath	N.S. 10		670 0 0	1858	379	Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Boys	-	R.C.	320 0 0	1860
379	Wellington (Hanley)	N.S. 5		180 3 9	1863	383	Wombourn	-	N.S. 2	686 14 0	1860
373	Wetley Rocks	-	N.S. 9	120 0 0	1843		Wordsley	-	N.S. 2	104 0 0	1844
376	†Wiggington	-	N.S.				"	-	"	50 0 0	1844
379	†Willenhall	-	Wes. 3				"	-	"	50 0 0	1818
379	Willenhall, Holy Trinity	-	N.S. 10	535 0 0	1858	383	†Wordsley, Cote Lane	-	N.S.		
379	Willenhall, Little London	-	B.S.	150 0 0	1840	378	†Wyrley, Great	-	N.S. 3		
379	Willenhall, Primitive Methodist Sch.			*125 0 0	1838	377	†Yoxall	-	N.S.		
379	Willenhall, Saint Ann's	-	N.S. 11	557 0 0	1859		SUFFOLK.*				
379	Willenhall, Saint Giles'	-	N.S. 10	351 0 0	1855	224	†Aldeburgh	-	N.S. 10	225 0 0	1853
375	Winshill, Holy Trinity	-	N.S.	60 0 0	1846	223	Alderton	-	N.S. 10	40 0 0	1846
						225	Aldringham	-	N.S.	48 0 0	1863
						212	Alpheton	-	N.S.		
						249	†Barnham, St. Gregory's	N.S. 3			
						249	Barningham	-	Ch. of E.	120 13 4	1859
						214	Barrow	-	N.S.	114 0 0	1848

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
SUFFOLK—cont.									
223	Bawdsey	- N.S.	105 0 0	1853	219	Fressingfield	- N.S. 10	113 0 0	1847
220	Baylham	- N.S. 11	210 10 0	1860				10 0 0	1856
226	Beccles	- B.S. 4	*150 0 0	1838	227	Fritton	- N.S.	45 0 0	1848
			39 0 0	1860	189	Gazeley	- N.S.	34 0 0	1844
226	Beccles	- N.S. 10	*125 0 0	1839	227	Gorleston and South- town	- N.S. 4	228 0 0	1841
			35 0 0	1856				50 0 0	1854
227	Belton	- N.S. 4	282 3 0	1861	213	Hadleigh	- B.S.	*200 0 0	1837
224	Benhall	- N.S. 10						31 3 4	1855
221	Bentley	- N.S. 10	295 4 0	1854	213	Hadleigh	- N.S. 10	174 0 0	1854
213	Blideston	- Ch. of E. 10	200 0 0	1853	225	Halesworth	- N.S. 10	9 0 0	1850
			44 6 11	1856				120 0 0	1855
227	Blundeston	- N.S. 1	66 10 0	1851	221	Harkstead	- N.S.	60 0 0	1848
213	Boxford	- N.S. 3	46 10 0	1849	211	Haverhill	- B.S. 4		
			64 16 0	1855	212	Hawkedon	- N.S.	80 0 0	1848
249	Brandon	- N.S. 3	53 0 0	1844	220	Helmingham	- Ch. of E. 11		
220	Bramford	- N.S. 11	353 16 0	1860	220	Henley	- N.S.	*42 0 0	1838
221	Brantham	- Par. 3	122 0 0	1855	249	Hepworth	- N.S.	36 6 8	1853
223	Bredfield	- N.S.	80 0 0	1854	217	Hessett	- N.S.	80 0 0	1848
218	Brome and Oakley	- N.S. 11						19 0 0	1856
223	Bromeswell	- N.S.	50 0 0	1847	225	Heveningham	- Ch. of E. 10	137 0 0	1860
223	Bucklesham	- N.S.	25 0 0	1846	221	Hintlesham	- N.S.	23 0 0	1841
			42 10 0	1858	213	Hitcham	- N.S. 10	80 0 0	1853
226	Bungay	- B.S. 4	*150 0 0	1835	221	Holbrook	- N.S. 10	581 8 0	1861
226	Bungay	- N.S. 10	*181 7 0	1835	225	Holton	- N.S. 10	181 0 0	1859
212	Bures, St. Mary's	- N.S. 4	*58 0 0	1839	224	Hoo and Lethering- ham	- N.S.	40 0 0	1844
	"	"	40 0 0	1843	249	Hopton by East			
	"	"	50 0 0	1845		Harling	- N.S. 3	258 18 0	1856
	"	"	14 5 4	1852	227	Hopton by Lowestoft	- N.S.	63 15 0	1861
	"	"	5 6 8	1853	219	Horham	- N.S. 4	121 0 0	1853
	"	"	4 10 0	1853	214	Horningsea	- N.S. 3		
	"	"	40 0 0	1855	219	Hoxne and Denham	- N.S. 11		
	"	"	70 0 0	1857	226	Iketshall, St. Mar- garet's	- N.S.	30 0 0	1848
	"	"	10 18 0	1857	222	Ipswich	- P.U.		
	"	"	107 10 0	1858	222	Ipswich	- Wes. 4		
212	Bures, St. Mary	- B.S. 10			222	Ipswich	- B.S. 4	406 7 3	1855
227	Burgh Castle	- N.S. 1	24 0 0	1853		"	"	68 12 9	1857
215	Bury St. Edmund's, St. James'	- N.S. 3	500 0 0	1855		"	"	61 12 8	1858
215	Bury St. Edmund's, St. John's Infant School	- N.S. 3			222	Ipswich, California	- N.S. 11	177 13 9	1863
215	Bury St. Edmund's, St. Mary's	- Par. 3			222	Ipswich, Holy Tri- nity	- N.S. 11	46 17 4	1854
215	Bury St. Edmund's, St. Mary's, In- fants' School	- 3				"	"	2 0 0	1856
						"	"	312 0 0	1863
224	Butley	- N.S.	80 0 0	1843	222	Ipswich, Nottidge, Infants	- N.S. 10		
224	Campsea Ashe	- Ch. of E. 10a			222	Ipswich, St. Cle- ment's and Saint Helen's	- N.S. 11	145 0 0	1843
221	Capel, St. Mary's	- N.S.	225 0 0	1856		"	"	174 0 0	1848
227	Carlton Colville	- N.S. 1	60 0 0	1844		"	"	54 8 6	1852
221	Chelmondiston	- N.S. 11	280 0 0	1857		"	"	35 19 0	1852
214	Chevington	- N.S.	144 0 0	1848		"	"	18 5 0	1857
211	Clare	- Ch. of E. 4	422 0 0	1859		"	"	113 6 8	1857
213	Cockfield, Parish	- N.S. 4	229 4 0	1857	222	Ipswich, St. Mar- garet's	- N.S. 11	172 0 0	1852
224	Coddenham Endowed School		111 0 0	1861	222	Ipswich, St. Matthew's (Dist.)	- N.S. 11	454 0 0	1848
221	Copdock and Wash- brook	- N.S.	50 0 0	1842		"	"	38 0 0	1852
224	Cransford	- N.S.	97 4 0	1855		"	"	36 0 0	1853
223	Dallinghoe and Charsfield	- N.S.	146 0 0	1849		"	"	465 0 0	1857
223	Debach	- N.S.	113 0 0	1859	222	Ipswich, St. Peter's	- N.S. 11	675 0 0	1859
220	Debenham	- N.S. 11	*70 0 0	1835	214	Ipsworth	- N.S. 4	50 0 0	1841
217	Drinkstone	- N.S.	220 0 0	1861	223	Kesgrave, District	- N.S. 10		
221	Eriwarton	- N.S.	*27 0 0	1839	213	Kettlebaston	- N.S.	*37 0 0	1839
218	Eye	- N.S. 7	250 0 0	1839	213	Lavenham	- N.S. 4	*100 0 0	1839
224	Eyke	- Par. 10	276 0 0	1858		"	"	100 0 0	1855
223	Falkenham	- Ch. of E. 10							
216	Freckenham	- N.S.	30 5 0	1856					

a Inspection with drawn.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
SUFFOLK—cont.									
219	Laxfield	- N.S.	80	0 0	1845	212	Sudbury	- B.S. 10	487 0 0 1847
225	Leiston	- N.S. 1	202	0 0	1848				40 0 0 1851
	"	- "	12	3 6	1856	223	Sutton	- N.S. 10	240 0 0 1857
	"	- "	24	0 0	1858	221	Tattingstone	- N.S.	54 0 0 1841
227	Lowestoft (Annot's)	N.S. 1	6	13 4	1850	225	Theberton	- N.S.	*33 0 0 1839
	"	- "	4	10 0	1846	218	Thorndon Reformatory.		
227	Lowestoft, Girls	- N.S. 1	250	0 0	1854	218	Thrاندeston	- N.S. 12	65 5 0 1851
227	Lowestoft, St. John's	N.S. 1	25	3 0	1858	223	Tuddenham	- N.S. 11	30 0 0 1841
227	Lowestoft, St. John's, Infant	- N.S. 1	115	0 0	1857		"	- "	115 5 0 1862
	"	- "	14	4 6	1858	225	Uggeshall	- N.S.	70 0 0 1844
227	Lowestoft (Wylde's)	N.S.				212	Waldingfield, Great	N.S. 4	23 17 6 1859
212	Melford (Long)	- N.S. 4	793	10 0	1861	217	Walsham-le-Willows	N.S.	68 0 0 1849
223	Melton	- N.S. 10	75	0 0	1846	223	Walton-cum-Felixtow	- N.S. 10	51 0 0 1852
	"	- "	4	11 6	1847		"	- "	35 0 0 1862
	"	- "	42	18 4	1860	225	Wangford and Hen- ham	- N.S. 1	70 0 0 1844
213	Mendlesham Ch. of E.	5					"	- "	416 0 0 1861
216	Mildenhall (Sir H. Bunbury's), Boys' School	- 3				217	Wattisfield	- Par.	84 18 9 1863
216	Mildenhall (Sir H. Bunbury's), Girls' Ch. of E.					213	Wattisham	- N.S.	*20 0 0 1837
216	Mildenhall, West Row	- N.S. 3	45	2 4	1856	214	Welnetham, Great	- N.S.	48 15 0 1849
212	Nayland	- B.S. 10					"	- "	18 1 8 1856
189	Newmarket, St. Mary's	- N.S. 7	250	0 0	1858	214	Welnetham, Little	- N.S.	27 0 0 1845
	"	- "	*50	0 0	1837	225	Westhall	- N.S.	273 12 1 1855
212	Newton	- N.S.	*50	0 0	1837	225	Westleton	- N.S. 1	125 0 0 1843
217	Norton, St. Andrew's	N.S.					"	- "	46 0 0 1847
224	Orford, Crown and Castle Lane Sch.	- 4				218	Wetheringsett Ch. of E.		42 5 4 1859
227	Pakefield	- N.S.				219	Weybread	- N.S. 10	309 3 0 1860
214	Pakenham Ch. of E.	3				211	Wickhambrook, Sun- day	- N.S.	100 0 0 1843
218	Palgrave	- N.S. 3				224	Wickham Market	- B.S.	*40 8 0 1835
224	Parham	- N.S.	37	0 0	1841	224	Wickham Market	- N.S.	*55 0 0 1835
211	Posingford	- N.S.	32	0 0	1844	218	Wickham Skeith	- N.S.	77 0 0 1842
213	Preston, St. Mary's	N.S. 4	47	16 0	1844	225	Wickett	- N.S.	45 0 0 1845
	"	- "	100	0 0	1857	223	Witnesham	- Ch. of E. 10	50 0 0 1845
	"	- "	19	1 8	1860	223	Woodbridge	- B.S.	25 0 0 1858
214	Rede	- Par.				223	Woodbridge	- N.S.	175 0 0 1841
218	Redgrave and Botes- dale	- N.S.	120	0 0	1845	217	Woolpit	- N.S.	*60 0 0 1838
224	Rendham	- N.S.	67	0 0	1842	211	Wrattling, Little	- N.S.	30 0 0 1851
224	Rendlesham	- N.S.				225	Wrentham	- B.S.	*65 0 0 1838
217	Rickingham (Inferior)	- N.S. 3	237	10 0	1854		"	- "	44 10 0 1857
	"	- "				225	Wrentham	- N.S. 1	*131 0 0 1835
	"	- "				225	Yoxford	- N.S.	*100 0 0 1837
SURREY.									
225	Rumburgh and St. Michael's	- N.S. 10	120	0 0	1858	38	Addestone	- Ch. of E.	
223	Rushmere	- N.S. 10	80	0 0	1846	39	Albury	- N.S.	*60 0 0 1834
224	Saxmundham	- N.S. 10				32	Balham, St. Mary's	- Ch. of E. 3	760 0 0 1860
221	Shotley	- N.S. 10	*75	0 0	1850	29	Bankside, Boys	- R.C.	
224	Snape	- N.S. 10				29	Bankside (Great Guildford Street), Girls	- R.C.	
225	Southwold	- N.S. 1	66	0 0	1841	37	Banstead	- N.S. 6	375 0 0 1858
	"	- "	35	13 0	1843	48	Barnes	- N.S. 7	
	"	- "	65	0 0	1855	32	Battersea, Boys', Practising School	- "	120 0 0 1841
	"	- "	172	8 0	1856		"	- "	49 0 0 1843
	"	- "	400	0 0	1853		"	- "	31 0 0 1843
211	Stoke by Clare	- N.S. 4	141	4 0	1856	32	Battersea, Girls and Infants	- N.S. 6	351 0 0 1851
	"	- "	70	12 0	1858	32	Battersea Fields, St. George's	- N.S. 6	1,550 0 0 1857
212	Stoke by Nayland	- N.S. 3a				32	Battersea Grove	- B.S. 10	286 0 0 1859
220	Stonham Aspal	- N.S.	71	0 0	1846	32	Battersea (Plough Lane), Girls	- B.S. 10	31 0 0 1859
217	Stowmarket with Stow-Upland	- N.S. 3	*75	0 0	1836		"	- "	76 0 0 1862
217	Stowmarket	- B.S. 4							
221	Stratford, St. Mary	N.S. 10	75	0 0	1843				
	"	- "	16	10 0	1860				
212	Sudbury, All Saints'	N.S. 4	333	0 0	1848				
	"	- "	24	0 0	1851				
	"	- "	40	0 0	1853				

a Inspection withdrawn.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	SURREY—cont.					SURREY—cont.			
46	Beddington and Wal- lington - - N.S.	4	120 0 0	1844	33	+Camberwell, St. George's N.S.	10		
			40 0 0	1844	33	+Camberwell, Green Coat - - N.S.	10		
28	Bermondsey, Ch. Ch. N.S.	6	300 0 0	1850	33	Camberwell (Leipsic Road) - - B.S.	10	*100 0 0	1837
28	+Bermondsey Dock Head R.C.	4			37	+Carshalton - - N.S.	4		
28	Bermondsey (Great George Street) - B.S.	10	*225 0 0	1835	37	+Carshalton - - B.S.	10		
28	Bermondsey, St. James' (Spa Road) - N.S.	2	400 0 0	1842	37	+Cheam and Cudding- ton - - N.S.	4	172 0 0	1839
	" " " "		18 0 0	1857	38	Chertsey - - N.S.		140 0 0	1846
	" " " "		22 0 0	1862	38	+Chertsey - - P.U.			
28	+Bermondsey, St. Mary's (Grange Walk) - Par.	9			37	Chessington and Hook N.S.		21 0 0	1849
28	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalene's, Grange Walk, Infants - N.S.	9	156 15 0	1854	42	Chiddingfold - N.S.		*30 0 0	1837
28	Bermondsey, St. Paul's N.S.	9	300 0 0	1850	38	+Chobham, St. Lau- rence's - Ch. of E.			
	" " " "		290 0 0	1859	38	Chobham, Valley End Ch. of E.		271 0 0	1859
28	+Bermondsey "Star Corner) - - N.S.	9			39	+Clandon, West - N.S.			
38	Bisley - - N.S.		70 0 0	1847	32	+Clapham, All Saints' N.S.	3		
29	Blackfriars Road, Ch. Ch. (Green Walk) N.S.		*228 0 0	1837	32	Clapham (Bowyer's) N.S.	6	224 0 0	1847
45	Blindley Heath - N.S.		82 10 0	1851	32	Clapham, Boys - Par.	6	*180 0 0	1839
37	+Bookham, Great - N.S.	5			32	+Clapham, Acre Square Free S.	3		
29	Borough Road, Model B.S.	10	500 0 0	1852	32	+Clapham, Ch. Ch. - Par.	3		
42	+Bramley - - N.S.				32	Clapham, St. James' N.S.	5	60 0 0	1845
31	Brixton Hill, Boys - B.S.	12	*90 0 0	1839		" " " "		1,014 0 0	1859
31	+Brixton Hill, Girls - B.S.	12			32	+Clapham, St. Mary's R.C.	4		
31	+Brixton Hill - Wes.	12			32	+Clapham, St. Paul's (Wandsworth Road), Cottage S. -	10		
31	+Brixton Hill, Grove House Reforma- tory School -				32	+Clapham (Wands- worth Road), Com- mercial - Ch. of E.	10		
31	Brixton, North, Ch. Ch. - - N.S.	9	581 0 0	1861	32	Clapham (Wirtem- burg Place) - B.S.	10	*300 0 0	1840
31	Brixton, North, St. John's (Angel Town) N.S.	2	741 15 0	1852		" " " "		24 0 0	1856
29	Broadwall - - N.S.		50 0 0	1848		" " " "		28 5 0	1859
44	+Brockham, Home and Industrial School.				47	Claygate - - N.S.		*30 0 0	1839
44	+Brockham - - N.S.				37	+Cobham - - N.S.			
44	Burstow, District Ch. of E.		277 0 0	1861	43	+Coldharbour - N.S.			
38	Byfleet - - N.S.		382 0 0	1857	43	+Coldharbour, Infant N.S.			
	" " " "		36 15 6	1859	39	Compton - - N.S.		32 0 0	1841
33	Camberwell, Camden District - - N.S.	10	571 0 0	1847	42	Cranley - - N.S.		112 0 0	1849
	" " " "		78 0 0	1851		" " " "		5 0 0	1858
	" " " "		87 0 0	1852	45	Crouchurst - - N.S.		123 8 9	1863
33	Camberwell, Ch. Ch. N.S.	5	200 0 0	1842	46	+Croydon (Archbishop Tenison's) Ch. of E.	11		
	" " " "		11 10 0	1847	46	Croydon - - B.S.	10	340 0 0	1848
	" " " "		69 0 0	1852		" " " "		27 14 0	1853
33	Camberwell, Ch. Ch., Ragged and In- dustrial - -		361 0 0	1856		" " " "		24 0 0	1854
33	Camberwell (Craw- ford Street, Cold Harbour Lane) - B.S.	10	200 0 0	1841		" " " "		54 0 0	1859
	" " " "		60 0 0	1845		" " " "		15 0 0	1860
	" " " "		159 0 0	1849	46	Croydon, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	3	671 0 0	1857
	" " " "		85 0 0	1854	46	Croydon, St. Andrew's N.S.	3	340 3 0	1862
	" " " "		43 2 6	1861	46	+Croydon George St. (Whitgift's) Boys and Girls - N.S.	10		
33	+Camberwell (Den- mark Hill), St. Mat- thew's - N.S.	2			46	Croydon, St. James' N.S.	3	477 0 0	1853
					46	" " " "		119 5 0	1854
					46	+Croydon, St. Mary's R.C.	11		
					46	Croydon, St. Peter's Ch. of E.	3	444 0 0	1858
					46	+Croydon - - Wes.	10		
					47	Ditton, Thames, In- fants - - N.S.		86 0 0	1847

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	SURREY—cont.		£ s. d.			SURREY—cont.		£ s. d.	
47	Ditton, Thames, Boys and Girls -	N.S. 5	313 10 0	1861	48	†Kew, The Queen's School -	7		
43	Dorking -	B.S. 4	130 0 0	1843	47	†Kingston-on-Thames, Public Free School -	11		
43	Dorking, St. Martin's N.S.		365 19 8	1862	47	†Kingston Vale, Robin Hood School -	7		
43	Dorking, St. Paul's District -	N.S.	550 0 0	1860	37	†Kingswood - Ch. of E.	6		
33	†Dulwich (East) and Peckham Rye -	N.S. 11			31	Lambeth, All Saints' Ch. of E.	12	200 0 0	1857
43	Efingham -	N.S.	285 0 0	1857		" " " "		246 0 0	1857
42	Elstead -	N.S.	92 0 0	1850	31	Lambeth (Arch- bishop Tenison's), Girls' (High St.)	N.S. 12	29 0 0	1857
	" -		10 5 0	1859	31	†Lambeth, Belvidere Crescent Refor- matory.			
42	†Elstead -	B.S. 4			21	†Lambeth Chapel (China Terrace) Wes.	11		
131	†Englefield Green -	N.S.			31	Lambeth Free Even- ing School (65, High Street) -		42 14 0	1850
37	Epsom -	N.S. 4	10 13 4	1849	31	Lambeth, George Street -	B.S. 11	428 11 1	1862
	" -		18 6 8	1858	31	Lambeth, Holy Trinity -	N.S. 1	450 0 0	1857
37	†Epsom -	Inf. Sch. 4			31	†Lambeth (Nor- wood) -	P.U.		
47	Esher -	N.S. 5	996 0 0	1859	31	Lambeth (South), Spring Grove -	N.S. 1	130 0 0	1844
37	Ewell -	N.S. 5	849 8 0	1861	31	†Lambeth, St. An- drew's, Lower -	N.S. 3		
42	Ewhurst -	N.S.	125 0 0	1847	31	†Lambeth, St. An- drew's (Upper) -	N.S. 3		
39	Farncombe -	N.S. 5	652 0 0	1858	31	Lambeth (South), St. Barnabas' -	N.S.	300 0 0	1850
	" -		193 2 6	1862	31	†Lambeth, St. John's (Waterloo Road) -	N.S.		
40	Farnham -	B.S.	*100 0 0	1835	31	Lambeth, St. Mary's, Hercules Build- ings -	Par.	*200 0 0	1835
40	Farnham -	N.S.	1,059 0 0	1860		" " " "		43 0 0	1850
37	†Fetcham -	Ch. of E. 5				" " " "		17 4 0	1850
40	†Frencham -	Ch. of E.				" " " "		50 0 0	1850
39	Godalming -	B.S. 4	117 0 0	1858	31	†Lambeth, St. Mary's Infant, High St. -	Par. 12		
	" -		18 0 0	1858	31	†Lambeth, St. Mary- the-Less, Prince's Road -	N.S.	400 0 0	1844
39	Godalming -	N.S.	265 0 0	1843	31	†Lambeth, St. Mary's District Chapel, Prince's Street -	N.S. 12	50 0 0	1850
	" -		31 0 0	1856		" " " "		*80 0 0	1835
	" -		12 9 6	1859	31	†Lambeth, Saint Thomas' -	N.S. 12	60 0 0	1844
45	Godstone -	N.S. 7	558 0 0	1855		" " " "		20 0 0	1844
	" -		50 0 0	1859	31	Lambeth, South, St. Stephen's, Dorset Street α -	N.S. 1	82 0 0	1850
39	Guildford -	B.S. 4	*100 0 0	1837		" " " "		353 0 0	1850
	" -		228 0 0	1858	44	Leigh -	N.S. 7		
39	Guildford, St. Mary's and Trinity -	N.S.	47 0 0	1852	82	Lingfield -	N.S.		
	" -		117 0 0	1858	39	†Loseley School.			
39	Guildford, St. Nicholas' -	N.S.	13 15 0	1855	44	†Mersham -	Ch. of E. 7		
	" " " "		16 16 8	1859	46	Merton Road -	N.S.	*53 0 0	1835
	" " " "		247 0 0	1860	43	Mickleham -	N.S.	90 0 0	1844
40	†Hale District " Ch. of E.				46	Mitcham -	N.S. 4	*120 0 0	1835
47	Ham -	N.S. 7	*90 0 0	1839					
	" -		100 0 0	1846					
35	Hatcham, St. James' N.S.	11	500 0 0	1852					
	" -		33 0 0	1859					
33	†Herne Hill, St. Paul's (Camberwell) Ch. of E.	3							
38	Hersham -	N.S.	45 0 0	1842					
	" -		100 0 0	1859					
43	Holmwood -	N.S.	90 0 0	1845					
	" -		95 0 0	1854					
47	Hook, St. Paul's -	N.S. 5	137 14 0	1860					
44	Horley Row -	N.S.	*115 0 0	1835					
38	Horsell -	N.S.	134 0 0	1852					
29	†John Street (Old Kent Road) -	Wes. 11							
31	Kennington, East (Bolton Street) -	N.S. 2	303 0 0	1848					
	" -		307 0 0	1858					
31	Kennington (Regency Place) -	N.S. 2	143 3 4	1852					
31	†Kennington, The Oval -	N.S. 11							
29	†Kent Road -	B.S. 12							
29	†Kent Road, Ragged and Industrial.								
47	Kent Town, St. Paul's (East Molesey) -	N.S. 4	166 0 0	1860					

α Formerly called Stockwell, St. Michael's.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	SURREY—cont.		£ s. d.			SURREY—cont.		£ s. d.	
46	+Mitcham	- R.C. 11			34	Rotherhithe (Clarence Street), Green Coat School	2	246 0 0	1843
46	+Morden	- N.S.			34	Rotherhithe (Clarence Street), Ragged School	-	650 0 0	1844
46	Mortlake	- N.S. 3	24 0 0	1857	34	Rotherhithe, Holy Trinity	- N.S. 1	12 0 0	1844
48	Mortlake	- B.S.	60 0 0	1843	34	" " "	"	28 0 0	1844
	"	"	56 0 0	1844	34	" " "	"	39 4 4	1846
	"	"	75 0 0	1844		" " "	"	7 11 6	1846
	"	"	50 0 0	1846		" " "	"		
48	Mortlake, St. Mary's	R.C. 11	100 0 0	1861	34	+Rotherhithe, Med- way Place	- B.S. 11		
47	Moulsey, East	- N.S. 7	211 0 0	1860	34	+Rotherhithe	- R.C.		
47	Moulsey, West	- N.S. 5	*25 0 0	1839	34	Rotherhithe, St. Mary's (Deptford Road)	- N.S. 7	*600 0 0	1846
30	Newington, Saint Mary's	- N.S. 7	200 0 0	1853		" " "	"	*88 0 0	1846
	"	"	66 10 0	1862		" " "	"	24 0 0	1846
30	Newington, Trinity	N.S. 9	300 0 0	1843	34	Rotherhithe, Saint Paul's (Surrey Canal)	- N.S. 1	132 0 0	1846
	"	"	75 0 0	1846	34	Rotherhithe (Silver Street)	- B.S.	*160 0 0	1846
	"	"	91 10 0	1849	34	+Rotherhithe, United Society's S.	- 1		
47	Norbiton, Boys, Girls and Infants	- N.S. 11	178 6 8	1853	41	Seal and Tongham	- N.S.	105 0 0	1846
	"	"	62 0 0	1858	39	Send	- N.S.	225 10 6	1846
	"	"	27 0 0	1859	42	Shalford	- N.S.	481 4 0	1846
	"	"	158 6 8	1863	39	Shere	- N.S.	100 0 0	1846
31	+Norwood, Lower	- Wes. 11				+South Metropolitan District	- P.U.		
31	+Norwood, St. Luke's	N.S. 11				+Southwark, Bride- well, House of Occupation School, a			
31	Norwood, South, St. Mark's	- Ch. of E. 3	148 4 0	1861	29	+Southwark Chapel	- Wes. 11		
44	Nutfield	- N.S.	75 0 0	1849	27	+Southwark, Dean Street	- B.S. 12		
38	+Oatlands	- Ch. of E.			29	Southwark, Saint George the Martyr	N.S.	*225 0 0	1846
39	+Ockham, Industrial B.S.					" " "	"	86 0 0	1846
39	+Ockham, St. Mary's	- 4				" " "	"	26 13 4	1846
43	+Ockley	- Par.			29	+Southwark, Saint George the Martyr	P.U.		
33	+Peckham	- N.S.			29	+Southwark, Saint George's	- R.C. 1		
33	+Peckham, Boys	- B.S. 11			29	+Southwark, Saint Joseph's	- R.C. 4		
33	+Peckham, Girls, Lan- casterian	- B.S. 11			29	+Southwark, Saint Jude's	- N.S. 6		
33	+Peckham New Town, St. Francis'	- R.C. 4			29	+Southwark, Saint Jude's, Infants	- N.S. 6		
33	Peckham, St. Mary Magdalen's	- N.S. 4	674 0 0	1857	29	Southwark, Saint Mary's	- N.S. 11	405 0 0	1846
46	+Penge, Boys	Ch. of E. 5				" " "	"	182 0 0	1846
46	Penge, Infants	Ch. of E. 11	276 0 0	1860		29	Southwark, Saint Michael's	- N.S. 2	a
48	+Petersham	- B.S. 11			29	Southwark, St. Paul's Ch. of E.	11	400 0 0	1846
32	+Putney	- N.S. 11			26	Southwark, Saint Peter's	- N.S. 2	312 0 0	1846
32	Putney, Infants	- N.S.	222 10 0	1854	29	Southwark, Saint Stephen's	- N.S.	306 0 0	1846
	"	"	120 0 0	1855	31	Stockwell, "British and Foreign So- ciety's Practising School	- 11	642 12 0	1846
37	+Puttenham	- N.S. 5							
43	+Ranmore, St. Barnabas'	Ch. of E.							
44	+Redhill Reformatory.								
44	Redhill, St. John's	- N.S. 7	200 0 0	1846					
	"	"	23 0 0	1856					
	"	"	12 3 0	1857					
	"	"	58 10 0	1860					
44	Reigate	- N.S. 7	1,176 0 0	1855					
48	+Richmond, Saint Mary's	- Par. 6							
48	Richmond, New, Sheen Vale, Infants	Par. 6	107 0 0	1844					
48	+Richmond, St. Eliza- beth's	- R.C. 11							
48	+Richmond, St. John's District, Boys	Ch. of E. 4							
48	Richmond, St. John's, Girls and Infants	N.S. 4	40 0 0	1852					
39	Ripley	- N.S.	120 0 0	1847					
	"	"	35 0 0	1853					
34	+Rotherhithe, Ami- cable Society's S.	- 6							
34	Rotherhithe, Ch.Ch.	N.S. 2	324 0 0	1842					

a Inspection withdrawn.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	SURREY—cont.		£ s. d.			SURREY—cont.		£ s. d.	
31	†Stockwell (Chapel Street) - N.S.	3			39	Woking, St. John's Ch. of E.	5	189 0 0	1856
31	†Stockwell, Saint Michael's (Ingle- ton Street) - N.S.	2			42	Wonersh - N.S.		80 0 0	1842
31	†Stockwell, South Street, Inf. - Ch. of E.	3			39	Worplesdon - Ch. of E.		25 0 0	1844
39	Stoke-next-Guildford Ch. of E.		819 0 0	1857	43	†Wotton - Par.		381 6 0	1862
32	†Streatham - N.S.	4			40	Wrecclesham - N.S.		45 0 0	1841
32	†Streatham, Ch. Ch. N.S.	5				" - "		30 0 0	1849
32	Streatham Common, "Immanuel" Ch. of E.	4	813 0 0	1862		" - "		189 0 0	1856
47	Surbiton - N.S.	11	271 0 0	1849	40	†York Town - N.S.		447 0 0	1860
	" - "		320 0 0	1857		SUSSEX.			
	†Surrey (North), Dis- trict School - P.U.				83	Albourne - N.S.		52 0 0	1844
37	Sutton - N.S.	4	400 0 0	1855	78	Alfriston - N.S.		53 10 0	1845
45	†Tandridge - Ch. of E.	7			90	†Arundel - Ch. of E.	11		
45	†Tandridge, Oxted, and Godstone - N.S.	7			90	†Arundel, Saint Philip's - R.C.	10		
131	Thorpe - N.S.	12	84 0 0	1847	84	Barcombe (Church Meadow) - N.S.		*48 0 0	1842
42	Thursley - N.S.		16 2 0	1857	77	Battle and Langdon N.S.	2	204 0 0	1847
32	†Tooting (Drouett's Pauper School).				84	Beddingham - N.S.		178 8 0	1862
32	†Tooting, Lower, Boys and Girls - Par.	5				" - "		53 0 0	1846
32	Tooting, Parochial, Infants - Ch. of E.	5	492 0 0	1855	87	†Beeding, Lower, Holy Trinity - N.S.	5	29 10 0	1859
31	†Tulse Hill - Ch. of E.				84	Berwick - N.S.		108 0 0	1854
31	Vauxhall, St. Peter's N.S.	12	1,930 0 0	1861	77	†Bexhill - N.S.	2		
31	†Vauxhall Walk - Wes.	11			77	†Bexhill, St. Mark's - N.S.	2		
131	Virginia Water - N.S.	11	108 0 0	1844	88	†Billinghurst Ch. of E.	5		
38	Walton-on-Thames Ch. of E.		526 0 0	1858	84	Bishopstone - N.S.		127 0 0	1850
30	†Walworth, Beres- ford Episcopal Chapel School -	12			79	Bodle Street Green, St. John's - Ch. of E.	1	319 18 6	1862
30	Walworth (Mount Street) - B.S.		*30 0 0	1839	83	Bolney - N.S.		*35 0 0	1839
30	†Walworth, Saint John's - N.S.	4			94	Bosham - N.S.		*90 0 0	1835
30	Walworth, Saint Peter's - N.S.	9	403 10 0	1852	91	†Boxgrove - Ch. of E.	11		
32	Wandsworth - N.S.	1	*50 0 0	1836	75	Brede - N.S.	2	85 0 0	1843
32	†Wandsworth, Bridge House Reforma- tory.					" - "		46 0 0	1845
32	†Wandsworth, Family Home.				85	Brighton, All Souls' Ch. of E.	9	100 0 0	1857
32	Wandsworth, Point Pleasant - B.S.	11	75 0 0	1857	85	Brighton (Central) - N.S.	9	110 0 0	1849
32	Wandsworth, Saint Anne's - Ch. of E.	4	740 0 0	1859	85	†Brighton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.			
32	†Wandsworth, St. Mary's (Summer's Town), Boys' and Girls' - Ch. of E.				85	Brighton (Chichester Diocesan), Female Practising School -	9	300 0 0	1855
32	Wandsworth (Sum- mer's Town), In- fants - N.S.	5	43 10 0	1852	85	Brighton (Eastern Rd.), Royal - B.S.		118 0 0	1859
40	†Waverley Compton - N.S.				85	†Brighton (Kemp Town), St. Mark's N.S.			
43	Westcott - N.S.		500 0 0	1854	85	Brighton (Kent's Court) - N.S.		*75 0 0	1837
31	†Westow Hill - B.S.	11			85	Brighton (North Lane) - B.S.		*300 0 0	1837
38	†Weybridge - N.S.				85	†Brighton (North Lane) - N.S.			
47	Wimbleton - N.S.	6	*50 0 0	1836	85	Brighton (Middle Street), Union Charity - B.S.		*250 0 0	1838
42	†Witley - N.S.	5			85	Brighton, St. John's N.S.	9	560 0 0	1847
39	Woking - N.S.		200 0 0	1849		" - "		51 10 0	1854
39	†Woking, Infants' - N.S.					" - "		110 6 8	1854
					85	†Brighton, St. John's R.C.			
					85	†Brighton, St. Mar- garet's Industrial -	9		
					85	†Brighton, St. Mary's R.C.	10		
					85	†Brighton, St. Nicho- las' - Ch. of E.	9		
					85	†Brighton, St. Paul's N.S.	9		

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	
SUSSEX—cont.				SUSSEX—cont.			
85	Brighton, St. Stephen's - N.S.	9	151 0 0	1856	83	+Hayward's Heath - N.S.	5
85	Brighton (Warwick Street) - N.S.	9	50 0 0	1842	79	+Heathfield - N.S.	1
77	Brightling - N.S.	1	158 0 0	1857	84	Heighton, South Ch. of E.	203 12 0
90	Broadwater - N.S.		80 0 0	1840	79	Hellingley - N.S.	2 170 0 0
90	Burpham - N.S.		25 0 0	1840	86	Henfield - N.S.	10 53 0 0
80	Burwash - N.S.	1	213 0 0	1847	92	Heyshott - N.S.	67 0 0
	" - "		7 1 8	1850	82	Hoathley, West - N.S.	1 45 0 0
	" - "		155 0 0	1860	79	Hooe - N.S.	15 0 0
92	Bury - N.S.		90 0 0	1848		" - "	22 0 0
81	Buxted - N.S.		222 0 0	1858		" - "	45 0 0
	" - "		101 0 0	1859	87	Horsham - N.S.	94 13 0
77	Catsfield - N.S.	2	110 0 0	1845	81	+Horsted, Little - N.S.	5 77 0 0
	" - "		15 0 0	1846	86	Hove, Eastern - N.S.	9 469 0 0
84	Chailly - N.S.	11	350 0 0	1855	86	Hove, Western - N.S.	9 469 0 0
92	+Chichester (Central) - N.S.	11			79	+Hurstmonceaux - N.S.	1 1
92	Chichester (Little London) - B.S.		198 0 0	1848	83	+Hurst Pierpoint - N.S.	10 1
92	Chichester, St. Pancras', Infants - N.S.	11	100 0 0	1843	75	Icklesham - N.S.	2 110 0 0
92	Chichester (Tower Street) - B.S.	7	84 3 4	1853	93	+Iping - B.S.	
79	Chiddingley - N.S.		80 0 0	1850	81	Isfield - N.S.	*50 0 0
83	Clayton and Keymer - N.S.		*50 0 0	1839	91	+Lavant - Ch. of E.	
94	Compton and Upmarden - N.S.		90 0 0	1848	76	Leonard's, Saint, on Sea - N.S.	2 *60 0 0
82	+Crawley Down - N.S.					" " - "	396 0 0
83	Cuckfield and Balcombe - N.S.	5	160 0 0	1846		" " - "	109 2 6
77	Dallington - N.S.	2	35 0 0	1854	76	+Leonard's, Saint, on Sea, All Souls' - R.C.	
84	Ditchling - N.S.	10	*75 0 0	1838	76	Leonard's, Saint, on Sea, St. Mary Magdalene's, Indust. Ch. of E.	2 684 0 0
78	Eastbourne - N.S.	11	64 0 0	1855	84	Lewes, All Saints - N.S.	248 0 0
91	Eastergate - N.S.		*50 0 0	1838	84	+Lewes, All Saints, and Southover, Infants' - N.S.	10 79 0 0
93	Eldon - N.S.		*34 0 0	1838		" " - "	56 15 0
80	Etchingham - N.S.		150 0 0	1862	84	+Lewes - N.S.	10 95 10 0
84	+Falmer - N.S.	10	140 0 0	1846	83	Lindfield - N.S.	5 105 0 0
89	+Findon - Par.	10	111 5 0	1863	83	+Lindfield, St. John's - N.S.	a 80 0 0
94	Firle, West - N.S.		84 0 0	1848	90	Littlehampton - N.S.	5 8 10 0
82	Fittleworth - Ch. of E.	5	160 10 0	1852	93	Lodsworth - N.S.	
81	+Fletching - N.S.		67 0 0	1854		" " - "	80 0 0
80	Flimwell - N.S.	1	*65 0 0	1837	93	Lurgashall - N.S.	10 0 0
82	Forest Row - N.S.	3			81	+Mayfield, Boys - N.S.	3 37 0 0
81	Främsfield - N.S.				81	+Mayfield, Girls - N.S.	3 170 0 0
81	+Frankham - Ch. of E.	6			91	Merston - N.S.	
80	+Frant (Free) - N.S.	6			93	Midhurst - N.S.	
94	+Funtington - N.S.	11			77	Mountfield and Whatlington - N.S.	3 52 0 0
84	+Glynde - N.S.	10			77	+Netherfield - N.S.	2 130 0 0
82	Grinstead, East - N.S.	5	672 0 0	1861	84	Newhaven - N.S.	10 100 0 0
87	+Grinstead, West Ch. of E.	5	*75 0 0	1838	79	Ninfield - N.S.	
81	Hadlow Down - N.S.	3	60 0 0	1850	89	North Heath - N.S.	
79	Hailsham - N.S.	2	44 0 0	1859	75	Northiam - N.S.	2 146 0 0
76	+Halton, Saint Clement's - N.S.	2			91	Nuthbourne - N.S.	
91	+Hampnett, West - P.U.				87	+Nuthurst - N.S.	5 96 16 0
82	Hartfield - N.S.	3	100 0 0	1842	84	Offham - N.S.	10 55 10 0
	" - "		8 10 0	1854	83	Patcham - N.S.	10 107 0 0
	" - "		90 0 0	1859	75	Peasmarsh - N.S.	
76	Hastings - B.S.	7	*250 0 0	1836		" " - "	29 0 0
76	Hastings, All Saints' and St. Clement's - N.S.	2	*220 0 0	1836	76	Pett - N.S.	
	" " - "		213 3 4	1853	88	+Petworth - N.S.	5 *23 0 0
	" " - "		200 0 0	1853	84	Plumpton - N.S.	
	" " - "		185 0 0	1856	79	Polegate - N.S.	
	" " - "		166 0 0	1841	90	Poling - N.S.	
76	Hastings, St. Mary's - N.S.	2			86	Portslade and Haulington - N.S.	10 66 10 0
80	+Hawkenbury - Ch. of E.					" " - "	60 0 0

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
SUSSEX—cont.									
86	Poynings	- N.S. 10	86 8 0	1859	398	Attleborough	- N.S.	236 0 0	1849
89	Pulborough	- N.S. 5	336 0 0	1858				6 13 4	1855
83	Pyecombe	- N.S.	22 5 0	1845	397	†Bentley	- N.S. 1		
84	Ripe	- N.S.	35 0 0	1843	396	†Bickenhill	- N.S. 8		
			35 0 0	1849	405	Bidford	- N.S. 6	50 0 0	1846
84	†Rodmell	- Par. 10				"	"	19 10 0	1854
81	†Rotherfield	- N.S. 3				"	"	13 2 6	1858
84	Rottingdean	- N.S. 10	260 0 0	1860	394	†Birmingham	- Wes.		
90	Rustington	Ch. of E.	202 0 0	1860	394	Birmingham, All Saints'	- N.S. 11	616 0 0	1844
75	†Rye	- Wes. 8			394	Birmingham, All Saints' (Heath St.)			
77	Rye Harbour	Ch. of E. 2	190 19 0	1861		Protestant Sch.	11	233 15 0	1863
80	Salehurst	- N.S. 3	*75 0 0	1841	394	Birmingham and Edgbaston (Ten- nant Street), In- dustrial	- B.S. 6	41 0 0	1855
83	Sayer's Common	- N.S. 10	65 0 0	1843	394	Birmingham (Bishop Ryder's)	- N.S. 7	300 0 0	1842
78	Seaford	Ch. of E. 11	369 12 0	1859		"	"	150 0 0	1842
84	†Selmeston	- N.S. 10	60 0 0	1841		"	"	341 12 0	1861
83	Slaughton	- N.S.	80 0 0	1846		"	"	119 0 0	1861
87	Slinfold	- N.S.	*64 0 0	1839	394	Birmingham, Ch. Ch. (Pinfold Street)	N.S. 11	*400 0 0	1837
86	Sompting	- N.S.			394	Birmingham, Saint Barnabas, Boys and Girls	- N.S. 6	576 11 3	1862
78	Southbourne and Seaside	- N.S. 11	150 0 0	1852	394	Birmingham, Saint Barnabas' (Ryland St. North) Infts.	N.S.	196 0 0	1849
	"	"	27 10 0	1856	394	†Birmingham, Church of the Saviour	- B.S. 6		
	"	"	115 0 0	1859	394	†Birmingham, Girls' Reformatory	-		
87	†Southwater	- Ch. of E. 5	70 0 0	1844	394	Birmingham, Indus- trial Free School	10	495 0 0	1850
86	Southwick	- N.S. 11				"	"	300 0 0	1855
77	†Staplecross	- Wes. 7	399 0 0	1859		"	"	200 0 0	1858
86	Steyning	- N.S. 11	70 0 0	1841	394	†Birmingham, Legge Street	- B.S. 6		
89	Storrington	- N.S.	*20 0 0	1836	394	†Birmingham, New Jerusalem	- B.S. 6		
94	Stoughton and Rac- ton	- N.S.	62 10 0	1843	394	†Birmingham, Oratory (Edgbaston)	- R.C.		
80	Ticehurst	- N.S. 1	350 0 0	1847	394	†Birmingham, Asylum P.U.			
80	Tidebrook	- N.S. 1	212 0 0	1859	394	†Birmingham, Saint Anne's (Alcester Street)	- R.C. 10		
93	†Tillington	- N.S. 5			394	Birmingham, Saint Bartholomew's	- N.S.	*150 0 0	1834
81	†Twynford	- N.S. 3	256 10 0	1851		"	"	115 0 0	1840
81	Uckfield	- N.S. 5	*100 0 0	1837	394	†Birmingham, Saint Chad's	- R.C. 10	257 10 0	1851
80	Wadhurst	- N.S. 1	280 0 0	1855	394	Birmingham, Saint George's (Russell Street)	- N.S. 9	*300 0 0	1834
80	†Wadhurst, Best Beech Hill District	- Ch. of E.				"	"	230 0 0	1843
81	†Waldron	- N.S. 5	82 0 0	1848		"	"	200 0 0	1845
89	Waltham, Cold	- N.S.	*50 0 0	1838		"	"	100 0 0	1847
79	Warbleton	- N.S.	74 0 0	1851		"	"	8 11 8	1852
87	Warnham	- N.S. 5				"	"	45 0 0	1855
79	†Wartling	- N.S. 1	*90 0 0	1837		"	"	54 0 0	1858
94	Westbourne	- N.S.				"	"	123 15 0	1863
84	†Westmeston	- N.S. 10			395	Birmingham, St. Cle- ment's, Nechells	- N.S. 10	1,200 0 0	1859
82	Withyham, Saint John's	- N.S.	60 0 0	1840	394	Birmingham, Saint John's	- R.C. 10	858 0 0	1861
	"	"	16 15 0	1859					
82	†Withyham, " Saint Michael's	- N.S. 3	181 0 0	1851					
93	Woolbeding	- N.S.	*100 0 0	1835					
90	Worthing	- N.S.							
90	†Worthing	- Wes.							
WARWICKSHIRE.									
405	Alcester	- N.S. 7	100 0 0	1844					
	"	"	6 18 6	1850					
	"	"	17 0 0	1854					
396	†Allesley, Reformatory	-							
395	†Ashted, St. James	-							
		Ch. of E. 11							
395	Aston, Infants	- N.S. 11	351 0 0	1856					
397	Atherstone, Boys' Free School	-	150 0 0	1842					
	"	"	140 0 0	1855					
	"	"	61 8 6	1856					
397	Atherstone, Girls	- N.S. 1	31 1 10	1856	395	Birmingham, St. Cle- ment's, Nechells	- N.S. 10	1,200 0 0	1859
					394	Birmingham, Saint John's	- R.C. 10	858 0 0	1861

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	WARWICKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			WARWICKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
394	Birmingham, Saint Jude's - Ch. of E. 6	555 4 0	1862	395	Bordesley, St. An- drew's (Small- heath), Infants - N.S.	99 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Luke's (Edgbas- ton) - N.S. 10	370 0 0	1843	401	†Bourton - Ch. of E. 5		1862
	" " - " - N.S. 10	133 0 0	1845	406	Brailles - Ch. of E. 6	397 0 0	1862
	" " - " - N.S. 10	13 6 8	1850	401	Brinklow - N.S. 4	377 10 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Luke's (Macdon- ald Street) - N.S. 10	177 0 0	1850	395	Bromwich, Little - N.S. 11	105 12 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Mark's (Helena Street) - N.S. 9	89 10 0	1850	403	†Budbrooke - Ch. of E. 6		1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Mark's (St. Mark's Street) - N.S. 9	492 0 0	1844	398	Bulkington, Saint James' - Ch. of E. 5	609 0 0	1862
	" " - " - N.S. 9	12 16 4	1849	398	Chilvers Coton - N.S.	104 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Mary's - N.S. 10	750 0 0	1846	404	Claverdon - N.S.	100 0 0	1862
394	†Birmingham, Saint Mary's, Boys - R.C. 10				" " - N.S.	140 0 0	1862
394	†Birmingham, Saint Mary's, Girls - R.C.			401	Clifton on Dunsmoor - N.S. 5	186 0 0	1862
395	Birmingham, Saint Matthew's - N.S. 7	691 0 0	1841	404	†Combroke - S. 11		1862
	" " - " - N.S. 7	56 10 0	1846	407	Compton (Fenny) - N.S.	*54 0 0	1862
	" " - " - N.S. 7	25 3 10	1859	162	†Compton, Long, In- fant - N.S. 6		1862
	" " - " - N.S. 7	440 0 0	1860	396	†Corley Moor - N.S.		1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Matthias' (Farm Street) - N.S.	150 0 0	1849	400	†Coventry, Girls' Blue Coat School - N.S. 4		1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Matthias' (Wheeler Street) - N.S.	1,200 0 0	1858	400	Coventry, Holy Tri- nity - N.S. 4	1,337 0 0	1862
394	†Birmingham, Saint Nicholas' - R.C.			400	Coventry, St. John's - N.S.	12 19 0	1862
394	†Birmingham, Saint Patrick's - R.C. 3			400	Coventry, Saint Michael's - N.S. 4	*120 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Paul's - N.S. 9	788 0 0	1846	400	†Coventry, St. Mary's - R.C. 9	1,200 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Peter's (Moor St.) - N.S.	531 0 0	1844	400	†Coventry, St. Mary's, Red Lane, late St. Michael's, Branch School - N.S. 9		1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Peters (London Prentice Street), Infants - N.S.	73 10 0	1849	400	†Coventry, St. Os- burg's - R.C. 9		1862
394	†Birmingham, Saint Peter's - R.C. 10			400	Coventry, St. Peter's - N.S. 4	180 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Philip's - N.S. 7	500 0 0	1843		" " - N.S.	75 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Stephen's - N.S. 11	828 0 0	1845		" " - N.S.	28 17 6	1862
	" " - " - N.S. 11	12 12 0	1857	400	Coventry, St. Nicho- las' Place, Boys - B.S.	*125 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Thomas' (Holloway Head Street) - N.S. 9	235 0 0	1842	400	Coventry, Vicar Lane - B.S.	a*200 0 0	1862
	" " - " - N.S. 9	80 0 0	1854	403	Cubington - N.S. 8	220 0 0	1862
394	Birmingham, Saint Thomas' Branch, Infants (Holliday Street) - N.S. 9	171 0 0	1850	395	Deritend, St. John's - N.S. 9	267 0 0	1862
394	†Birmingham, Steel- house Lane - B.S. 6				" " - N.S.	95 5 0	1862
394	†Birmingham, Unit- arian Domestic Mission School - 6			401	Dunchurch - " - N.S.	*106 0 0	1862
395	Bordesley, St. An- drew's, Boys and Girls - N.S. 10	516 0 0	1862		" " - " - N.S.	42 0 0	1862
				404	†Eatington - N.S.	8 5 0	1862
				393	†Edgbaston - Par. 10		1862
				393	Edgbaston, Saint George's - N.S. 10	182 0 0	1862
				393	Edgbaston, Saint James' - Ch. of E. 6	595 0 0	1862
				395	Erddington, Infants - B.S.	100 0 0	1862
				395	†Erddington - R.C. 9		1862
				399	†Exhall - N.S.		1862
				401	Grandborough - N.S.	54 10 0	1862
				406	†Halford - N.S.		1862
				403	†Hampton-on-the- Hill - R.C.		1862
				401	Harborough Magna - N.S.	88 0 0	1862
				407	Harbury - N.S. 8	806 0 0	1862
				397	Hartshill - N.S. 4	148 10 0	1862
				392	†Headless Cross, St. Luke's - N.S. 11		1862
				404	Henley in Arden - N.S. 6	95 0 0	1862
				403	Hunningham - Ch. of E. 4	246 0 0	1862
				406	Ilmington - N.S.	308 0 0	1862
				407	Itchington, Bishop's - N.S.	*37 0 0	1862

a Grant repaid in 1847 to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	WARWICKSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.			WARWICKSHIRE—cont.		£ s. d.	
407	Itchington, Long - N.S.	7	502 0 0	1857	395	†Saltley, Reformatory.			
403	Kenilworth, Saint Nicholas - N.S.		*57 0 0	1836	395	Saltley (Worcester Diocesan) Practi- sing			
403	†Kenilworth, Saint Austin's - R.C.		599 0 0	1860	402	Shirley, Endowed	7	200 0 0	1853
403	Kenilworth, Saint John's - N.S.	7	212 0 0	1855		" " " Ch. of E.	6	*65 0 0	1836
399	Keresley and Coun- don - N.S.	4	112 10 0	1852	404	Snitterfield " - N.S.		187 0 0	1852
376	Kingsbury Endowed N.S.	1	6 5 10	1849		" " " " "		15 2 8	1855
	" " " "		21 8 0	1854	402	†Solihull, Lower, Free - N.S.	6	19 0 0	1856
405	Kinwarton and Great Alne - N.S.	7	30 0 0	1857	402	†Solihull, Palmers, Charity School, Girls -	6	*100 0 0	1838
	" " " "		50 0 0	1841		" " " " "		25 0 0	1861
	" " " "		7 0 0	1846	407	Southam Indepen- dent School -	4	46 0 0	1840
403	Kinwarton and Great Alne Sun- day School -		11 10 0	1853	398	Stockingford - N.S.	5	64 0 0	1848
394	Ladywood, Saint John's - N.S.	7	*30 0 0	1836		" " " " "		2 5 0	1850
394	Ladywood, Saint John's, Infants, Ichnield Port Road		1,320 0 0	1857	407	Stockton - N.S.	11	538 0 0	1855
	" " " "		262 0 0	1861		" " " " "		30 0 0	1844
	" " " " Ch. of E.	7			399	Stoke - N.S.	4	25 4 4	1858
396	†Lea Marston Ch. of E.	1	162 16 8	1862	403	†Stoneleigh - Par.	11	63 10 0	1841
403	†Leamington - B.S.	6			406	Stowerton - N.S.		12 10 0	1858
403	†Leamington - N.S.	11			404	Stratford-on-Avon - N.S.	11	40 0 0	1841
403	Leamington Priors N.S.		1,100 0 0	1859	404	" " " " "		230 0 0	1846
403	†Leamington, Saint John's - N.S.	11			401	Stretton-on-Dun- more - N.S.	5	81 11 8	1859
403	†Leamington, Saint Mary's - N.S.	11			405	Studley - N.S.	11	232 14 2	1863
403	†Leamington Priors R.C.					" " " " "		17 12 4	1856
403	†Leamington Priors Wes.	6				" " " " "		257 0 0	1858
407	†Lighthorn School.					" " " " "		65 0 0	1861
404	Loxley - N.S.		10 10 0	1856	395	†Sutton-Coldfield - R.C.			
395	†Lozells, St. Silas' - N.S.	10			401	Thurleston - N.S.		138 15 0	1850
403	†Mappleborough Grn. N.S.	11			406	Tysoe Ch. of E.	6	554 0 0	1858
401	Marton - N.S.	11	212 0 0	1860	399	Walsgrave-on-Sowe N.S.	4	10 10 0	1859
407	†Mount Carmel - R.C.				404	†Walton - Ch. of E.	6		
	Napton on the Hill - N.S.		40 0 0	1844	375	Warton Ch. of E.		267 0 0	1858
	" " " "		24 0 0	1851	403	Warwick, High St. Chapel - B.S.	5	261 0 0	1859
398	Nuneaton (Abbey End) Infants - N.S.		241 0 0	1849	403	†Warwickshire Re- formatory.			
398	Nuneaton (Church Lane) - N.S.	5	618 0 0	1850	403	Warwick, St. Mary's N.S.	6	*150 0 0	1836
403	†Offchurch (Lady Aylesford's) -	8				" " " " "		55 0 0	1847
396	†Packington (Earl of Aylesford's) -	8				" " " " "		20 0 0	1849
408	Pailton - N.S.	5	121 0 0	1848		" " " " "		30 0 0	1853
163	Ratley - Ch. of E.		252 0 0	1854	403	Warwick, St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Infants - N.S.		62 0 0	1855
403	Rowington - N.S.	6	117 0 0	1850	403	†Westwood, Canley Hill - N.S.	11	162 0 0	1849
401	Rugby (Elborow's) N.S.	5	196 0 0	1861	376	†Wilnecote - N.S.			
401	Rugby New Paro- chial School (in St. Matthew's District)		29 19 0	1851	395	†Wishaw - N.S.			
401	Rugby, St. Matthew's N.S.	5	275 0 0	1853	401	†Wolston Ch. of E.	4	*53 0 0	1838
	" " " "		100 0 0	1846	399	Wolvey - N.S.	5	12 3 0	1859
	" " " "		9 10 0	1853	404	Wotton Warven - N.S.		208 0 0	1857
401	†Rugby, Trinity - Par.	5	65 0 0	1854		WESTMORELAND.			
401	†Rugby - Par.	5			575	Ambleside - N.S.	5	281 15 0	1863
401	†Rugby - R.C.				573	Appleby, St. Lau- rence's - B.S.	5	126 15 0	1849
401	Ryton on Duns- more Ch. of E.		196 8 0	1862	575	Appethwaite, St. Mary's Ch. of E.		50 0 0	1862
					573	Bongate - N.S.	3	65 0 0	1845

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
WESTMORELAND—cont.									
573	†Brough	- N.S.	3						
575	†Burneside Endowed School	-	5						
575	†Burton	- Ch. of E.	3						
575	Casterton	- N.S.		1841					
574	†Cliburn	- Sch.	2						
574	†Clifton	- Ch. of E.							
573	†Dufton	- B.S.	5						
575	<i>Firbank</i>	- Ch. of E.	4	1860					
575	†Grasmere	- Ch. of E.	5						
575	Grayrigg	- N.S.	5	1847					
575	†Helsington	- N.S.							
574	†Helton	- N.S.							
575	<i>Holme</i>	- N.S.		1841					
575	†Kendal	- P.U.							
575	Kendal	- Wes.							
575	Kendal, Boys	- B.S.	5						
	" "	-							
	" "	-							
575	Kendal	- N.S.	9						
	" "	-							
	" "	-							
	" "	-							
575	†Kendal, Castle Street, Girls and Infants	B.S.	5						
575	†Kendal, Fellside	- B.S.	5						
575	†Kendal, Highgate	- Ch. of E.							
575	Kendal, St. George's, Girls	- N.S.	9	1854					
575	†Kendal, St. Thomas', Infants	- N.S.							
573	<i>Kirkby Stephen</i>	- N.S.		1834					
575	Kirkby Lonsdale	- N.S.	5	1858					
575	†Langdale	- Ch. Sch.	5						
575	†Levens	- Ch. of E.	3						
574	<i>Martindale</i>	- N.S.		1835					
573	†Marton, Long	- Par.	2						
575	†Meal Bank	- B.S.	5						
573	<i>Ormside</i>	- N.S.		1854					
575	†Staveley	- N.S.	5						
574	†Strickland, Great	- N.S.	1						
573	†Temple Sowerby	- Ch. of E.	1						
575	†Troutbeck	- Ch. of E.	5						
573	<i>Warcop</i>	- N.S.		1863					
575	†Windermere, Saint Mary's	- N.S.	5						
574	†Yanwath	- Ch. of E.	2						
WILTSHIRE.									
121	Aldbourne	- N.S.	4	1858					
263	†Alderbury	- N.S.	10						
256	Allcannings	- N.S.	6	1860					
262	†Amesbury	- N.S.	1						
260	†Ashton	- Ch. of E.	2						
259	†Ashton, Steeple	- N.S.	11						
259	Ashton, West	- N.S.	11	1847					
	" "	-		1850					
	" "	-		1854					
	" "	-		1844					
255	<i>Avebury</i>	- Par.		1854					
265	Barford, St. Martin	- N.S.	1	1854					
121	†Bedwin, Great	- N.S.	4						
121	Bedwin, Little	- N.S.	4	1855					
265	†Bemerton	- N.S.	1						
255	<i>Berwick Bassett</i>	- N.S.		1848					
253	<i>Biddestone</i>	- N.S.		1844					
250	Bishopstone (near Faringdon)	- N.S.		1850					
WILTSHIRE—cont.									
265	Bishopstone (near Salisbury)	- N.S.	1						
265	Bower Chalke	- N.S.	1						
254	†Bowood School	-	5						
253	†Box	- Ch. of E.	5						
258	†Bradford, Ch. Ch.	- N.S.	11						
258	†Bradford-on-Avon	- B.S.	7						
258	Bradford, Parish Church	- N.S.	11						
	" "	-							
	" "	-							
267	<i>Bradley (Maiden)</i>	- N.S.							
104	†Bramshaw	- N.S.							
104	†Bramshaw, Warren's, Girls	- N.S.							
259	Bratton	- B.S.	6						
259	Bratton	- N.S.	11						
254	Bremhill	- N.S.	6						
260	<i>Brixton Deverell</i>	- N.S.							
265	Broad Chalke	- N.S.	1						
251	Broadtown	- Par.	6						
256	†Bromham	- N.S.							
256	†Bromham	- B.S.	6						
258	Broughton Gifford	- N.S.							
261	Burbage	- N.S.	4						
254	Calne, Boys	- N.S.	5						
254	†Calne, Girls	- N.S.							
254	†Calne (Lord Lans- downe's) Infant School	-	5						
254	†Calne, Middle, En- dowed, Free Gram- mar School, a	-							
254	†Calne, Mrs. Guthrie's Juvenile School	-	5						
253	†Castle Combe	- N.S.	5						
263	†Charlton, All Saints	- Ch. of E.	1						
252	†Charlton Park	- N.S.	4						
256	<i>Cheverell, Great</i>	- N.S.							
256	†Cheverell, Little	- Ch. of E.	1						
266	Chilmark	- N.S.	3						
121	†Chilton-Polliatt	- N.S.	4						
253	Chippenham	- N.S.							
253	†Chippenham	- B.S.	6						
253	†Chippenham	- P.U.							
253	Chippenham, Saint Paul's	- Ch. of E.	5						
256	<i>Chirton</i>	- N.S.							
250	<i>Chisledon</i>	- N.S.							
256	†Chittoe	- N.S.	3						
262	†Cholderton	- Par.	1						
253	†Christian-Malford	- N.S.	5						
118	Chute	- N.S.	7						
261	Collingbourne Ducis	- N.S.	4						
261	†Collingbourne-King- ston	- Ch. of E.	4						
263	Combe Bissett	- N.S.	10						
	" "	-							
254	Compton Bassett	- N.S.							
253	†Corsham	- B.S.	6						
	" "	-							
	" "	-							
253	†Corsham Pickwick District	- N.S.	5						
260	<i>Corsley</i>	- N.S.							
251	Cricklade	- N.S.	6						
260	†Crickerton	- N.S.	2						

a Removed from inspection.

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WILTSHIRE—cont.									
252	Crudwell	N.S. 4	120 0 0	1858	262	†Maddington	N.S. 1		
103	Damerham	N.S. 1	260 0 0	1859	252	Malmesbury and West- port Juvenile	Ch. of E. 4	600 0 0	1857
108	†Dean, West	Ch. of E. 7			252	Malmesbury	Ch. of E. 4		
254	Derry Hill	N.S. 5	90 0 0	1844	256	Marden	N.S.	25 0 0	1844
			42 0 0	1848	255	Marlborough, Saint Mary's	N.S. 4	210 0 0	1850
260	†Deverill, Longbridge	N.S. 2						185 0 0	1861
256	Devizes	B.S. 7	*140 0 0	1834	255	Marlborough, "Saint Peter's	N.S. 4	500 0 0	1854
			52 10 0	1860	103	Martin	N.S.	123 0 0	1858
256	†Devizes, Town (Bride- well Street), Girls	N.S. 8			257	Melksham	B.S. 7	64 6 8	1856
256	†Devizes, Town (Sheep Street) Boys	N.S.			257	Melksham	N.S. 11	154 0 0	1840
259	Dilton's Marsh	N.S. 2	200 0 0	1848				27 4 4	1852
266	Donhead, St. Mary's	N.S.	*29 0 0	1837	257	†Melksham	P.U.		
263	Downton	B.S. 5	150 0 0	1841	267	Mere	N.S. 3	297 0 0	1841
			11 6 8	1847				40 0 0	1846
			33 0 0	1850	252	Minety St. Leonard's	N.S.	116 0 0	1847
			50 0 0	1856	261	†Netheravon	N.S.		
			162 0 0	1847	265	†Netherhampton	N.S.		
263	Downton	N.S. 10			253	Nettleton and Bur- ton	N.S. 5	69 0 0	1850
262	†Durrington	Par. 10						27 6 0	1859
256	†Erechfont	N.S. 3			261	Newnton	N.S.	204 0 0	1860
261	Everleigh	N.S.	70 0 0	1845	339	†Newnton, Long	N.S. 2		
262	†Figheldean	N.S. 1			265	†Newton, South	N.S. 10		
263	Fisherton Anger	N.S. 1	180 0 0	1843	262	Newton Tony	Par.	73 0 0	1857
266	Fonthill Bishop	N.S.	37 10 0	1841	260	†Norton Bavant Ch. of E.		20 0 0	1843
266	Fonthill Gifford	N.S.	41 0 0	1846	263	†Nunton	N.S. 10		
121	†Fosbury	Ch. of E. 4			256	Patney	N.S.	*25 0 0	1835
265	Fovant	N.S.	105 0 0	1848	261	Pewsey	N.S. 4	*75 0 0	1840
254	†Foxham School.							19 12 10	1861
121	†Grafton, East	N.S. 4			261	Pewsey, Saint John Baptist	N.S.	171 5 0	1863
263	Grimstead, West	N.S.	101 0 0	1856	253	Pickwick	N.S.	444 0 0	1858
252	Hankerton	N.S.	52 0 0	1852	263	†Pitton	N.S. 1		
263	†Harnham, East	Ch. of E. 1			107	Plaitford	N.S.	84 0 0	1855
263	Harnham, West	N.S. 10	120 0 0	1863				27 9 4	1858
254	†Heddington	N.S. 3			340	Pool Keynes	N.S. 6	86 0 0	1847
260	Heytesbury	N.S. 2	*150 0 0	1838				9 5 0	1855
			155 0 0	1860	251	Purton	N.S. 6	584 0 0	1861
250	High"worth	N.S. 6	*100 0 0	1837	263	†Redlynch	N.S.		
250	†Highworth and Swin- don	P.U.			259	Road Hill	N.S. 11	*60 0 0	1835
254	†Hillmarton	N.S.			256	†Rowde	N.S. 3		
257	Hilperton	N.S. 11	70 0 0	1846	264	†Salisbury, Model Sch. for Girls	N.S. 1		
266	†Hindon	N.S. 3			264	†Salisbury	P.U.		
255	Hinton (Broad), Endowed	N.S.	80 0 0	1846	264	Salisbury, St. Ed- mund's, Practising School		10	1,361 0 0
			80 0 0	1848		Sailsbury, St. Ed- mund's Sunday School			*40 0 0
250	Hinton, Little	N.S.	65 0 0	1850	264	Salisbury, St. Mar- tin's	N.S. 10	21 0 0	1851
258	Holt	N.S.	*40 0 0	1835	264	Salisbury, St. Tho- mas'	N.S. 10	479 0 0	1863
260	†Horningsham	N.S. 2			264	†Salisbury	N.S. 4		
260	Imber	N.S.	*34 0 0	1837	255	†Savernake	N.S.	50 0 0	1851
253	Kington Langley	N.S. 5	116 0 0	1857	257	Seagry	N.S.		
267	Knoyle, East	N.S. 3	*31 0 0	1839	257	†Seed Girls' Church School			
			10 17 2	1859	266	Semley	N.S. 3	50 0 0	1841
			7 0 0	1859				8 0 0	1863
253	†Lacock	N.S. 11			257	†Shaw" and Witley	N.S.		
263	Landford	N.S. 1	45 0 0	1843	252	†Sherston, Infants	B.S. 6	130 0 0	1846
265	Langford (Steeple)	N.S. 1	286 0 0	1861	252	†Sherston Magna	N.S. 4	40 0 0	1858
251	†Latton	Par. 6			262	†Shrewton	N.S. 1		
263	Laverstock	N.S. 1	5 0 0	1857					
256	Lavington, (Market)	N.S. 3	140 0 0	1846					
258	Limpley Stoke	N.S.	75 0 0	1845					
118	†Ludgershall	N.S. 7							
266	Ludwell	N.S. 3	70 0 0	1842					
251	Lydiard Millicent	N.S.	48 0 0	1843					
			25 0 0	1846					
			82 0 10	1859					
			257 12 0	1861					
251	Lydiard Tregoz	N.S. 6	257 12 0	1861					
251	Lyneham	N.S. 6	166 2 6	1862					
251	Lyneham (Clack)	N.S.	198 12 0	1861					

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WILTSHIRE—cont.									
340	Somerford Keynes, Church School	N.S. 6	£ 214 0 0	1860	389	Bengeworth -	N.S. 1	150 0 0	
256	Southbroom -	N.S.	*50 0 0	1834	388	Berron -	N.S.	50 0 0	
265	†Stapleford -	Par. 1			384	Bewdley -	N.S. 3	*45 0 0	
257	†Staverton -	N.S. 11			384	Bewdley, Far Forest	N.S.	65 3 4	
256	Stert -	N.S.	20 0 0	1841	388	Birts Morton -	N.S.	60 0 0	
254	Stockley -	N.S.	117 0 0	1856	406	†Blockley -	B.S. 6	78 0 0	
			58 0 0	1858	406	†Blockley, Upper Ch. of E.	11		
263	Stratford-sub-Castle	N.S. 1	37 10 0	1842	390	Bredicot -	N.S.	100 0 0	
250	Stratton, St. Marg- aret's -	N.S.	*35 0 0	1837		" -	"	30 6 6	
254	Studley, St. John's -	N.S. 11	381 0 0	1855	389	Bretforton -	N.S.	12 10 0	
253	Sutton Bengier -	N.S.	42 0 0	1850	386	Broadheath -	N.S.	*18 0 0	
260	†Sutton Veny -	Ch. of E. 2			386	Broadwas -	Ch. of E.	62 13 9	
266	Swallowcliffe -	N.S.	45 0 0	1844	389	Broadway -	N.S. 11	150 0 0	
250	Swindon -	N.S. 6	*85 0 0	1837	389	†Broadway, St. Mary's	R.C. 5		
			47 0 0	1857	392	Bromsgrove -	N.S. 2	*200 0 0	
250	Swindon, New (Great Western Railway)	N.S. 6	300 0 0	1846	392	†Bromsgrove -	B.S. 6		
			298 0 6	1858	392	†Bromsgrove, Park Pl. R.C.			
250	†Swindon, Old, Infnts.	N.S. 6			392	Bromsgrove, The			
266	Tisbury -	N.S. 3	175 0 0	1843	388	Lickey -	N.S. 2	295 0 0	
			124 0 0	1855	391	Castle Morton -	N.S.	102 0 0	
257	†Trowbridge -	B.S. 7			391	Claines -	N.S.	*100 0 0	
257	Trowbridge -	N.S. 4	726 0 0	1846	391	Claines, St. George's	N.S. 11	*123 0 0	
257	Trowbridge, Holy Trinity -	N.S. 11	*105 0 0	1837	389	Cleeve Prior -	Ch. of E.	106 0 0	
			8 0 0	1851	392	†Clent -	N.S. 6		
260	Upton Scudamore -	N.S.	*30 0 0	1839	386	Clifton-on-Teme -	N.S. 12	100 0 0	
250	†Wanborough -	Par. 6			381	Cradley -	N.S. 5	1,092 0 0	
260	Warminster -	B.S. 6	*155 0 0	1837	383	†Cradley -	Wes. 6		
260	Warminster -	N.S. 2	*460 0 0	1835	391	Dodderhill -	N.S.	100 0 0	
			200 0 0	1845		" -	"	46 0 0	
			91 0 0	1846	391	†Droitwich, Coventry Charity -	N.S.		
104	†Warren's, Girls -	N.S.	a		391	Droitwich, Saint Peter's -	N.S. 4	255 0 0	
259	Westbury -	N.S. 11	150 0 0	1847		" -	"	38 8 6	
259	†Westbury, Boys -	B.S. 6			382	Dudley -	B.S.	*400 0 0	
259	†Westbury, Heywood House -	N.S. 11			382	†Dudley, Holly Hall School -			
259	†Westbury, Leigh -	Ch. of E. b			382	Dudley, Saint Ed- mund's -	N.S. 7	450 0 0	
258	Westwood -	N.S.	53 0 0	1842	382	Dudley, St. James' -	N.S. 7	150 0 0	
			20 0 0	1853	382	Dudley, St. John's -	N.S. 7	395 0 0	
263	Whiteparish -	N.S. 1	100 0 0	1842	382	Dudley, St. Thomas' -	N.S. 7	520 0 0	
265	†Wilton -	N.S. 10				" -	"	35 0 0	
	†Wilts, Reformatory.					" -	"	312 0 0	
262	†Winterbourne, Earl's	N.S.			382	Dudley -	Wes. 6	432 0 0	
255	Winterbourne Monk- ton -	Par.	25 0 0	1845	388	Eldersfield -	N.S. 1	224 0 0	
262	†Winterbourne-Stoke	N.S. 10			342	Evenloade -	N.S.	28 0 0	
263	Winterslow -	N.S. 1	10 10 0	1862	389	Evesham -	B.S. 6	160 0 0	
251	Wootton Bassett -	B.S. 6	348 0 0	1859	389	Evesham, All Saints, and St. Lawrence -	N.S. 1	275 0 0	
251	Wootton Bassett -	N.S. 6	40 0 0	1842	405	Feckenham -	N.S. 4	801 8 0	
			598 0 0	1862	392	Finstall -	N.S.	65 0 0	
261	†Wootton Rivers -	N.S.			386	†Grimley -	N.S.		
258	Wra-call, South -	N.S.	37 10 0	1842	392	†Hagley -	N.S. 5		
265	Wylie -	N.S.	*45 0 0	1836	392	Hagley, Infants -	N.S.	85 0 0	
253	†Yatton Keynell -	Ch. of E. 5			383	Hales Owen -	N.S. 6	*285 0 0	
267	Zeals -	N.S.	42 0 0	1846		" -	"	42 0 0	
WORCESTERSHIRE.									
386	Abberley, Free -	Ch. of E. 1	292 0 0	1859		" -	"	110 0 0	
392	Alvechurch -	N.S. 2	252 0 0	1857		" -	"	3 6 3	
386	Areley King's -	N.S.	55 0 0	1846	383	†Hales Owen, Girls and Infants -	N.S. 6	367 0 0	
393	Balsall Heath, Saint Paul's -	N.S. 2	1,270 0 0	1857	383	Hales Owen (Quin- ton), Ch. Ch. -	N.S. 5	54 0 0	
389	Badsey and Wick- hamford -	N.S.	125 16 0	1855		" -	"	10 0 0	
393	Bartley Green -	N.S.	*50 0 0	1840		" -	"	25 0 0	
392	†Belbroughton -	N.S. 4			386	Hallow, Endowed -	N.S. 11	358 0 0	

a Now amalgamated with Bramshaw Par.

b Inspection withdrawn.

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	WORCESTERSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			WORCESTERSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
391	Hanbury - N.S. 4	254 0 0	1860	390	†Pershore - B.S. 6		
391	Hanbury, Broughton Green - N.S.	80 0 0	1862	390	Pershore - N.S. 1	32 0 0	1848
389	Harvington - N.S.	59 0 0	1849		" - "	180 0 0	1854
386	Holt and Witley - N.S.	*30 0 0	1838	388	Powick - N.S. 11	*60 0 0	1840
405	Inkberrow - N.S. 3	112 10 0	1852		" - "	13 0 0	1847
384	†Kidderminster, St. Mary's (Mill St.), Infants - N.S.			388	†Powick, Bastonford Branch - N.S. 11	13 0 0	1853
384	Kidderminster, New Meeting House Charity School -	67 0 0	1858	392	Redditch - N.S. 2	600 0 0	1846
384	Kidderminster, St. George's - N.S. 3	26 13 4	1850		" - "	87 0 0	1851
	" " - "	39 0 0	1855	392	Redditch - Wes. 6	24 0 0	1857
	" " - "	210 0 0	1856	386	Redmarley - N.S.	713 0 0	1860
384	Kidderminster, St. John's - N.S. 3	60 0 0	1844	355	Ripple - N.S.	64 0 0	1847
	" " - "	62 10 0	1859	392	†Rock - Ch. of E. 1	120 0 0	1846
	" " - "	80 13 4	1859	392	Romsley - N.S.	63 0 0	1851
384	†Kidderminster, St. John's, Girls - N.S. 3			391	†Salwarpe - N.S.		
384	Kidderminster, St. Mary's - N.S. 3	50 0 0	1851	389	Sedgeberrow - N.S.	40 0 0	1845
	" " - "	8 6 8	1853	393	Selly Oak - N.S. 2	606 10 0	1863
	" " - "	25 0 0	1860	386	†Shelsley, Woodbury Hill Reformatory School.		
393	†King's Heath, Infant School -			406	Shipston-on-Stour - N.S. 11	66 10 0	1842
393	†King's Norton - Par. 3				" - "	18 5 0	1858
393	†King's Norton Strut-ley Street Branch - N.S. 3			393	Sparkbrook - N.S. 2	764 0 0	1857
386	†Leigh Sinton - N.S. 1			335	Stoughton - N.S. 1	165 2 6	1863
388	London, Endowed Lye (on the Waste) - N.S. 6	116 0 0	1850	392	Stoke Prior - N.S. 4	*100 0 0	1840
383	" " - "	160 0 0	1846		" " - "	14 0 0	1859
	" " - "	27 3 0	1858	383	†Stourbridge (New Road) - Wes. 6		
	" " - "	344 8 0	1861	383	Stourbridge, Saint Thomas' - N.S. 7	475 0 0	1845
383	Lye (Stamber-Mill) - N.S.	230 0 0	1853		" " - "	17 18 3	1859
	" " - "	50 0 0	1855	383	†Stourbridge (Wol- laston Road) - B.S.		
388	Malvern, Great, New Parochial Ch. of E. 10	1,293 0 0	1859	384	Stourport, Lower Mitton, Boys and Girls - N.S. 4	248 0 0	1845
388	Malvern, Great, St. Mary's (Bar-nard's Green) - N.S.	50 0 0	1843		" " - "	11 6 8	1852
388	†Malvern Morris (North) - Ch. of E. 10			384	†Stourport, Lower Mitton, Infants - N.S.		
386	†Malvern, The Link - B.S. 6			383	Swinford (Old) - N.S. 7	1,001 0 0	1860
386	Malvern, The Link - N.S. 11	75 0 0	1845	392	†Tardebigge - N.S. 4		
388	Malvern Wells, St. Peter's - N.S.	*50 0 0	1839	385	Tenbury - N.S. 4	414 0 0	1856
386	Martley - N.S. 1	144 0 0	1847	388	Upton-on-Severn - N.S. 11	50 0 0	1841
405	Moreton Abbott's - N.S.	20 0 0	1845		" " - "	49 0 0	1849
393	†Moseley - N.S. 2				" " - "	90 0 0	1852
382	†Netherton - Ch. of E. 7			390	Whittington - Ch. of E.	483 0 0	1859
406	Newbold-on-Stour - N.S. 11	93 0 0	1849	386	Wichenford - N.S.	146 0 0	1860
393	Northfield - N.S.	*100 0 0	1838	386	†Witley - N.S. 1	67 0 0	1849
389	†Offenham - N.S.			383	†Wollaston - N.S. 7		
351	†Oldbury - Wes. 6			387	†Worcester - Wes. 6		
381	Oldbury - N.S. 6	*75 0 0	1834	387	Worcester, All Saints' - N.S.	250 0 0	1848
	" " - "	44 13 4	1855	391	Worcester, San- somes Place - N.S. 12	14 0 0	1859
381	Oldbury (Chance's) - N.S. 6	340 0 0	1852	387	Worcester, Saint Andrew's - N.S.	*200 0 0	1835
381	Oldbury, Tat Bank - N.S. 6	311 0 0	1858		Worcester, Saint Clement's - N.S. 11	276 0 0	1856
381	†Oldbury, Road End Branch Sch. -			387	†Worcester, Saint George's - R.C.		
345	†Overbury - Ch. of E.			387	Worcester, Saint John's, in Bed- wardine - N.S. 11	75 0 0	1843
387	†Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway (at Worcester) - B.S.				" " - "	186 0 0	1847
					" " - "	1 12 0	1855
					" " - "	16 0 0	1860

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
WORCESTERSHIRE—cont.				YORKSHIRE—cont.			
387	Worcester, Saint Martin's - N.S. 12	£ 250	s. 0 d. 0	1837	515 Askham Bryan - N.S. 3	£ 179	s. 0 d. 0
	" " " " - " "	21	0 0	1848	509 +Aston - N.S. -		
	" " " " - " "	50	0 0	1853	508 Attercliffe, Boys - N.S. 11	110	0 0
387	+Worcester, Saint Nicholas - N.S. 11				" " " " - " "	20	0 0
387	Worcester, Saint Paul's, Boys and Girls - N.S. 11	100	0 0	1848	" " " " - " "	150	0 0
	" " " " - " "	118	0 0	1849	" " " " - " "	42	0 0
	" " " " - " "	5	3 4	1850	" " " " - " "	20	0 0
	" " " " - " "	5	16 0	1858	508 +Attercliffe, Girls - N.S. 11		
	" " " " - " "	243	0 0	1860	522 +Atwick - N.S. -		
387	+Worcester, Saint Paul's, Infants - N.S.				496 Austerlands - N.S. 8	60	0 0
387	+Worcester, Saint Peter's, Boys - N.S.				537 +Aysgarth - N.S. 10		
387	Worcester, Saint Peter's (Diglis St.) Girls and Infants N.S. 12	300	0 0	1845	533 Ayton, Great - N.S. -	140	0 0
	" " " " - " "	25	0 0	1847	493 Baildon - N.S. 10	150	0 0
	" " " " - " "	59	11 4	1856	498 +Bailliff's Bridge - B.S. 9		
	" " " " - " "	239	0 0	1856	510 +Balby and Hex- thorpe - N.S. 2		
	" " " " - " "	7	5 0	1858	491 +Baldersby - N.S. 10		
	" " " " - " "	9	10 0	1859	499 Bankfoot, St. Mat- thew's - N.S. 2	201	13 4
384	Wribbenhall " - N.S. 3	12	16 8	1857	514 +Bardsey, Endowed - N.S. -		
YORKSHIRE.					516 Barmby Moor - N.S. 1	108	0 0
514	+Aberford - N.S. 3				" " " " - " "	169	0 0
526	+Acklam - N.S. -				517 Barmby-on-the- Marsh - N.S. -	*55	0 0
504B	+Ackworth, Girls - N.S. 5				510 +Barnburgh - N.S. -		
504B	+Ackworth (Low- ther's Hospital), Boys - N.S. 5				489 Barnoldswick - N.S. 4	*150	0 0
504B	+Ackworth, Low (Mrs. Howard's) - B.S. 5				505 Barnoldswick - Wes. 6	17	0 0
402A	+Acomb - N.S. 5				505 Barnsley - N.S. 7	542	12 0
489	Addingham - N.S. 3	200	0 0	1845	" " " " - " "	78	12 8
	" " " " - " "	15	14 6	1855	" " " " - " "	61	15 6
510	Adwick-le-Street - N.S. 2	*60	0 0	1835	505 Barnsley - Wes. -	444	0 0
534	Ainderby, Steeple - N.S. 3	267	12 0	1858	505 Barnsley, Holyrood R.C. 9	1,124	8 0
492	+Aldborough Ch. of E. 6				505 +Barnsley, St. George's N.S. 7		
492	Aldborough and Boroughbridge - N.S. 6	682	10 0	1855	505 Barnsley, St. John's N.S. 7	260	0 0
491	+Aldfield - N.S. 10				505 Barnsley, St. Mary's N.S. 7	118	0 0
530	Allerston - B.S. -	8	1 6	1846	Barrow, Ch. of E. See Wentworth.		
530	Allerston - N.S. -	20	0 0	1838	540 Barton - N.S. 4	310	0 0
499	Allerton - B.S. 4	200	0 0	1846	514 Barwick-in-Elmet - N.S. 3	210	0 0
499	Allerton - N.S. -	*73	0 0	1833	502 Batley - Wes. 9	616	17 6
492	+Allerton Mauleverer R.C. 9				502 Batley (near Dewsbury) - N.S. 6	676	0 0
497	Almoudbury, Cen- tral - N.S. 6	343	0 0	1846	502 Batley, Carlinghow - N.S. 6	140	0 0
	" " " " - " "	36	6 0	1857	502 Batley Carr - N.S. 2	406	0 0
497	Almoudbury, Lower Houses - N.S. -	100	0 0	1847	502 +Battleyford - N.S. 11		
503	Alverthorpe and Flanshaw - N.S. 5	550	0 0	1849	Battleyford, Ch. Ch. in Minfield, Boys N.S. -	175	0 0
	" " " " - " "	31	11 6	1856	" " " " - " "	157	0 0
	" " " " - " "	65	0 0	1862	510 +Bawtry - Wes. 4		
529	+Ampleforth - N.S. 5				535 Bedale - N.S. 4	188	0 0
436	+Anston - Ch. of E. -				523 Beeford - N.S. -	42	10 0
514	+Appleton Roebuck N.S. 3				500 +Beeston - N.S. 6		
505	Ardsley - N.S. 5	60	0 0	1841	518 Bentley in Arksey - N.S. -	57	0 0
	" " " " - " "	15	0 0	1845	518 Beverley - Wes. 11	191	0 0
	" " " " - " "	50	0 0	1848	518 Beverley, Beekside - N.S. 2	86	0 0
	" " " " - " "	5	14 0	1854	518 Beverley-Minster - N.S. 2	300	0 0
	" " " " - " "	48	0 0	1855	+Beverley-Minster, Girls - N.S. 2		
497	+Armitage Bridge - N.S. 6				518 +Beverley, North Bar Street - R.C. 9		
510	+Askern - N.S. -				518 Beverley, St. Mary and St. Nicholas' N.S. 2	219	0 0
	" " " " - " "				518 Beverley, Wood St. N.S. -	100	0 0
	" " " " - " "				499 +Bierley - N.S. 1		
	" " " " - " "				499 +Bierley, Sticker Lane N.S. -		
533	+Bilsdale, Lord Fever- sham's Sch. - 6						

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
	YORKSHIRE—cont.					YORKSHIRE—cont.			
494	Bingley - - - N.S.	2	79 0 0	1861	499	†Bradford, Tong St. - N.S.	1		
494	Bingley - - - Wes.	5	826 0 0	1861	499	†Bradford, White Abbey - - - Wes.			
526	†Birdsall, Lord Mid- dleton's Sch. - - -	4			527	Brafferton - - - N.S.	3	440 0 0	1860
499	Birkenshaw - - - N.S.		*75 0 0	1840	514	†Bramham - - - Ch. S.	6		
	" - - - "		*45 0 0	1842	500	Bramley (Leeds) - N.S.	9	398 0 0	1850
	" - - - "		100 0 0	1846	500	†Bramley (Leeds) - Wes.	3		
	" - - - "		192 0 0	1852	509	†Bramley, near Rotherham - N.S.			
	" - - - "		36 7 6	1852	500	Bramley Whitcote - N.S.		125 0 0	1848
499	Birkenshaw, Huns- worth - - - N.S.	5	314 4 0	1862	509	†Brampton Bierlow - N.S.	5		
502	Birstal - - - N.S.	1	339 0 0	1848	518	Brantingham - cum- Ellerker - - - N.S.	2	70 0 0	1846
	" - - - "		6 0 0	1852	526	Brawby - - - N.S.		66 0 0	1854
502	Birstal - - - Wes.	9	345 15 0	1863	505	Bretton, Monk - - - N.S.		200 0 0	1846
492	†Birstwith - Ch. of E.	3			503	†Bretton, West - - - N.S.	7		
515	†Bishophthorpe, Arch- bishop of York's - N.S.	3			524	Bridlington - - - N.S.	6	94 6 8	1856
516	†Bishop Wilton, Ch. of E.	1				" - - - "		83 18 4	1860
498	†Black Dike Mills, Evening School.				524	Bridlington, In- fants - - - N.S.	6	400 0 0	1853
506	Bolsterstone - - - N.S.	11	200 0 0	1852	524	Bridlington Quay - B.S.	5	*100 0 0	1837
499	Bolton in Calverley (near Bradford) - N.S.	6	309 6 0	1859	524	Bridlington Quay, Ch. Ch. - - - N.S.	6	330 0 0	1850
510	Bolton-on-Deane - N.S.		54 0 0	1841	524	†Bridlington Quay, Infants' School - -	6		
497	†Boothbanks - - - N.S.	1			524	Bridlington Quay - Wes.		17 11 0	1853
514	Boston, Clifford, and Bramham - - - Wes.	3	168 17 6	1853	498	Brighouse - - - N.S.	7	*150 0 0	1836
514	Boston Spa - - - N.S.	3	355 0 0	1856		" - - - "		18 0 0	1845
499	†Bowling, St. John's - N.S.	1				" - - - "		26 7 6	1855
489	Bracewell - - - N.S.	3	36 0 0	1845		" - - - "		325 0 0	1862
	" - - - "		16 19 0	1861	497	Brockholes - - - N.S.	6	*64 0 0	1830
499	Bradford, Borough, West - - - B.S.	4	240 0 0	1844	525	Brompton - - - B.S.	5	150 0 0	1841
	" - - - "		160 0 0	1848		" - - - "		40 0 0	1859
	" - - - "		58 0 0	1856	539	†Brompton-on-Swale - N.S.	3		
499	Bradford, Broomfields Industrial School -		763 0 0	1859	517	†Broomfleet - - - N.S.			
499	Bradford, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	1	454 10 0	1853	489	†Broughton - - - R.C.	9		
499	Bradford, Daisy Hill N.S.		300 0 0	1844	489	†Buckden - Ch. of E.	3		
499	†Bradford, Low Moor, Boys and Girls - N.S.	2			526	†Bulmer, Lord Carlisle's Ch. of E.	5		
499	Bradford, Hill Top, Low Moor, Infants - N.S.	2	65 0 0	1844	493A	Burley in Wharfedale (near Otley) - N.S.	10	20 0 0	1845
	" - - - "		30 0 0	1844		" - - - "		10 4 10	1859
	" - - - "		89 0 0	1849	500	Burley (near Leeds) N.S.	5	238 0 0	1847
	" - - - "		44 10 0	1850		" - - - "		115 0 0	1853
	" - - - "		27 0 0	1861	493A	†Burley Township - B.S.	6		
499	Bradford, Manches- ter Road, Model Factory - - - N.S.	1	80 0 0	1850	501	Burmantofts' St. Ste- phen's - - - N.S.	6	559 0 0	1861
	" - - - "		1,895 0 0	1856	535	Burneston, Endowed - N.S.		70 0 0	1853
499	†Bradford, Messrs. Walker's Factory - N.S.				497	Burnlee, Infants - N.S.	1	100 0 0	1852
499	Bradford, New Leeds - N.S.	1	357 0 0	1846	524	Burton Agnes, Boys - N.S.		*48 0 0	1835
499	Bradford, Richmond Terrace - - - Wes.	4	394 2 6	1853	524	†Burton Agnes, Girls - N.S.			
499	†Bradford, Stott Hill - N.S.	1			518	Burton, Bishop Ch. of E.		291 0 0	1860
499	Bradford, St. An- drew's - - - N.S.	2	1,194 0 0	1859	536	†Burton Constable - N.S.	8		
499	†Bradford, St. James' - N.S.	1			536	†Burton Constable - R.C.			
499	Bradford, St. Jude's - N.S.	1	406 0 0	1846	526	†Burythorpe - - - N.S.			
	" - - - "		44 10 0	1855	501	Buslingthorpe - - - N.S.	9	95 0 0	1848
	" - - - "		24 0 0	1857		" - - - "		37 0 0	1852
499	†Bradford, Saint Marie's - - - R.C.	9				" - - - "		786 0 0	1860
499	Bradford, St. Pat- rick's - - - R.C.	9	622 0 0	1859	499	†Buttershaw - - - N.S.	2		

5 School has ceased to exist.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	
	YORKSHIRE—cont.					YORKSHIRE—cont.			
510	Carcroft (in Owston) N.S.	2	£ 53 0 0	1843	528	+Dalton-in-Topcliffe N.S.		£ 2 2 0	
489	+Carleton-in-Skipton				532	+Danby " " N.S.	5		
	Ch. of E.	4			505	Darfield " " N.S.	2	103 0 0	
513	+Carlton " " R.C.					" " " "		12 3 4	
536	Carlton in Coverham N.S.		*55 0 0	1836		" " " "		1 16 7	
513	+Carlton in Snaith Ch. of E.	3			490	+Darley " " B.S.	3		
528	Carlton Miniott " N.S.		73 10 0	1850	503	Darnall " " N.S.		*144 0 0	
504A	Castleford " N.S.		*39 0 0	1839	504A	Darrington " N.S.	5	234 0 0	
504A	Castleford " Wes.	6	396 0 0	1860	506	Deepcar " N.S.	11	226 0 0	
	+Castle Howard Re- formatory.				499	Denholme Gate " N.S.	2	208 0 0	
						" " " "		12 10 0	
522	Catwick " N.S.	2	45 0 0	1847	487	Dent " " N.S.	3	180 0 0	
517	+Cave, North, Boys " N.S.	2				" " " "		30 13 4	
517	+Cave, North, Girls " N.S.	2			502	Dewsbury (Middle Parish) " N.S.	8	430 0 0	
517	+Cave, North " Wes.					" " " "		20 0 0	
518	+Cave Cross South, Boys' School " " N.S.	2				" " " "		469 0 0	
506	+Cawthorne " N.S.	7			502	Dewsbury Moor, Sunday School " " N.S.		*110 0 0	
513	+Cawood School.				502	Dewsbury, West Town			
497	Choppards in Holm- firth " N.S.		*80 0 0	1840		" " " "			
516	+Church Catton " Par.	2			505	+Dodworth, Town, Boys " N.S.	7	670 18 6	
488	+Clapham " Ch. of E.	3				" " " "			
499	Clayton " N.S.	2	627 0 0	1859	505	Dodworth, Girls and Infants " N.S.	7	250 0 0	
499	Cleckheaton " B.S.		*175 0 0	1835		" " " "		3 9 4	
499	Cleckheaton " N.S.	1	*200 0 0	1835		" " " "		175 0 0	
	" " " "		220 0 0	1847	510	Doncaster " " B.S.	4	*300 0 0	
	" " " "		4 10 0	1850		" " " "		19 10 0	
	" " " "		20 0 0	1851	510	Doncaster " " N.S.	2	170 0 0	
	" " " "		19 8 0	1854		" " " "		10 0 0	
	" " " "		6 14 0	1856		" " " "		10 0 0	
	" " " "		97 0 0	1857		" " " "		90 0 0	
499	Cleckheaton, Moor Bottom " N.S.		116 10 0	1862	510	Doncaster, Ch. Ch. " N.S.	2	424 10 0	
514	+Clifford " N.S.					" " " "		76 0 0	
514	+Clifford, St. Edward's R.C.	9			510	+Doncaster (Great Northern Railway Company's) " N.S.	2		
514	+Clifford, St. Joseph's R.C.	9			510	+Doncaster " R.C.			
515	Clifton " N.S.		33 0 0	1841	489	Draughton " N.S.		100 0 0	
532	+Coatham " Ch. of E.	4			523	Driffield, Great " N.S.	6	516 0 0	
498	Coley " N.S.	12	225 0 0	1845	515	+Dringhouses, St. Ed- ward's " N.S.	4		
498	+Coley, North Owsram Infants " Ch. of E.	11			519	Drypool " Ch. of E.	10	24 8 4	
510	+Conisborough, In- fants " N.S.				526	+Duggleby " N.S.	5		
489	+Coniston, Cold Ch. of E.	3			492	Dunsforth " N.S.		209 0 0	
489	Cononley in Kildwick " N.S.	4	110 0 0	1846	532	Easington, near Redcar " N.S.	11	*28 0 0	
519	Cottingham " N.S.	11	*100 0 0	1836	521	Easington, near Hull N.S.		281 2 0	
497	Cowcliffe and Nethe- royd " N.S.	6	297 0 0	1856	527	Easingwold " N.S.	4	94 10 0	
489	Cowling, Cross Hills N.S.		192 0 0	1847	527	Easingwold " Wes.	2		
527	+Coxwold " Ch. of E.	4			499	+Eastbrook " Wes.	4		
534	Cowton, East " N.S.		50 0 0	1843	512	Eastoft " N.S.		82 10 0	
528	+Crakehill District " N.S.	3			517	Eastrington " N.S.		89 0 0	
527	+Crayke " N.S.	4				" " " "		9 10 0	
540	Croft " N.S.	3	100 0 0	1845	494	Eastwood, St. Mary's N.S.	4	432 0 0	
	" " " "		65 2 6	1851	493	Eccup " N.S.		76 0 0	
	" " " "		19 0 0	1855	507	Ecclesall " N.S.	11	*100 0 0	
497	Crosland, South " N.S.	1	*115 0 0	1836		" " " "		254 0 0	
507	+Cross Pool " N.S.				507	+Ecclesall, Greystones " N.S.	6		
495	Cross Stone " N.S.	12	250 0 0	1847		" " " "			
	" " " "		38 10 0	1860	507	+Ecclesall, Parsonage, Girls' " Ch. of E.			
494	Cullingworth " N.S.		152 0 0	1848	506	+Ecclesfield, Feoffees School 2			
494	Cullingworth " Wes.	6	722 0 0	1857	506	Ecclesfield, High Green " B.S.	10	101 0 0	
491	+Dallowgill " N.S.	10				" " " "		100 0 0	
539	Dalton-in-Kirby-Ra- vensworth " N.S.		*37 0 0	1840		" " " "		17 0 0	
	" " " "		45 0 0	1846		" " " "		130 0 0	

6 Merged into Eccleshall, N.S.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
YORKSHIRE—cont.									
506	†Ecclesfield, Rawson's	-			502	Gomersall, Little	- N.S. 1	710 0 0	1844
	Infants School	-			512	†Goole	- Wes. 11		
506	Ecclesfield, Shire Green,	-			512	Goole, St. John's	- N.S. 4	288 0 0	1847
	Pismire Hill	- N.S.	205 8 0	1857		"	- "	83 5 0	1857
499	Eccleshill	- N.S. 2	150 0 0	1844	489	"	- N.S. 4	110 0 0	1846
	"	- "	46 4 5	1859		"	- "	50 0 0	1852
498	Elland	- N.S. 12	500 0 0	1847		"	- "	23 11 6	1861
	"	- "	10 0 0	1851	493	†Greenholme Mills	- B.S. 3		
	"	- "	13 6 8	1853	498	†Greetland	- Wes. 9		
	"	- "	20 13 0	1859	533	†Greenhow and Bridge	- N.S.		
498	†Elland Edge	- N.S.				House Gate	- N.S.		
504	Elmsall, South	- Wes. 6	323 10 0	1856	491	Grewelthorpe	- N.S. 4	*36 0 0	1837
505	Elsecar	- N.S. 11	222 0 0	1852	522	Grimstone	- Ch. of E. 11	215 0 0	1860
489	Embsay-cum-Eastby,	-			514	†Grimstone (Lady	- N.S. c		
	St. Mary's	- N.S. 4	126 0 0	1849		Londesborough's)	- N.S. c		
	"	- "	57 0 0	1850	479	Grindleton	- N.S. 3	*30 0 0	1838
515	†Escrick	- N.S. 8			531	Grosmont	- N.S. 6	54 0 0	1846
518	Etton	- N.S. 2	292 0 0	1856		"	- "	84 0 0	1857
518	†Etton, Infants	- N.S.	91 0 0	1857		"	- "	96 10 0	1860
529	†Farndale	- Ch. of E. 6			532	Guisborough (Pro-	- Ch. of E. 4	261 0 0	1857
516	†Fangfoss	- N.S. 1				vidence)	- N.S. 1	*160 0 0	1841
493	Farnley	- N.S. 4	336 0 0	1848	493	Guisley	- N.S. 1		
493	†Farnley Iron	- N.S. 6			538	†Gunnorside	- Wes. 4		
	Works	- N.S. 6			494	Hainsworth	- B.S.	*40 0 0	1836
493	†Farnley Tyas	- N.S. 6			498	Halifax, Great Albion	- B.S. 9	350 0 0	1845
499	Farsley, Saint	- N.S. 6	236 0 0	1848		Street	- B.S. 9		
	John's	- N.S. 6	266 17 0	1857	498	†Halifax (Copley Fac-	- Ch. of E. 11		
	"	- "				tory)	- Ch. of E. 11		
499	†Farsley, United Me-	-			498	†Halifax, Haley Hill	- N.S. 11		
	thodist Free Ch.	-				Shed	- N.S. 11		
	School	-			498	†Halifax, Holy Trinity	- N.S. 11		
514	Fenton (Church)	- N.S. 6	*40 0 0	1840		"	- N.S. 11		
	"	- "	12 0 0	1862	498	Halifax, Orange Street	- Wes. 9	816 0 0	1857
525	†Filey	- N.S. 6				"	- N.S. 11	400 0 0	1848
525	Filey	- Wes. 5	663 0 0	1858	498	Halifax (Queen's Head)	- N.S. 11	432 0 0	1845
524	Flamborough	- N.S. 6	100 0 0	1846	498	Halifax, St. James',	- N.S. 10		
503	Flockton, Grammar	-				Cross Hills	- N.S. 10		
	School (late Denby	-			498	Halifax, St. James',	- N.S. 10	*300 0 0	1840
	Grange)	-				Victoria Street	- N.S. 10		
503	†Flockton (Manor	- B.S. a	300 0 0	1860	498	†Halifax, St. John's	- N.S.		
	House)	- B.S. a			498	Halifax, South-east	- N.S.		
526	Poston	- N.S. 5	25 0 0	1844		Parish	- N.S.	513 0 0	1845
516	Friday Thorpe	- N.S.	26 0 0	1841	507	Hallam, Upper (at	- B.S.	*30 0 0	1834
523	Frodingham, North	- N.S.	85 0 0	1845		Fullwood)	- B.S.	307 0 0	1861
	"	- "	18 10 0	1859	492B	Hampsthwaite	- N.S. 3		
515	†Fulford	- N.S.	35 0 0	1845	508	†Handsworth Wood-	- N.S.		
507	Fulwood	- N.S.	45 0 0	1841		house	- N.S.		
531	Fylingdales	- N.S. 6	150 0 0	1862	502	Hanging Heaton	- N.S. 6	130 0 0	1845
504A	†Garforth	- N.S. 10				"	- "	74 0 0	1851
504A	†Garforth	- Wes. 3			493A	†Harewood	- N.S. 10		
489	Gargrave	- N.S. 3	248 7 8	1848	492	Harrogate, High	- N.S. 3	*100 0 0	1837
	"	- "	12 12 0	1856		"	- "	100 0 0	1841
489	†Gargrave, St. Mary's	- R.C. 9				"	- "	102 0 0	1862
	"	- R.C. 9	51 0 0	1841	492	Harrogate, Low, Saint	- N.S. 4	*50 0 0	1837
487	Garsdale	- N.S.			436	†Harthill, Endowed	- Ch. of E. 10		
512	†Garthorpe	- N.S. b			537	Hawes	- N.S.	135 0 0	1847
523	†Garton-on-the-Wolds	- Ch. of E. 7	390 0 0	1858		"	- N.S.	16 0 0	1847
	"	- Ch. of E. 7	123 10 0	1841	529	†Hawnby	- Ch. of E. 6	d	
505	Gawber Town	- N.S.	48 6 8	1857		Haworth	- B.S. 5	*125 0 0	1837
502	Gawthorpe	- N.S.	125 0 0	1861	494	Haworth	- N.S. 4	27 0 0	1851
488	Giggleswick	- N.S. 2	*73 0 0	1840		"	- "	95 0 0	1856
500	Gildersome	- N.S.	16 10 0	1840		"	- "	12 13 4	1856
	"	- "	10 0 0	1846	494	Haworth	- Wes. 5	250 0 0	1861
	"	- "	6 10 0	1847	494	†Haslewood	- R.C. 9		
	"	- "	208 0 0	1848	500	Headingley	- N.S. 5	45 0 0	1848
529	Gilling	- N.S. 4				Girls	- N.S. 5		
497	†Golcar	- N.S. 6							
492	†Goldsborough	- N.S. 4							

a School no longer exists.

b School closed.

d School extinct.

c Inspection withdrawn.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.
YORKSHIRE—cont.									
500	Headingley Town, Boys	- N.S. 6	187 0 0	1848	520	Hull, Ragged Indus. Sch.	-	1,277 0 0	1848
			46 0 0	1855	520	Hull (Salthouse Lane)	- N.S. 9	450 0 0	1848
503	Heath	- Par. 5						20 0 0	1848
502	Heaton, Earl's	- N.S. 2	290 0 0	1847	520	Hull, Savings Bank	B.S.		
			24 15 0	1862	520	Hull (South Myton)	Wes.	420 0 0	1848
519	Hedon	- N.S.	*90 0 0	1837		" "	"	28 4 0	1848
508	Heeley	- N.S. 11				" "	"	16 0 0	1848
537	Helme	- Ch.S.				" "	"	295 0 0	1848
529	Helmsley, Lord Fa- versham's	- N.S. 6			520	Hull, Canning Street	R.C.	6	
					520	Hull, St. Charles', Pryme Street,			
529	Helmsley	- N.S.				Boys and Infants	R.C. 9	1,085 0 0	1848
529	Helmsley	- Wes. 6			520	Hull, St. James'	- N.S. 9	690 0 0	1848
515	Heslington	- N.S. 3	45 0 0	1852		" "	"	218 10 0	1848
515	Hessay	- N.S.	283 0 0	1856	520	Hull, St. John's (Savings Bank)	- N.S. 9	359 0 0	1848
519	Hessle	- N.S. 2				" "	"	170 0 0	1848
497	Hillhouse, St. John's (Huddersfield)	- N.S. 6	560 4 0	1862	520	Hull, St. Joseph's, Anlaby Road	- R.C. 9		
531	Hinderwell	- N.S. 6	892 0 0	1860	520	Hull, St. Mark's	- N.S. 9	153 0 0	1848
500	Holbeck	- Wes. 3	180 0 0	1842		" "	"	30 0 0	1848
497	Holme Bridge	- N.S. 6	30 0 0	1845		" "	"	914 0 0	1848
	" "	"	174 13 4	1861	520	Hull, St. Mary's, Infants	- N.S.	*187 0 0	1848
	" "	"	*60 0 0	1837	520	Hull, St. Mary's, Wilton Street	- R.C. 9	925 4 0	1848
517	Holme (Lane End)	B.S.			520	Hull, St. Stephen's (Collier Street), Boys	- N.S. 9	221 0 0	1848
517	Holme, on Spalding Moor	- N.S. 1				" "	"	22 10 0	1848
517	Holme	- R.C.			520	" "	"	153 0 0	1848
517	Holme	- Wes. 3			520	Hull, St. Stephen's, Spring Street, Girls	- N.S. 9	541 0 0	1848
497	Holmfirth	- N.S.			520	Hull, St. Stephen's, Infants	- N.S. 9		
497	Holmfirth	- Wes. 4			520	Hull, Scotland St.	- Wes. 10		
497	Honley	- N.S. 6	500 0 0	1846	520	Hull, Trippett, In- dustrial	Ch. of E. 9	605 0 0	1848
	" "	"	13 0 0	1860	524D	Hunmanby	- N.S. 5		
503	Horbury	- N.S. 5			492	Hunsingore	- N.S. 4		
522	Hornsea	- N.S. 12	200 0 0	1845	515	Huntington	- Par.		
493B	Horsforth	- N.S. 6	433 12 6	1863	536	Hunton	Ch. of E.		
493B	Horsforth Town, In- fant School	- 6			527	Husthwaite	- N.S. 5	*40 0 0	1848
499	Horton Great	- N.S. 2	1,294 0 0	1861		" "	"	53 14 5	1848
499	Horton, Great, High Street	- Wes. 4	1,250 0 0	1860	523	Hutton Cranswick	- N.S. 11	75 0 0	1848
517	Howden	- Wes. 11	238 0 0	1850		" "	"	33 10 0	1848
	" "	"	12 12 0	1858	526	Hutton, Sheriff	- N.S.	20 10 0	1848
506	Hoyland, High	- N.S. 12			526	Hutton, Sheriff Hutton's Ambo	- Wes. 2	20 0 0	1848
506	Hoylandswaine	- N.S. 7	135 0 0	1850		" "	"	95 0 0	1848
505	Hoyle Mill, Infants	N.S.	193 0 0	1854	533	Hutton-in-Rudby	- N.S.	*80 0 0	1848
497	Huddersfield	- B.S.	*250 0 0	1839	532	Hutton, Low Cross	- B.S. 11	640 0 0	1848
497	Huddersfield, Bux- ton Road	- Wes. 9			499	Idle	- N.S. 1	300 0 0	1848
497	Huddersfield, Holy Trinity	- N.S. 6	82 10 0	1844	499	Idle	- Wes. 1		
497	Huddersfield, Long- royd Bridge	- N.S. 6			533	Ingleby-Arncliffe	Ch. of E. 4		
497	Huddersfield, North- gate, Infants	- N.S.	*170 0 0	1840	488	Ingleton	- N.S. 3	159 0 0	1848
497	Huddersfield, St. Paul's	- N.S. 6	600 0 0	1848		" "	"	8 16 3	1848
497	Huddersfield, St. Peter's (Seed Hill)	N.S. 6	206 0 0	1846	494	" "	"	50 0 0	1848
520	Hull	- P.U.				" "	"	200 0 0	1848
520	Hull, Edward St. (Dock Green Head)	- B.S.	*305 0 0	1834		" "	"	6 2 0	1848
520	Hull (Holderness Ward)	- B.S. 11	*200 0 0	1840		" "	"	5 0 0	1848
520	Hull, Holy Trinity (Vicar Lane)	- N.S. 9	940 0 0	1858	494	Keighley	- B.S.	100 0 0	1848
520	Hull, Nautical School	- 9			494	Keighley	- N.S. 4	*81 0 0	1848
					494	Keighley	- Wes. 5	*650 0 0	1848

♫ No longer exists. Boys and infants transferred to Hull, St. Charles', Pryme Street, R.C., and girls to Hull, St. Joseph's, Anlaby Road, R.C.

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			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.	
	YORKSHIRE—cont.					YORKSHIRE—cont.				
494	Keighley, Wesley Place	- Wes. 5	316 0 0	1863	500	+Leeds, Hunslet, St. Joseph's - R.C.				
494	Keighley, St. Ann's - R.C.	9	225 0 0	1858	500	Leeds Hunslet St. Jude's, Pottery Fields - N.S.	6	950 0 0	1862	
489	Kelbrook in Thorn- ton	- N.S.	50 0 0	1841	500	+Leeds, Little Holbeck (Marshall's Factory) N.S.	9			
515	+Kexby	- N.S.	3		501	Leeds (Little Lon- don), St. Matthew's N.S.	5	*75 0 0	1837	
521	Keyingham	- N.S.		1835		"	"	165 0 0	1850	
528	Kilburn	- N.S.	3	12 10 0	1857		"	501 15 8	1860	
489	+Kildwick	- N.S.	4			501	+Leeds, Mill Street - B.S.			
523	Kilham	- N.S.	5	150 0 0	1849	501	Leeds, Newtown, St. Mary's - N.S.	5	500 0 0	1847
492B	+Killinghall	- N.S.	3				"	50 0 0	1848	
509	Kilnhurst	- N.S.	2	*50 0 0	1836		"	11 6 8	1850	
509	Kimberworth	- N.S.	11	751 0 0	1859	501	Leeds, North Hall, St. Andrew's - N.S.	9	1,030 0 0	1859
498	Kingcross, St. Paul's	N.S. 12	396 0 0	1849		501	Leeds (Pottery Fields) - Wes.	1	916 0 0	1858
			200 0 0	1852		501	+Leeds (School Street) Wes.			
516	+Kirby under Dale	- N.S.	5			501	Leeds, St. Andrew's N.S.	9	502 0 0	1847
523	Kirkburn	- N.S.	11	305 4 0	1861		"	109 0 0	1858	
497	Kirkburton (Boys)	N.S. 1	29 0 0	1856		501	+Leeds, St. Anne's - R.C.	9		
497	Kirkburton (Girls)	N.S. 1	80 0 0	1845		501	Leeds, St. George's N.S.	5	350 0 0	1841
			27 10 0	1859			"	6256 0 0	1849	
535	+Kirkby Fleetham	- N.S.	3	190 0 0	1862		"	645 12 0	1860	
491	Kirkby Malzeard	- N.S.		*50 0 0	1835	501	Leeds, St. James' - N.S.	5	500 0 0	1845
530	Kirkby Misperton	- N.S.	6	112 0 0	1856	501	Leeds, Saint Luke's - Ch. of E.	5	650 0 0	1860
				40 0 0	1841		Leeds, St. Lukes' (Sheepscar) - N.S.		50 0 0	1842
539	Kirkby Ravensworth	N.S. 3	337 0 0	1846		501	Leeds, St. Marie's - R.C.	9	402 0 0	1860
497	Kirkheaton	- N.S.	6	35 0 0	1857		Leeds, St. Mary's (Carver Street), Infants - N.S.		101 0 0	1847
	"	"		81 0 0	1858	501	Leeds, St. Mary's, Quarry Hill - N.S.	5	*120 0 0	1840
	"	"		335 8 0	1859		"	160 0 0	1849	
519	Kirk-Ella	- N.S.	2				"	53 0 0	1857	
535	+Kirklington	- Par. 10					"	15 14 0	1859	
504B	Kirkmeaton	- N.S.	3	75 0 0	1852	501	+Leeds, St. Patrick's R.C.	9		
500	+Kirkstall, Infants	- N.S.	5			501	Leeds, St. Paul's - N.S.	9	398 5 0	1851
500	Kirkstall, St. Stephen's	- N.S.	5	400 0 0	1846		"	86 0 0	1858	
	"	"		90 0 0	1862	501	Leeds, St. Peter's - N.S.	5	2,750 0 0	1858
492	Knaresborough	- N.S.	3	*135 0 0	1838	501	Leeds, St. Philip's N.S.	11	257 0 0	1840
	"	"		57 10 0	1860		"	261 6 8	1853	
492	+Knaresborough, St. Mary's	- R.C.				501	Leeds, St. Saviour's N.S.	6	*408 0 0	1840
504A	Knottingley	- N.S.		290 0 0	1843	501	Leeds, St. Thomas (Leyland's) - N.S.	6	505 0 0	1859
	"	"		50 0 0	1845		Leeming - N.S.	3	81 0 0	1847
	"	"		64 0 0	1858	494	Lees - Wes.	5	480 0 0	1856
523	Langthoft	- N.S.		53 0 0	1846	497	Lepton - N.S.	6	463 0 0	1860
533	Langbaugh, West	- N.S.	4	116 7 6	1855	499	Lidgett Green - B.S.	4	*100 0 0	1839
488	+Langcliffe	- N.S.	3				"	12 16 7½	1848	
509	Laughton-en-le- Morthen, End.	- N.S.		60 0 0	1850	499	Lidgett Green Sun- day School -			
	"	"		9 5 0	1858	497	Lindley - N.S.	6	*101 0 0	1838
517	+Laxton	- Ch. of E.	1			497	Lingards - N.S.	1	22 0 0	1844
493	+Leathley	- N.S.	10			497	+Linthwaite - N.S.			
526	+Leavening	- N.S.	5			527	+Linton on Ouse - N.S.			
518	Leconfield	- Ch. of E.	2	130 0 0	1861	502	Liversedge, High Town - N.S.	2	42 0 0	1855
501	Leeds, All Saints	- N.S.	9	490 0 0	1843		"		100 0 0	1858
501	+Leeds (Basinghall Street)	- B.S.	3			518	Lockington - N.S.		54 0 0	1845
501	Leeds, Ch. Ch.	- N.S.	9	370 0 0	1842		"		27 0 0	1848
501	Leeds (Edgar St.)	- B.S.		510 0 0	1845					
501	Leeds (Darley St.)	- Wes.	3	550 0 0	1849					
	"	"		182 0 0	1850					
500	Leeds, Holbeck, St. Matthew's	- N.S.	11	*250 0 0	1840					
	"	"		392 0 0	1850					
	"	"		12 6 0	1857					
500	Leeds, Hunslet	- N.S.	6	512 10 0	1843					
	"	"		130 0 0	1844					
	"	"		20 6 9	1860					

a Inspection withdrawn.

b This grant is for two residences for the joint use of the teachers of St. George's and St. Philip's Schools.

6 This school no longer exists.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		No of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	YORKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			YORKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
503	†Outwood, St. Mary			498	Ripponden - - N.S. 11	176 0 0	1844
15	Magdalene's - - N.S. 5				" - - - - N.S. 11	30 0 0	1856
06	Owlerton - - - N.S. 11	70 0 0	1842	522	†Rise - - - - N.S.		
	" - - - - N.S. 11	70 0 0	1852	502	Robert Town - - N.S.	280 0 0	1850
	" - - - - N.S. 11	18 16 8	1857	531	†Robin Hood's Bay, Girls - - - N.S. 6		
98	Owram, North - - B.S.	200 0 0	1841	490	†Rocking - - - N.S.		
98	Owram, North - - N.S.	See Coley.		492	†Roccliffe - - - N.S. 6		
98	Owram, South - - N.S.	*125 0 0	1839	521	†Roos - - - - N.S. 11		
921	Owthorne - - - N.S. 11	84 0 0	1843	509	Rotherham and Mas- boro' - - - - B.S. 2	*349 0 0	1834
94	Oxenhope - - - N.S.	208 0 0	1847	509	Rotherham - - - N.S. 11	330 0 0	1848
90	†Pateley, Glass House Factory - - - Wes. 3	665 0 0	1859		" - - - - "	18 15 0	1856
521	Patrington - - - N.S. 11				" - - - - "	17 13 4	1858
506	†Penistone - - - N.S. 7	363 0 0	1853	509	Rotherham - - - Wes. 2	308 0 0	1853
530	Pickering, Mixed - N.S.	560 0 0	1857	500	†Rothwell - - - N.S. 10	877 0 0	1859
530	Pickering - - - Wes. 5	185 0 0	1863	534	†Rounton, West - - N.S.		
528	Pickhill - - - N.S. 10	*140 0 0	1837	505	Roystone - - - N.S. 5	150 0 0	1845
508	Pitsmoor - - - N.S. 9	257 0 0	1857	524	Rudston - - - N.S. 5	300 0 0	1859
	" - - - - "	24 5 0	1861	489	Rylstone District - N.S.	75 0 0	1852
516	Pocklington - - - N.S. 1	631 0 0	1855	498	Salterhebble, All Saints' - - - N.S. 11	444 0 0	1855
516	Pocklington - - - Wes. 3	171 2 6	1853	489	Salterforth - - - N.S.	54 0 0	1844
512	†Pollington - - - N.S. 4	44 2 0	1857	503	†Sandal Magna, Girls' S. 5		
504A	Pontefract - - - N.S. 7	*250 0 0	1838	525	Scalby - - - - N.S. 6	115 6 6	1863
504A	Pontefract - - - Wes. 6	108 0 0	1858	497	Scammonden - - - N.S. 6	65 0 0	1863
504A	Pontefract, All Saints' - - - N.S. 7	117 0 0	1849	526	†Scampston - - - N.S.	50 0 0	1846
504A	†Pontefract, St. Joseph's - - - R.C.			525	Scarborough - - - N.S. 6	*85 0 0	1838
504A	†Pontefract, The Grange, St. Mary's R.C.				" - - - - "	1,418 0 0	1860
52A	Poppleton, Nether - N.S. 4	60 0 0	1852	525	Scarborough - - - Wes. 7	753 0 0	1856
499	Pudsey, Far Town - N.S. 10	200 0 0	1845	499	Scholes - - - - N.S. 10	105 0 0	1847
499	Pudsey, Low Town - N.S. 10	260 0 0	1843	506	Scissett, or High Hoyland - - - N.S. 8	83 0 0	1841
497	†Rashcliffe, Infants.				" - - - - "	333 0 0	1861
527	†Raskelfe - - - Par. 4			535	" School - - - - "	220 0 0	1860
498	Rastrick and Brig- house - - - B.S. 9	*150 0 0	1837	519	Sculcoates, Ch. Ch. N.S.	474 0 0	1849
488	†Rathmell, Endowed N.S. 3			519	Sculcoates, St. Mary's N.S. 10	250 0 0	1852
539	†Ravensworth - - N.S.			519	Sculcoates, St. Paul's, Boys - - - Ch. of E. 10	573 0 0	1858
512	†Rawcliffe - - - Wes.			519	Sculcoates, St. Paul's, Girls - - - N.S.	*100 0 0	1834
509	Rawmarsh, Infants N.S.	*54 0 0	1842		" - - - - "	10 0 0	1845
509	Rawmarsh, Endowed Free Grammar School - - - 11	250 0 0	1858	500	" - - - - "	6 0 0	1859
532	Redcar, Earl of Zet- land's - - - B.S. 11	523 0 0	1859		Seacroft - - - - N.S. 9	30 0 0	1856
508	†Redhill - - - Wes.			487	" - - - - "	228 0 0	1860
538	†Reeth, The Friends, School - - - 4				" - - - - "	125 0 0	1843
538	†Reeth - - - Wes.			487	" - - - - "	62 10 0	1855
539	†Richmond Corpora- tion School - - - 4				" - - - - "	73 0 0	1855
539	Richmond - - - N.S. 4	*50 0 0	1837		" - - - - "	115 0 0	1841
	" - - - - "	140 0 0	1852	513	Selby, Abbey Church N.S. 4	1,009 10 9	1858
	" - - - - "	129 15 0	1857	513	†Selby Grey Coat School - - - - "	b	
539	†Richmond, Infants.			513	†Selby - - - - Wes. 3		
539	†Richmond - - - R.C. 9			528	†Sessay Village School	3	
539	†Richmond - - - Wes. 4			488	†Settle - - - - N.S. 2		
494	Riddlesden - - - N.S.	120 0 0	1863	528	†Settrington - - - N.S. 4		
526	Rillington - - - N.S.	87 0 0	1847	500	Shadwell - - - N.S.	56 0 0	1847
491	†Ripon, Girls - - - N.S. 9			515	†Sharlston Mixed School - - - - 5		
491	†Ripon - - - Wes. 3			491	Sharow - - - - N.S. 10	212 0 0	1857
491	Ripon, Cathedral, Boys - - - N.S. 9	238 7 6	1854	508	" - - - - "	52 11 6	1863
491	Ripon, Holy Trinity N.S. 9	*147 0 0	1837		" - - - - "	*250 0 0	1837
	" - - - - "	50 0 0	1854	508	Sheffield Brunswick Wes. 10		
	" - - - - "	47 0 0	1856	508	†Sheffield, Central (Carver Street) - N.S. 10		
	" - - - - "			508	†Sheffield Ebenezer Wes. 10		

a School abandoned.

b Merged into Selby Abbey Church School.

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	
	YORKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			YORKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
503	†Sheffield, Moorfields N.S. 10			523	†Sledmere - N.S. 5		
508	Sheffield Park, St. John's - N.S. 10	322 0 0	1848	531	<i>Slights, Eskdaleside and Ugglebarnby</i> - N.S.	*55 0 0 37 0 0	
		24 6 8	1853				
508	Sheffield Park " - Wes.	538 0 0	1847	526	†Slingsby - " Ch. of E. 5		
508	Sheffield, St. George's N.S. 9	1,393 0 0	1846	525	†Snainton - N.S. a		
508	Sheffield, St. Jude's (Eldon) - N.S. 10	623 0 0	1861	512	Snaih - Wes. 10	334 0 0	
508	<i>Sheffield St. Luke's, Dyer's Hill</i> - N.S.	700 0 0	1858	498	Sowerby Bridge - N.S. 11	*245 0 0 40 0 0	
508	Sheffield, St. Marie's (Surrey Street) - R.C. 9	*350 0 0	1835	498	†Sowerby Bridge - Wes. 9		
		172 10 0	1858		Sowerby, Chapelry District - N.S. 11	718 0 0	
508	Sheffield, St. Mary's N.S. 9	338 10 0	1842	528	<i>Sowerby, near Thirsk</i> N.S.	10 0 0	
	" " " "	100 0 0	1850	498	Sowerby, St. George's N.S. 11	260 0 0 31 6 8	
	" " " "	16 14 8	1855				
	" " " "	44 2 6	1857	498	†Sowerby, St. Mary's N.S. 11		
508	<i>Sheffield, St. Mary's, (Leadmill Road), Infants</i> - N.S. 10	459 0 0	1861	498	Sowerby, Triangle - N.S. 11	409 0 0	
508	<i>Sheffield, St. Mary's (Sheaf Gardens)</i> - R.C.	974 10 0	1858	517	†Spaldington Village Ch. of E.		
508	Sheffield, St. Paul's N.S. 10	230 0 0	1844	536	†Spennithorne Ch. of E. 10		
508	Sheffield, St. Peter's Parish Church - N.S.	600 0 0	1855	492	Spofforth - N.S. 4	174 15 0	
508	Sheffield, St. Philip's N.S. 10	75 0 0	1841	505	†Stainborough, Hood Green - N.S.		
	" " " "	185 0 0	1845		Staithe - N.S.	100 0 0	
508	Sheffield, St. Steph- en's (Netherthorpe) N.S. 10	930 0 0	1861	531	<i>Stanbury-in-Haworth</i> N.S.	87 0 0	
508	Sheffield, St. Vincent of Paul's - R.C. 9	534 15 0	1853	494	Stanley, St. Peter's N.S. 5	177 0 0 80 0 0	
498	<i>Shelf</i> - B.S.	*80 0 0	1836	499	Stanningley, " St. Thomas' - N.S. 10	250 0 0 16 0 0 52 10 0	
498	†Shelf - Ch. of E. 2						
497	Shepley, St. Paul's - N.S. 6	76 10 0	1854	506	Stannington " - N.S. 11		
	" " " "	9 11 0	1858		<i>Stannington, Hollow Meadow School</i> -	212 0 0	
	" " " "	80 0 0	1860	543	Startforth - Ch. of E. 3	4 12 6	
514	†Sherburn - N.S. a			492	Staveley - N.S. 9	70 10 0	
498	†Shibden - Ch. of E.			515	†Stillingleet - N.S. 3		
499	<i>Shipley</i> - B.S.	*60 0 0	1839	527	†Stillington - N.S. 4		
499	Shipley, St. Paul's - N.S. 3	765 0 0	1858	527	†Stillington - Wes. 2		
515	†Skipton, Endowed - N.S. 4			521	Sunk Island - Par. 11	130 0 0	
492	†Sicklinghall - Sch. 4			519	†Sutton - B.S. 12		
522	Sigglethorpe - N.S. 12	14 0 0	1859	516	Sutton-in-Derwent - N.S. 5	40 0 0	
506	†Silkstone, Boys Ch. of E.			494	Sutton-in-Kildwick N.S. 4	418 0 0	
506	Silkstone, G. & In. N.S. 7	237 0 0	1851	520	Sutton, St. James' Ch. of E.	325 0 0	
494	Silsden - N.S. 4	*50 0 0	1836	512	Swinefleet - N.S.	90 0 0	
494	Silsden - Wes. 6	58 0 0	1855	512	†Swinefleet - Wes. 6		
		279 0 0	1858	526	Swinton - N.S. 4	36 0 0	
					" " " "	418 16 8 5 0 0 6 14 0	
497	†Skelmanthorpe - Wes. 4			491	†Tanfield, West - N.S. 10		
515	†Skelton - N.S. 3			506	†Tankersley - N.S. 2		
524	Skipsea - N.S. 11	75 0 0	1846	500	Temple Newsam - N.S. 4	35 0 0 90 0 0	
524	†Skipsea - Wes. 6			528	†Thirkleby - Ch. of E. 4		
489	Skipton - B.S. 6	415 0 0	1857	528	Thirsk - B.S. 3	*125 0 0 50 0 0 80 0 0	
489	†Skipton - N.S. 4				" " " "	300 0 0 19 19 0	
489	Skipton, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 4	75 0 0	1845	541	Thornaby - N.S. 3		
	" " " "	13 15 0	1862				
489	†Skipton, St. Stephen's R.C. 9			515	†Thorganby with Cottingham Ch. of E. 3		
489	†Skipton - Wes.			514	†Thorner - N.S. 10		
522	Skirlaugh - N.S.	254 11 1	1861	514	†Thorner - Wes. 2		
497	Slaithwaite, Lower N.S. 1	154 0 0	1841	503	Thornes Lane - N.S. 7	228 0 0	
	" " " "	2 0 0	1850		†Thornes, Mr. Gas- kell's School -	6	
	" " " "	7 0 0	1851	503	Thornhill Lees - N.S. 7	615 0 0	
	" " " "	120 0 0	1857	499	Thornton - N.S.	20 0 0 15 0 0	
497	<i>Slaithwaite, Old (Free) School</i> -	132 0 0	1846		" " " "		
497	Slaithwaite, Upper N.S.	190 0 0	1846				
	" " " "	7 0 0	1849				
	" " " "	3 12 0	1850				
497	<i>Slaithwaite West</i> - N.S.	360 0 0	1860				

a Inspection withdrawn.

b Extinct.

LL

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.				Amount.	Date of Payment.
	YORKSHIRE—cont.					YORKSHIRE—cont.			
504B	†Wragby	- N.S.	100 0 0	1845	515	†York (Hope Street) B.S.	2		
503	Wrenthorpe	- N.S.	144 0 0	1859	515	†York, Industrial Ragged School.			
517	Wressle	- Par.			515	York, Manor House	N.S. 4	23 6 8	18
499	†Wyke	- N.S. 2						18 13 4	18
525	†Wykeham	- N.S. 6			515	York, Micklegate,	"		
516	†Yapham	- N.S.				District	- N.S.	176 10 0	18
493B	Yeadon	- N.S. 9	272 0 0	1849	515	York, Micklegate,			
493B	†Yeadon, Upper	- N.S. 9				Trinity	- N.S. 4	*125 0 0	18
526	Yedingham	- N.S.	*12 0 0	1836				102 6 0	18
515	†York, All Saints and St. Peter's the Little	- N.S. 4			515	York (Priory Place)	Wes. 2	1,691 0 0	18
515	†York, Aldwark	- N.S. 4			515	York, St. Outhbert's	N.S. 4		
515	†York and Ripon, Female Practising School	- 4			515	York, St. George's -	Wes. 2	1,546 9 6	18
515	York and Ripon, Male Practising School	- 4	100 0 0	1851	515	†York, St. George's, Boys and Girls	- R.C. 9		
515	†York and Ripon Model	- 4			515	York, St. Thomas	- N.S. 4	493 0 0	18
515	York, Bishopgate	- N.S. 4	11 6 8	1855	515	York, Walmgate, St. Margaret's	- N.S. 4	200 0 0	18
515	†York, Bishophill	- B.S. 2				"	"	75 0 0	18
						"	"	83 10 0	18
						†Yorkshire Reforma- tory	- R.C.		

ISLANDS.

	CHANNEL ISLANDS.					ISLE OF MAN—cont.			
	†Alderney	- N.S. 8				†Bishopscourt, Model	N.S.		
	Alderney	- Wes. 8	150 0 0	1855		Castletown	- N.S. 7	*90 0 0	18
	Guernsey, St. John's	N.S. 8	40 0 0	1842		"	"	82 6 0	18
	"	"	56 10 0	1842		"	"	99 0 0	18
	"	"	298 10 0	1859		†Cronkbourne	- N.S. 7		
	†Guernsey, St. Marie du Castel's Infant School	- 8				Cronk-ne-Voddy, St. John's	- N.S.	48 10 0	18
	Guernsey, St. Peter's					Dhoon Bridge	- N.S.	*44 0 0	18
	Port	- B.S. 8	*46 0 0	1839		Dolby	- B.S.	*150 0 0	18
	"	"	266 0 0	1843		†Dolby	- N.S. 7		
	"	"	14 10 0	1856		†Douglas	- R.C.		
	†Guernsey, St. Peter's					†Douglas, Thomas Street	- Wes. 8		
	Port	- N.S. 8				Douglas, St. Barna- bas'	- N.S. 7	85 0 0	18
	Jersey	- N.S. 8	*125 0 0	1840		"	"	16 13 4	18
	"	"	51 0 0	1857		"	"	4 5 0	18
	Jersey, Gorey	- N.S.	*100 0 0	1836		†Douglas, St. George's (Athol Street)	- N.S. 7		
	Jersey, Grouville, Central	- N.S. 8	381 0 0	1857		Foxdale, St. Patrick's (Mining)	- Ch. of E. 7	100 0 0	18
	†Jersey, St. James'	- N.S. 8	200 0 0	1846		Grenaby	- N.S. 7	50 0 0	18
	Jersey, St. Mark's	- N.S. 8	16 5 0	1853		Jurby	- Ch. Sch. 7	*50 0 0	18
	"	"	27 17 6	1854		Kirk Andreas	- N.S. 7	228 6 0	18
	"	"	77 0 0	1857		"	"	*72 0 0	18
	Jersey, St. Owen's Ch. of E.		277 12 6	1863		Kirk Braddan	- N.S.	72 6 0	18
	Jersey, St. Owen's	- Wes. 8	235 15 0	1862		Kirk German, St. John's	- N.S. 7	344 0 0	18
	†Jersey, St. Paul's	- N.S. 8				†Kirk Marown	- Par.	70 0 0	18
	Jersey, St. Peter's	- N.S. 8	267 10 0	1862		Kirk Maughold	- Par.	140 5 0	18
	†Jersey, St. Saviour's	N.S. 8				Kirk Michael	- N.S.	67 10 0	18
	†Jersey, Trinity	- N.S.				Kirk Onchan	- Par. 7	77 0 0	18
						"	"	10 13 4	18
						"	"	100 0 0	18
						Kirk Patrick	- Par. 7	290 0 0	18
						Kirk, St. Anne's	- N.S.	100 0 0	18
	ISLE OF MAN.								
	Arbory	- N.S.	*50 0 0	1835					
	Ballasalla	- N.S.	88 0 0	1843					
	"	"	100 0 0	1855					

a School closed.

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	ISLE OF MAN— <i>cont.</i>				ISLE OF MAN— <i>cont.</i>		
	Laxey Glen - N.S. 7	*38 0 0	1836		Peel, Mathematical and Nautical School - 7	112 0 0	1850
	Man, Isle of, St. Jude's - N.S.	63 0 0	1855		Peel - - - Wes. 7	395 0 0	1863
	Malew, St. Mark's Ch. of E. 7	70 0 0	1844		Port, St. Mary's - N.S. 7	*75 0 0	1837
	" " " "	30 0 0	1846		Ramsey - - - N.S. 7	*155 0 0	1835
	Peel, Christians', Bp. " "				" " " "	122 15 3	1850
	Wilson's, Endowed N.S. 7	100 0 0	1842		Rushen - - - N.S. 7		
	" " " "	315 0 0	1862		Rushen - - - Par. 7	344 10 6	1861
	" " " "	42 18 11	1862		Sulby - - - N.S. 7	*100 0 0	1840

WALES.

ANGLESEA.		£ s. d.					
623	Aberffraw - - Par. 5	285 2 0	1860	623	Llanrhyddlad - N.S.	208 0 0	1847
623	Amlwch - - B.S. 5	1,146 0 0	1860	623	Llanvaelog - - N.S. 5	121 0 0	1849
623	Amlwch - - N.S. 5			621	Marian Glas - B.S.	165 0 0	1847
621	+Beaumaris - - Par. 6			621	Penmon and Llan-goed - - N.S. 5	133 0 0	1852
623	+Bryngwran - - N.S. 5			623	Pensarn - - - N.S.	*40 0 0	1836
623	Cemaes - - B.S. 5	150 0 0	1847	623	Rhosybol - - B.S. 5	200 0 0	1848
	" " " "	59 11 4	1859		" " " "	32 0 0	1858
620	+Dwyran - - B.S. 6			621	Treŷdraeth and Llangadwaladr - N.S. 5	505 0 0	1860
621	Gaerwen - - B.S. 5	171 0 0	1850		BRECONSHIRE.		
621	+Gaerwen - - B.S. 5			584	Abercrave - - N.S. 10	144 10 0	1854
623	Gwalchmai - - B.S. 5	240 0 0	1856	599	Abergwessin School - 10	93 0 0	1851
623	Gwalchmai - - N.S. 5	*30 0 0	1840		" " " "	6 10 0	1859
	" " " "	90 0 0	1856	578B	+Beaufort (The) " - B.S. 11		
623	Heneglwys - - B.S.	18 0 0	1840	578B	+Beaufort, Dr. Bevan's B.S. 11c		
623	Holyhead - - B.S. 5	a*37 0 0	1836	600	+Brecon - - P.U.		
623	Holyhead - - B.S.	354 0 0	1849	600	Brecon, St. David's N.S.	d *73 0 0	1836
	" " " "	30 15 0	1853	600	+Brecon, St. John's (Pendre) - - N.S. 10		
	" " " "	138 4 0	1856	600	Brecon, St. Mary's - N.S. 10	214 10 0	1850
	" " " "	76 0 0	1856	601	Brynmaur " - B.S. 11	9 12 6	1860
	" " " "	146 0 0	1858	600	Castle Madoc - B.S.	84 0 0	1854
623	Holyhead, Penrhos-y-Falew - - N.S.	b 55 0 0	1844	600	+Cathedine - - N.S. 10		
	" " " "	15 6 3	1844	532	+Cefn, Boys' and Girls' School - - B.S. 2		
623	Holyhead Town - N.S. 5	993 12 0	1860	601	+Crickhowel - - N.S. 10		
623	Llanallgo - - N.S.	75 0 0	1846	587	+Cwmrtwrch - - N.S. e		
623	+Llanbadrig - Ch. of E. 5			587	+Cwmrtwrch, Charity School - - N.S.		
623	Llandeusan and Llanbabo - - N.S. 5	164 0 0	1849	600	Devynnoek (Sir J. Davey's) Endowed School - 10	77 0 0	1840
621	+Llandegfan - - N.S. 5			602	+Glasbury - - Par. 10	23 6 8	1855
621	Llandysilio - - N.S. 6	149 0 0	1853	602	Hay - - - N.S. 10	65 13 0	1855
621	+Llanedwin, Duchess of Kent's - - N.S. 5			600	Llandefaelog-fach - N.S. 10	25 0 0	1859
623	+Llanerchymedd - N.S. 6				" " " "	116 0 0	1859
623	+Llanerchymedd - B.S. 5	857 0 0	1860	601	Llanelly " " - N.S. 10	*50 0 0	1836
623	+Llanfachreth - B.S. 6				" " " "	6 0 0	1847
633	Llanfihangel-yn-howy - - N.S. 5	136 8 0	1863		" " " "	67 10 0	1857
623	Llanfihni - - B.S. 5	179 15 0	1852	599	Llanfihangel, Nant Bran - - N.S.	18 13 6	1863
	" " " "	14 0 0	1855	600	Llanfrynach Ch. of E. 10	86 18 0	1856
	" " " "	68 9 0	1858				
623	Llanfenni - - N.S. 5	279 10 0	1853				
620	Llangeinwon - B.S.	180 0 0	1849				
621	Llangristiolus - N.S. 5	50 0 0	1844				
	" " " "	6 0 0	1856				
623	Llanrhyddlad - B.S. 5	130 0 0	1846				
	" " " "	80 0 0	1856				

a Repaid 19th February 1846.

b This school pulled down and proceeds of materials appropriated towards erecting Holyhead New Town school.

c Now merged into Beaufort B.S.

d School pulled down.

e No longer exists.

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for ing, Enlarg Improver or Fixtu	
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	
	BRECONSHIRE—cont.					CAERMARTHENSHIRE—cont.			
599	+Llangamarch	- N.S. 10a			586	+Llanelly (Copper Works) -	- B.S.		
600	+Llangasty	- N.S. 10			586	Llanelly, Five Roads	B.S.	108	0 0
601	+Llangenny	- N.S.	74	0 0 1848	586	+Llanelly, New Dock	B.S. 8		
601	+Llangynydr	- Ch. S. 10			588	+Llanfihangel Aber- bythie	- N.S. 5		
602	Llanigon	- N.S.	*30	0 0 1838	589	Llanfihangel Uwch Gwili	- N.S.	50	0 0
600	Llanspythid	- N.S. 10	74	5 0 1861	587	Llangadock	- B.S. 7	73	10 0
602	Llyswen	- N.S. 10	134	0 0 1859	588	+Llangathen	- N.S.		
602	+Talgarth	- Ch. of E. 10			594	Llangeler	- N.S.	100	0 0
602	Talgarth	- B.S. 11	170	0 0 1860	589	+Llangendeirne	- Par. 6		
600	Talybont	- N.S. 10	189	7 6 1861	586	Llangennech	- Ch. of E. 5	66	0 0
600	Trallong	- N.S. 10	183	12 0 1858		"	"	10	0 0
582	Vaynor, Gamponly- sticoll	- N.S.	74	5 0 1863	589	Llanllwch	- N.S. 6	6	2 0
581	Yniscedwyn (Iron Works School)	-	250	0 0 1844	586	Llannon	- N.S. 5	33	0 0
			125	0 0 1844	589	Llanpumpaint Mixed School	-	165	0 0
584	Ystradgunlais	- N.S. 10	150	0 0 1862	587	+Llansadwrn	- B.S. 7		
581	+Ystradgunlais	- B.S. 5			589	+Llanstephan	- N.S. 6		
	CAERMARTHENSHIRE.				586	+Llwynhendy	- B.S. 8		
589	Abergwili	- N.S. 6	*60	0 0 1834	587	+Mothfai	- N.S. 5		
588	+Amman Iron Works	B.S. 7			589	Mydrim	- N.S.	15	0 0
588	Bettws	- N.S. 5	55	0 0 1845	594	Newcastle Emlyn	- N.S. 6	118	10 0
	"	"	28	0 0 1847		"	"	70	0 0
	+Blaen-y-coed	- B.S.			586	+Pembrey (Copper Works)	- B.S. 8		
586	+Bryn	- B.S. 8			587	+Rhandirmwyn	- B.S.		
587	Capel Cynfal	- N.S. 5	123	0 0 1849	587	Rhandirmwyn	- N.S. 5	209	19 0
594	+Capel Evan	- B.S.			588	+Trap (Llandilo)	- N.S. 5		
589	Caermarthen, Lan- casterian School	- 7	465	0 0 1850	586	+Tycores	- N.S. 11		
	"	"	21	0 0 1851	586	Velinfoel	- B.S.	27	5 0
	"	"	140	0 0 1860	586	+Velinfoel, Trinity	- N.S.		
589	Caermarthen, St. David's, Practis- ing School	-	727	0 0 1849	589	+Whitemill	- B.S. 7		
	"	"	194	0 0 1858		CAERNARVONSHIRE.			
583	+Cross Inn	- B.S. 7			619	Abereirch	- N.S.	*40	0 0
588	+Cwmamman	- N.S. 6			621	Bangor, Infants	- N.S.	*72	0 0
588	+Cwmdu	- N.S. 6			621	+Bangor	- N.S. 6		
583	+Cwm Ivor	- B.S. 7			621	Bangor (Garth Road)	B.S.	500	0 0
590	+Cwmfelinboeth	- N.S. 6				"	"	28	8 0
586	+Dafen (Tin Plate Works)	- N.S. 5				"	"	6	10 0
589	Ferryside, St. Thomas'	- Par. 6	404	0 0 1856		"	"	132	0 0
586	+Gwendraeth (Pont-y- berem) Iron Works	- 7				"	"	55	0 0
587	+Gwynfe	- B.S. 7			621	+Bangor	- E.C.		
589	+Idole	- B.S.			621	Bangor, St. Paul's	- Wes. 6	1,559	0 0
594	Kenarth	- B.S.	*32	0 0 1838	618	Beddgelert	- B.S. 6	150	0 0
586	Kidwelly	- B.S. 11	297	0 0 1860		"	"	16	10 0
589	+Laugharne	- N.S. 6			618	Beddgelert	- N.S. 6	360	0 0
589	Llandarog	- N.S. 6	148	13 4 1853	620	+Bethesda	- B.S. 5	6	30 0 0
	"	"	50	0 0 1854	620	Bodfean	- N.S. 5	50	0 0
589	Llandefileig	- N.S.	225	19 6 1855	621	+Bodfeirig	- N.S. 5		
588	+Llandilo-faur	- N.S. 5			620	Bontnewydd	- N.S. 5	63	0 0
583	+Llandilo, Tabernacle	B.S. 7				"	"	84	0 0
587	Llandoverly	- B.S. 7	332	0 0 1849	619	Bottlenog	- N.S.	66	0 0
	"	"	38	10 0 1858		"	"	6	0 0
587	Llandoverly	- N.S. 5	300	0 0 1846	620	Bronyfoel	- N.S. 6	472	10 0
588	Llandybie	- N.S. 5	130	0 0 1849	619	Brynccoes and Rhyw	N.S.	*45	0 0
588	+Llanegwad	- N.S. 6				"	"	29	7 8
586	Llanelly	- N.S. 8	*113	0 0 1837	620	Caernarvon	- B.S. 6	1,680	0 0
	"	"	*87	0 0 1839	620	Caernarvon, Model School	- Ch. of E. 5	*100	0 0
586	Llanelly, Boys and Girls	- B.S. 8	250	0 0 1854		"	"	716	0 0
	"	"	75	0 0 1857		"	"	250	0 0
581	Llanelly, Infants	- B.S. 8	20	0 0 1852	620	Clynnog	- N.S. 5	39	16 10
	"	"	192	0 0 1855	622	Colwyn	- N.S. 2	163	0 0
	"	"				"	"	100	0 0

a Inspection withdrawn.

b Not now in existence.

in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.			N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		
		Amount.		Date of Payment.			Amount.		Date of Payment.
	CAERNARVONSHIRE—cont.	£	s.	d.		CARDIGANSHIRE—cont.	£	s.	d.
22	Conway - N.S.	5	*108	0 0	1840	597	100	0 0	1842
	" - B.S.	6	54	0 0	1852	593	322	0 0	1849
20	Deiniolen - B.S.	6	741	0 0	1856	593	12	10 0	1861
20	+Dinorwic - B.S.	6				593	*13	0 0	1836
20	+Dolbadarn - B.S.	6				596	119	5 0	1850
22	Dwygyfylchi - N.S.	5	190	0 0	1848	595	83	19 0	1858
19	Edern - N.S.	6	90	0 0	1847				
22	+Eglwys Rhos - N.S.	6				596	306	0 0	1861
22	Glan-Ogwen - N.S.	5	208	5 0	1853	597	171	4 0	1858
21	Llanbedr and Caerhun - N.S.		*47	0 0	1835	596	*40	0 0	1840
21	+Llandegai - N.S.	7				593	78	0 0	1850
20	Llandiniowrig - N.S.		633	0 0	1856	594	112	10 0	1852
22	Llandudno - N.S.	2	120	0 0	1846	594	25	0 0	1852
	" - N.S.		175	0 0	1855	598	82	0 0	1847
320	Llandwrog - N.S.	5	199	15 0	1854	594	52	10 0	1843
319	Llanengan - B.S.	6	191	0 0	1848		15	0 0	1847
	" - N.S.		44	12 0	1858	593	84	10 0	1849
319	Llanengan - N.S.		118	0 0	1846		59	10 0	1849
	" - N.S.		39	0 0	1847	596	*40	0 0	1835
320	Llanfair-is-Gaer - N.S.	6	75	0 0	1845	596			
	" - N.S.		112	0 0	1861	596			
321	Llanfair Vechan - N.S.	5	180	0 0	1850	596			
322	Llangelynin Gyffin - N.S.	5	80	0 0	1844	597			
319	Llangynadl - N.S.		149	10 0	1850	597			
319	Llanicstyn - N.S.	5	49	0 0	1843				
	" - "		17	0 0	1844	596	153	0 0	1853
	" - "		25	0 0	1855	597			
321	+Llanllechid - B.S.	5				596			
321	Llanllechid - N.S.	6	101	0 0	1848	597			
	" - B.S.		46	13 4	1855	596			
320	Llanllfyni - B.S.	5	283	17 6	1863	594	106	0 0	1859
319	Llanllanor - N.S.	7	44	0 0	1855	597			
320	+Llanrug - N.S.	7				597	224	0 0	1847
319	Llanystymdwy - N.S.	5	91	7 6	1853		12	19 7	1854
	" - B.S.		60	2 6	1862	597			
320	Nant Peris - B.S.	6	229	10 0	1857	598			
319	Nevyn - N.S.		*62	0 0	1840	597			
	" - B.S.		25	0 0	1844	598			
319	Nevyn - B.S.		670	4 0	1862				
320	Pantglas - N.S.	7	355	0 0	1859				
314	Penmachno - N.S.	6	282	0 0	1858				
318	Pen-y-graig - B.S.		11	10 7	1863				
318	Portmadoc - N.S.	6	624	0 0	1857				
319	Pwllheli - N.S.	5	200	0 0	1844				
	" - "		70	0 0	1849				
	" - "		6	0 0	1856				
319	Pwllheli, Trod-yr-Allt Free - B.S.	6	707	0 0	1859				
322	Roe Wen - B.S.	5	200	0 0	1849				
320	+Talsarn - B.S.	5	*60	0 0	1840				
318	Tre and Port Madoc - B.S.	6	53	10 0	1840				
319	+Tydweillog - N.S.								
320	Twchill - N.S.		200	0 0	1848				
	" - N.S.		6	0 0	1852				
321	Tyntur - N.S.	5							
321	Vaynol - N.S.	6	373	10 0	1860				
320	Waenafawr - N.S.	5	*93	0 0	1838				
320	+Waenafawr - B.S.	5							
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
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	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
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	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
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597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
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594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				
	CARDIGANSHIRE.								
596	Aberaron - N.S.	7	266	0 0	1849				
594	Aberbank - N.S.	7	157	0 0	1849				
593	Aberporth - N.S.	8	78	10 0	1853				
	" - "		8	10 0	1853				
597	+Aberystwith - N.S.	7							
597	Bangor Chapel - N.S.	7	139	15 0	1854				

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		Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.			Amount.	
DENBIGHSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>				FLINTSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>			
613	+Llanddulas - N.S.			610	Bistre-in-Mold - N.S.	2	100 0 0
612	Llandyrnog - N.S.	4	1838				36 10 0
		132 0 0	1855	613	+Bodelwyddan - N.S.	2	
612	Llanellidan - N.S.		1846	613	Bodvari - N.S.	3	360 0 0
		70 0 0	1859	459	+Broughton - N.S.		
613	Llanfair Talhaiarn - N.S.	4	1836	610	Brynford - N.S.	2	198 8 6
		50 0 0	1850	610	+Buckley, Lane En- dowed - N.S.	1	
612	Llanferres - N.S.	4	1847	610	Buckley, St. Mat- thew's - N.S.	1	411 4 0
		55 0 0	1856				222 0 0
609	+Llangedwin - N.S.	3		610	Cilcain - N.S.	2	65 0 0
614	+Llangerniew - Par.	4		613	+Dyserth - N.S.	2	
615	Llangollen - B.S.		1848	610	Flint - N.S.	1	20 0 0
		275 0 0	1848				38 0 0
		8 16 0	1854				1,048 4 0
		21 13 0	1858				
615	Llangollen - N.S.	3	1842	610	+Flint - R.C.	4	
		103 0 0	1852				82 17 6
		13 0 0	1852	610	Gorsedd - N.S.	2	*100 0 0
615	+Llangollen Infant S.			610	Gwernafield - N.S.	1	30 0 0
613	+Llanfeydd - B.S.						300 0 0
612	+Llanrhaiadr-yng- hghin-meirch - N.S.	4					144 10 0
609	+Llanrhaidr-yn-Mo- chnant - B.S.			610	+Halkyn - Ch. of E.	2	
609	Llanrhaidr-yn-Mo- chnant - N.S.	3	1859	459	+Hawarden (Boys) Ch. of E.	2	
614	Llanrwst - B.S.	5	1847	459	+Hawarden (Girls) "		
614	Llanrwst - N.S.	4	1847	459	Hawarden, Saint John's - N.S.	2	*125 0 0
		296 0 0	1856				83 0 0
		17 0 0	1856	610	Holywell - N.S.	1	
622	Llansaintfraid Glan Conway, or Bryn- rhys - N.S.	4	1835	610	+Holywell - P.U.		
		50 0 0	1835	610	+Holywell, St. Wini- fred's - R.C.	4	405 0 0
615	Llansaintfraid Glyn Ceiriog - N.S.		1839	610	Leesuod Dist. Ch. of E.		204 0 0
		64 0 0	1839	610	Lixwm - B.S.		37 6 8
613	Llansannan - N.S.		1858	610	Llanasa - Par.	2	390 0 0
615	Llantsilho - Par.	3	1860	613	Meliden - N.S.	1	200 0 0
611	Minera - N.S.	3	1852				55 0 0
612	Nantglyn - N.S.	4	1859	610	Mold - N.S.	1	452 10 0
611	Rhos-Llanerchrugog - N.S.	3	1844				18 15 0
		200 0 0	1846				9 0 0
		66 0 0	1846	610	Mold - B.S.	4	180 0 0
		79 0 0	1856				105 0 0
611	+Rhos-y-medre - N.S.	3		610	Mostyn - N.S.		250 0 0
611	Ruabon - N.S.	3	1848	610	+Newmarket - Par.	1	
		121 0 0	1856	610	+Northop - N.S.	1	
		30 2 9	1856	610	+Pantassaph - R.C.		
		22 10 0	1860	610	Pont-Bleiddyn - N.S.	2	a*75 0 0
612	Ruthin - B.S.	4	1848	613	+Prestatyn - N.S.	2	
		618 0 0	1848				
612	Ruthin - N.S.	4	1856				
		74 2 9	1856				
		361 0 0	1849				
		47 18 0	1855				
		9 5 0	1860				
613	Trefnant, Trinity - N.S.	4	1861	610	+Redbrook, Village School - N.S.	1	305 0 0
611	Wrexham - N.S.	3	1838	613	Rhosemor - N.S.	1	18 0 0
		14 0 0	1841	613	Rhuddlan, Boys - Par.	1	
		150 0 0	1850	613	+Rhuddlan, Girls - N.S.	2	51 0 0
		10 12 6	1854				501 0 0
611	+Wrexham, Brook Street - B.S.			613	+Rhyl - R.C.	4	
611	Wrexham, Chester Street - B.S.		1841	610	Talacre - R.C.	4	670 0 0
614	Ysptyty - N.S.	4	1858	611	+Threapwood - N.S.	2	
		216 0 0	1858	613	+Tremeirchion - N.S.	2	
				611	Trenddyn - N.S.	2	70 0 0
							24 15 0
FLINTSHIRE.				610	Wepre, St. Mark's (Northop) - N.S.	2	*100 0 0
613	Asaph, St. - N.S.	1	1856				50 0 0
613	+Asaph, St. (Girls) - N.S.	1					7 0 0
613	+Asaph, St. - R.C.	6		610	+Whitford - N.S.	1	
610	Bagillt - N.S.	1	1841	610	Ysceifiog - N.S.	1	120 15 0
		150 0 0	1841				
		80 0 0	1844				

a School pulled down, and proceeds of materials appropriated towards erecting a new school at Leeswood

N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		N ^o of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.							
			Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.				Amount.	Date of Pay- ment.						
	GLAMORGANSHIRE.					GLAMORGANSHIRE—cont.									
			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.					
584	Aberavon	- N.S.	3	172	10	0	1854	584	Giant's Grave	- B.S.	96	0	0	1842	
582	Aberdare	- B.S.	2	350	0	0	1859	585A	Glais	- N.S.	1				
582	Aberdare	- Wes.	2						Glamorganshire Re-						
582	Aberdare, Town	- N.S.	2	285	15	0	1851	581	formatory.						
582	Abernant	- B.S.	2					581	Glyntaff (Mixed)	- N.S.	3	180	0	0	1856
584	†Bagland	- N.S.	1						(Infants)	- N.S.	4	110	5	0	1862
583	Beltus	- N.S.		71	0	0	1850	585	Grange Town	- N.S.		233	2	6	1861
585	†Bishopston and								Hafod Copper Works						
	Pennard	- N.S.		216	0	0	1851	582	School	-	5				
583	†Black Pill, Infants	- B.S.	5					582	Hirwain	- B.S.	2				
583	Bride, St., Major	- N.S.	2	*30	0	0	1840	581	†Kilvey Copper Works						
				27	0	0	1843		School	-	5				
583	Bridgend	- N.S.	2	552	0	0	1862	581	Llandaff	- N.S.	3	29	0	0	1856
583	†Bridgend	- Wes.	5									233	10	0	1862
584	Briton Ferry	- N.S.	3	434	0	0	1858	581	Llandaff, Maendu Ch. of E.	3		314	0	0	1860
583	Bryncestwin	- N.S.		233	0	0	1860	585A	Llandeilo Talybont,						
584	Bryncock	- N.S.	3	173	0	0	1858		or Pontarddulais	N.S.	1	128	0	0	1846
		-		85	0	0	1860		"	"		10	0	0	1851
584	Cadoxton-juxta-								"	"		9	0	0	1856
	Neath	- N.S.	2	152	0	0	1849		"	"		3	7	6	1856
	"	-		201	0	0	1852	582	Llanfabon	- N.S.	3	238	0	0	1850
	"	-		57	0	0	1859	583	Llangyfelach	- N.S.		35	0	0	1846
581	Cadoxton, Merthyr-								"	"		3	0	0	1846
	dovan	- N.S.		56	0	0	1847		"	"		10	0	0	1847
	Cadoxton, Neath,								"	"					
	Higher	- N.S.		See Neath.				584	†Llansamlet	- B.S.	5				
581	Canton	- N.S.	2	270	0	0	1858	581	Llantrisant	- N.S.	2	93	2	6	1862
581	†Cardiff, Bute Docks	B.S.						581	†Llantwit, Major	- N.S.					
581	†Cardiff	- Wes.	6					582	Llanwonno	- N.S.	3	298	4	0	1856
581	Cardiff	- R.C.	6	720	0	0	1856	582	†Llwydcoed	- B.S.	2				
581	†Cardiff, Ragged and							586	Loughor	- Par.	2	169	18	0	1854
	Industrial School.								"			82	10	0	1862
581	†Cardiff, St. John's	- N.S.	3					583	†Maesteg	- B.S.	5				
581	Cardiff, St. Mary's	- N.S.	3	380	0	0	1848	583	†Maesteg, Llynvi Iron						
	"	-		36	0	0	1849		Works School	-	5				
	"	-		40	0	0	1849	583	†Maesteg, or Llan-						
	"	-		260	0	0	1861		goyndd (Spelter						
	"	-							Works)	- B.S.					
582	†Clydach	- B.S.	5					582	Merthyr Tydvil, St.						
583	Cowbridge and Llan-								David's	N.S.	2	300	0	0	1849
	bethian	- N.S.	4	*45	0	0	1839		"	"		108	15	2	1852
	"	-		12	15	0	1855		"	"		25	0	0	1858
583	Coychurch	- N.S.		*20	0	0	1837	585	Morrison	- B.S.		*150	0	0	1837
	"	-		27	10	0	1851	585B	Mumbles	- B.S.	5	*30	0	0	1839
584	Crynant	- N.S.		228	0	0	1858	581	Nantgarw	- N.S.		75	0	0	1846
584	†Cwm	- B.S.	5					584	Neath, Alderman						
582	†Cwmamman	- B.S.	2						Davies' Charity	-	2	1,150	0	0	1858
584	†Cwm Avon Works	- N.S.	1					584	Neath Abbey	- B.S.	5	140	0	0	1861
582	Cwmbach	- N.S.	3	200	0	0	1850	584	Neath, Higher	- N.S.	1	418	16	0	1861
584	†Cwmllynfell	- B.S.	5					584	Neath, School						
582	†Cyfarthfa, Girls'	- B.S.	2						Society's	- B.S.	5	635	0	0	1858
582	Cyfarthfa	- N.S.	2	46	0	0	1855	583	Newton Nottage	- N.S.		96	0	0	1848
582	†Cyfarthfa, George							581	Nicholas, St.	- N.S.					
	Town	- N.S.						581	Penarth	- N.S.	4	237	16	0	1863
581	Cymmer	- N.S.	3	403	0	0	1858	585B	Penclawdd	- N.S.		58	0	0	1843
	"	-		37	10	0	1863	585B	Penclawdd	- B.S.	5				
581	†Dinas Colliery	- B.S.	2					581	Penmark	- N.S.	3	70	0	0	1847
582	†Dowlais Schools	-	8					584	†Pentrechwyth, In-						
582	Dowlais, St. Mary's	R.C.	6	298	0	0	1861		fant School	-	5				
582	Duffryn School	-		652	0	0	1857	581	Pentyrch	- N.S.		*32	0	0	1836
584	Duffryn	- B.S.	2	600	0	0	1862	582	†Pen-y-darran Iron						
581	†Fagan's, St., Castle,								Company's	Ch. of E.					
	Lady Clive's	- N.S.	4					584	Pontardawe	- N.S.	3	432	0	0	1857
581	Fagan's, St., Dist.	- N.S.	3	713	0	0	1858	582	†Pontypridd	- Wes.	2				
582	†Gellifaelog	- B.S.	8					582	†Porth	- B.S.	2				
582	†Gelligaled	- B.S.	2					583	†Pyle, Bryndu Colliery						
582	†Gellygaer, Endowed								School	-	2				
	School	-	3					584	†Resolven, Village						
582	Gellygaer, Fochriew	N.S.		87	10	0	1863		School.	-					

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
GLAMORGANSHIRE—cont.							
581	Ruddry - N.S.	25 0 0	1843	603	Towyn - B.S.	4 385 14 0	1843
		15 0 0	1844	606	+Towyn - N.S.	7	1843
585	+Skeffy, St. Paul's - N.S.	1		618	Trawsfynydd - N.S.	8	1843
585	+Skeffy, Infants - B.S.	5			" - "		1843
584	+Skewen - N.S.	3				25 0 0	1843
585	Swansea - Ch. of E.	2	1,143 0 0			45 0 0	1843
	" - "		5 12 0		MONTGOMERYSHIRE.		
	" - "		6 4 0		606	+Aberhosan - B.S.	4
585	Swansea, (Goat Street), Boys - B.S.	5	203 8 0	609	+Audlyn - Par.	11	1843
585	Swansea, (Queen Street), Girls - B.S.		170 13 4	608	+Berrigton, Endowed - N.S.	10	1843
585	Swansea, St. David's R.C.	7	200 0 0	608	+Burlington - N.S.		1843
585	Swansea, St. Peter's N.S.	2	363 12 0	609	Bwlch-y-Cibans - N.S.		1843
585	Swansea (South) - N.S.	2	714 8 0	607	Canio - B.S.		1843
585	+Swansea, Upper - N.S.	5		608	+Castle Cacreinion - N.S.	10	1843
583	+Tondri Iron Works - B.S.	5		606	Commies - B.S.		1843
582	+Treherbert - B.S.	2		608	Churchsteoke - N.S.	10	1843
582	+Tydvils Well - B.S.	2		603	Darwen - N.S.		1843
581	Whitchurch Ch. of E.	3	498 16 3	606	Dyffe - N.S.		1843
583	Wick - N.S.		20 0 0	608	Forden - N.S.	9	1843
581	+Ystalyfera - N.S.	3		609	+Garthbeibio - N.S.	10	1843
582	Ystradgwydy (Treherbert) - N.S.	3	494 8 0	608	+Guttsfield Pool Quay Ch. of E.		1843
MERIONETHSHIRE.							
603	+Aberdovey School - B.S.	8		606	Llanbrynmair - B.S.		1843
617	+Aberllefenny - B.S.	4		606	Llanbrynmair - N.S.	10	1843
616	Fala - B.S.	4	511 4 0	609	+Llandrinio - Par.	10	1843
616	+Fala - N.S.	8		609	Llandysilio - N.S.		1843
617	Barmouth - N.S.	8	*100 0 0	608	+Llandysill - N.S.	10	1843
	" - "		10 0 0	609	Llanfair Cacreinion - N.S.	10	1843
606	Bryn-crug - B.S.		108 0 0	609	" - B.S.	1	1843
615	+Corwen - N.S.	8		609	Llanfair Cacreinion - B.S.	1	1843
615	Corwen - B.S.		404 0 0	609	Llanfyllin - N.S.	10	1843
615	+Cynwyd - N.S.	8		609	Llanfyllin - B.S.	1	1843
617	+Doigelly - B.S.	4		607	Llanfyllin - N.S.	10	1843
617	Doigelly - N.S.	8	277 0 0		" - "		1843
617	+Dolmelynllyn - Sch.	8		607	+Llanllwchaearn - N.S.	10	1843
617	Dyffryn - B.S.	4	199 6 0	607	Llanwnog - N.S.	10	1843
618	+Festiniog - B.S.	6		606	+Llanwrin - N.S.	10	1843
618	Festiniog, Slate Quarries - B.S.	6	125 0 0	607	Llanwyddelan - N.S.		1843
	" - "		37 0 0	608	Machynlleth - N.S.	10	1843
618	Festiniog and Maentwrog - N.S.	3	38 17 3		" - "		1843
616	Glanrafon - B.S.		80 0 0	609	+Meifod - N.S.	10	1843
615	Glyndifydwy, Mixed and Infants - B.S.		35 0 0	607	Newtown - N.S.	10	1843
	" - "		210 0 0	607	Newtown - B.S.	1	1843
618	+Harlech, Charity Ch. of E.			609	Penybontfawr - N.S.	11	1843
616	Llandderfel - B.S.	4		608	+Pool Quay - N.S.	11	1843
615	Llandrillo - B.S.		150 0 0	607	+Sarn - Ch. of E.	11	1843
	" - "		27 13 4	608	+Trelystan School.		1843
617	+Llanelltyd Ch. of E.	8		608	Welshpool, Boys and Girls - N.S.	10	1843
617	Llaneddwyn - N.S.		*45 0 0	608	Welshpool, Infants - N.S.		1843
616	Llanfair - N.S.	8	*50 0 0	608	Welshpool, The Belan - N.S.		1843
618	Llanfrothen - N.S.		243 0 0		PEMBROKESHIRE.		
615	+Llansantffraid (near Corwen) - N.S.	8		590	Anroth - N.S.		1843
617	Llangelynin Arthog - N.S.	8	50 0 0	591	+Burton - N.S.	a	1843
615	Llansantffraid, Glyndifydwy - N.S.		278 0 0	592	+Brawdy - N.S.	6	1843
617	Wallwyd - N.S.		130 0 0	593	Cilgerran - N.S.	6	1843
618	Penrhyn-den-Draeth - B.S.	6	309 0 0		" - "		1843
606	Pennal and Towyn - B.S.	4	90 0 0	591	Cosheston and Nash - N.S.	7	1843
618	Talsarnau - B.S.	6	282 0 0	592	Fishguard - N.S.	6	1843
597	Talybont - B.S.		73 0 0	591	Florence (St.) - N.S.		1843
	" - "			592	Haverfordwest - N.S.	6	1843
				592	Haverfordwest - B.S.	7	1843

a Inspection discontinued.

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.			Amount.	Date of Payment.
	PEMBROKESHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			PEMBROKESHIRE—cont.		
592	†Haverfordwest, Girls B.S. 7			592	Tancredston - N.S.	81 0 0	1833
592	Hubberstone - N.S. 7	281 0 0	1856	599	Tavernspite - N.S. 10	171 0 0	1846
590	Jeffreston - N.S.	42 0 0	1844	590	Templeton - B.S.	*25 0 0	1836
592	Johnstone - N.S.	*17 0 0	1837	591	Tenby - N.S. 6	90 0 0	1840
590	†Lampeter Velfrey - N.S. 10				" - "	60 0 0	1845
592	Letterston - N.S.	81 0 0	1853	591	†Tenby, Infant - N.S. 6	20 0 0	1846
592	Llandeloy - N.S.	227 0 0	1850	591	Tenby, New Hedges - N.S. 6		
		100 0 0	1851		Ch. of E.	119 0 0	1853
590	†Llandewi Velfry - N.S. 11			592	†Trevine District - B.S. 7		
592	Llanrhian - N.S.	116 13 4	1853	592	Uzmaston-cum-Boulston - N.S. 6	147 0 0	1818
591	†Llanstadwell, Endowed School.				" - "	20 0 0	1818
590	Llawhaden - N.S.	37 10 0	1847	592	Walton, West, and Talbenmy - N.S.	169 10 0	1851
593	Manner Divy - N.S.	8 8 8	1860	591	†Warren, Agricultural School - N.S. 6		
590	Martletwy - N.S.	*42 0 0	1835	592	†Wiston - N.S. 7		
592	†Milford Haven, Endowed Church S. - 6	129 10 0	1851	592	Wolfscastle - B.S.	*175 0 0	1836
590	†Narberth - N.S. 6			592	†Zion Hill - B.S.		
590	Narberth - B.S.	*40 0 0	1850				
591	†Pembroke - N.S. 6				RADNORSHIRE.		
591	†Pembroke - B.S. 7			605	†Abbey-cwm-hir - N.S. 5		
591	Pembroke Dock - N.S. 6	250 0 0	1811	602	Boughrood - N.S. 5	74 0 0	1851
	" - "	200 0 0	1818	603	Cusrob - N.S.	134 0 0	1859
	" - "	12 0 0	1865	602	Clyro - N.S. 5	276 0 0	1850
591	Pembroke Dock - B.S. 7	320 0 0	1849	604	†Heyop - Par.		
	" - "	81 0 0	1855	604	†Knighton - N.S. 5		
592	Puncheston - N.S. 7	269 0 0	1855	605	Llanbadarnfawr - N.S. 5	202 0 0	1858
590	Reynalton - B.S.	*30 0 0	1836	604	Llananno-with-Llanbadarn Fynydd - N.S. 5		
591	Rhydbarth - N.S. 6	70 0 0	1853		Ch. of E.	202 10 0	1862
	" - "	6 0 0	1855	605	Nantmel - N.S. 5	156 0 0	1856
592	Rock - N.S.	86 15 0	1855	606	†Radnor, New - N.S.		
592	Rudbaxton - N.S. 6	58 0 0	1846	603	Radnor, Old - N.S.	220 0 0	1850
592	Solva - N.S.	*75 0 0	1838				
592	Spittal - N.S. 7	210 0 0	1857				
591	†Stackpole - N.S. 6						

SCOTLAND.

NOTE.—G.A. denotes that the School is in connexion with the *General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland*; F.C., with the *Free Church of Scotland*; Epis., *Episcopal Church of Scotland*; R.C., *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; Sess., that it is a *Sessional School*; Par., a *Parochial School*; and Undl., that it is *Undenominational*.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
	Amount.	Date of Payment.		Amount.	Date of Payment.
ABERDEENSHIRE.	£ s. d.		ABERDEENSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen, Bon Accord F.C.	*250 0 0	1838	Aberdeen, East Parish Sess.	*400 0 0	1840
†Aberdeen, Dr. Bell's Day and Evening Undl.			Aberdeen Educational Society's - G.A.	54 0 0	1858
†Aberdeen (Dr. Brown's), Skene Square Ch. of S.			†Aberdeen Female Orphan Asylum - G.A.	165 0 0	1841
†Aberdeen, Davidson's -			†Aberdeen, Granton Lodge.		
†Aberdeen, East Parish F.C.					

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	Amount.				Amount.	
ABERDEENSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			ABERDEENSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen Grey Friars F.C.	500 0 0		1841	†Echt Female School.		
†Aberdeen, Guestrow Reformatory.				†Ellon - - - F.C.	162 0 0	
Aberdeen (John Knox's) Boys - - - Sess.	*100 0 0		1835	†Ellon - - - Par.		
Aberdeen (John Knox's) Females - - - Sess.	*98 5 0		1836	†Ellon - - - Epis.		
†Aberdeen (John Knox's) F.C.				†Fintry - - - Estab. Ch.	123 0 0	
†Aberdeen, North Parish Sess.				†Forgue - - - Epis.		
†Aberdeen, North Parish F.C.	*300 0 0		1840	†Forgue (Drumdollop) - F.C.		
†Aberdeen, Old Mill Reformatory - - Par.				†Forgue - - - Par.		
†Aberdeen, South Parish F.C.				†Forgue-Side - Estab. Ch.	117 0 0	
Aberdeen, South Parish, Trinity - - - Sess.	*220 0 0		1837	†Fraserburgh, Female Industrial.		
Aberdeen, West Parish Sess.	266 0 0		1850	†Fraserburgh - - - Par.		
†Aberdeen, St. Andrew's Epis.				†Fraserburgh - - - F.C.	492 0 0	
†Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Female (late St. John's) - Epis.				†Fraserburgh, St. Peter's Epis.	758 0 0	
†Aberdeen, St. John's - Epis.				†Fraserburgh, Technicury Ch. of S.	180 0 0	
†Aberdeen, St. Peter's - R.C. a				†Fyvie - - - Par.		
†Aberdeen, Shaw's Court, Female Industrial - - - Undl.				†Fyvie, All Saints' Epis.		
†Aberdeen, Sheriff Watson's Female Industrial - - - F.C.				†Fyvie, Female - - - Undl.		
Aberdeen (Sugar House Lane) Reformatory - - -	204 0 0		1852	†Gariochford - - - F.C.		
†Aberdeen, Trades Union Parish - - - F.C.	295 0 0		1841	†Garmond School	66 0 0	
Aberdour - - - F.C.	105 0 0		1850	†Gartley, Congregational F.C.		
†Aboyne - - - Par.				†Gartley - - - Par.		
†Alford, Female Estab. Ch.				†Gilcomston - - - F.C.		
†Alford - - - Par.				†Glenfoudland - - - G.A.		
†Auchindoir, Second - Par.				†Huntly, Congregational F.C.		
†Aucterless, Badenscoth Ch. of S.	285 5 0		1863	†Huntly - - - Par.		
†Ballogie, Female - Par.				†Huntly, Second - - - Par.		
†Banchory Davenick - F.C.				†Huntly - - - R.C.		
†Belhelvie - - - Par.				†Huntly-Gordon Indust. F.C.		
†Birse - - - Par.				†Insch - - - F.C.	73 0 0	
Bonny Kelly District School	148 0 0		1860	†Insch - - - Par.	9 4 6	
†Braemar, Inverey - R.C.				†Inverury - - - F.C.	120 0 0	
†Braemar, Achendryne R.C.				†Inverury - - - Par.		
†Bridge of Don Subn. G.A.				†Inverury, St. Mary's Epis.		
†Broadsee - - - G.A.				†Keig - - - Par.		
†Burnhaven - - - G.A.	127 10 8		1857	†Kemnay - - - Par.		
†Byth, New - Estab. Ch.	277 19 0		1862	†Kincardine O'Neill - F.C.		
†Castleton of Braemar Society's.				†Kincardine O'Neill - Par.		
†Cluny - - - Par.				†Kinellar - - - Parish S.		
†Coldstone - - - Par.				†King Edward - - - Par.		
†Corsindae, Female.				†Kingswells - - - F.C.	334 0 0	
†Coull - - - Par.				†Kintore - - - F.C.	75 0 0	
†Cruden - - - F.C.	57 0 0		1850	†Kintore - - - Par.		
†Cruden (The Erroll) Epis.	*90 0 0		1838	†Largie, (Insch.) - - - F.C.	192 0 0	
†Cullerley District Sch. Undl.				†Leslie - - - Par.		
†Cuminstown - - - Epis.				†Lesmore - - - G.A.		
†Daviot - - - Par.				†Leylodge - - - G.A.	210 0 0	
†Deer, Old - Estab. Ch.	200 0 0		1861	†Logie - - - Epis.		
†Deer, Old, Bulwark, Girls.				†Longhill - - - G.A.		
†Deer - - - Epis.				†Lyne of Skene - - - F.C.		
†Deer - - - Par.				†Machar (New) - - - Par.		
†Deer, Old - - - F.C.	109 11 5		1848	†Meiklefolla - - - Epis.		
				†Meldrum, Old - - - F.C.	123 0 0	
				†Methlick, Female Estab. Ch.	132 0 0	
				†Midmar - - - Par.		
				†Migvie - - - G.A.		
				†Mindurno - - - Undl.		
				†Monquhitter - - - F.C.		
				†Newhills, Congrega- tional - - - F.C.	6 12 6	
				†Newseat, Female.		
				†Oyne - - - Par.		
				†Peterculter - - - Par.		
				†Peterhead, Academy - - - Par.	*650 0 0	
				†Peterhead Seminary - F.C.	140 0 0	
				†Peterhead (Girls) - F.C.	219 15 0	

a Inspection withdrawn.

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	Amount.				Amount.		
ABERDEENSHIRE—cont.				ARGYLLSHIRE—cont.			
Peterhead, East Parish G.A.	300	0 0	1840	+Corpach - - - G.A.	£ s. d.		
+Peterhead, Female - Par.				+Corran, of Ardgour. - - -			
+Peterhead, St. Peter's Epis.				+Croish - - - F.C.			
Peterhead Union In-				+Dalinlongart - - - G.A.			
dustrial - - - Undl.	120	0 0	1858	+Dalintober (Miss Camp-			
+Pittsligo - - - Par.				bell's), Charity - - - Par.			
+Pittsligo, New - - - Par.				Dervaig Female In-			
Pittsligo, New, St. John's				dustrial (Island of			
Epis.	762	12 0	1858	Mull) - - - G.A.	120	0 0	1847
+Pittsligo, New, Female School.					77	0 0	1849
Port Elphinstone, Sub. F.C.	103	10 0	1840	+Drumlembie - - - G.A.			
Rathen - - - G.A.	108	10 0	1841	+Dunoon, Female - - - Par.			
+Rayne, Old, Female - G.A.				+Dunoon - - - F.C.			
+Rhynie - - - F.C.				+Dunoon, Female In-			
+Rhynie, Girls' School.				dustrial - - - F.C.	145	0 0	1861
+Rhynie - - - Par.				+Dunoon-Kirn - - - Sess.			
Savoch - - - G.A.	113	0 0	1857	+Glenborrodale - - - G.A.			
Skene - - - F.C.	130	10 0	1852	+Glencoe - - - F.C.			
+Strichen - - - Par.				+Grinnard - - - F.C.			
+Strichen, Female - G.A.				+Hynish - - - F.C.			
+Tarves - - - Par.				+Inverary - - - F.C.			
Tarves, Female Estab. Ch.	132	0 0	1862	+Inverary Burgh - - - Par.			
+Tchmuiry, Second - Par.				+Kilcalmonell - - - Par.			
+Tillymorgan - - - Epis.				+Kilchoman - - - Par.			
+Tornaveen - - - Par.				+Killarow, Female.			
+Torphins - - - Par.				+Killarow and Kilmeny F.C.			
Tullynessle - Ch. of S.	148	0 0	1858	+Killeen - - - F.C.			
+Tullynessle - - - Par.				+Killeen - - - Par.			
+Turriff, Female.				+Kilmodan - - - F.C.			
+Turriff - - - Par.				+Kilmore, Parish.			
Udney - - - F.C.	81	0 0	1850	+Kilmun - - - Par.			
Udney - - - F.C.	16	7 0	1862	+Kinloch - - - G.A.	*75	0 0	1839
+Udney, Female - G.A.				+Kintraw - - - G.A.			
+Waterton of Echt - Par.				+Knappdale, North (Bel-			
+Whiterashes - - - Epis.				lannoch) - - - Par.			
+Whitestripes - - - G.A.				+Lagavullin - Estab. Ch.			
Woodside - - - F.C.	*150	0 0	1837	+Ledaig - - - G.A.			
" - - - "	14	0 0	1855	+Lochaline - - - Sess.	100	0 0	1850
" - - - "	16	13 4	1859	+Lochdonhead - - - G.A.	82	0 0	1848
ARGYLLSHIRE.				+Lochend - - - F.C.			
Appin - - - F.C.	291	12 0	1859	+Lochgilphead - - - F.C.			
+Ardentinnny - - - G.A.				+Lochgilphead - - - Par.	251	0 0	1856
+Ardrihaig - - - F.C.				+Lochgilphead - Epis.			
+Ardrihaig - Estab. Ch.				+Melfort - - - F.C.			
+Ardrihaig - - - Epis.				+Mulindry - - - F.C.			
+Ardtun - - - F.C.				+Oatfield - - - G.A.			
+Ballachulish, St. John's Epis.				+Oban - - - F.C.	150	0 0	1843
+Barbree, Female - Epis.				+Oban, Female.			
+Barcaldine - - - G.A.				+Ormsary - - - G.A.			
+Bowmore - - - Par.				+Peninver - - - G.A.			
Bowmore - - - F.C.	87	10 0	1861	+Poltalloch, Industrial Undl.			
+Bowmore, Foreland. - F.C.				+Port Charlotte - - - G.A.			
+Bridgend - - - Par.				+Port Ellen, Infant and			
+Campbeltown, Burgh				Industrial.			
and Parochial School.				Portnahaven - - - F.C.	73	15 0	1853
+Campbeltown - - - Epis.				+Portnahaven, Parlia-			
+Campbeltown - - - F.C.				mentary School.			
+Campbeltown (Argyll				+Salen, Female Indus-			
Street) Elementary				trial School.			
Female - - - Par.				Sandbank - - - G.A.	357	10 0	1860
+Campbeltown Reforma-				+Southend - - - Par.			
tory - - - Undl.				+Strone, Female School.			
+Campbeltown, United				Strachur, The Pole	200	0 0	1858
Female School of				Estab. Ch.			
Industry - - - Undl.				+Tarbert. - - - G.A.			
+Caolis - - - F.C.				+Tighnabruaich-Side - Par.			
				Tobermory, Girls, In-			
				dustrial - - - G.A.	133	0 0	1849
				+Tobermory - - - F.C.			

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AYRSHIRE.				£ s. d.	AYRSHIRE—cont.				£ s. d.
Alloway - - - G.A.	140	0	0	1848	+Girvan, Industrial - Epis.				
+Alton Side School.					+Girvan - - - F.C.				
+Ardeer Iron Works - Par.					+Girvan - - - Par.				
+Ardrossan - - - Par.					+Girvan, Henrietta Street				
Ardrossan Public - Sess.	*150	0	0	1833	Female School.				
Ardrossan, Female Indus. -	108	0	0	1850	Girvan, Charity School -	195	0	0	18
+Arnshean School.					+Glengarnock, Iron				
Ayr - - - G.A.	200	0	0	1843	Works - - - F.C.				
+Ayr - - - Epis.					Hurlford and Portland				
+Ayr, Fish Cross District F.C.					Iron Works Estab. Ch..	497	3	6	18
Ayr, Industrial Ragged Undl.	158	15	0	1853	Irvine Public and Ind-				
+Ayr - - - R.C.					ustrial School. -	310	0	0	18
+Ballantrae - - - Par.					+Kerse Colliery School.				
+Ballantrae, Glennap Endowed.					Kilbirnie - - - F.C.	203	0	0	18
+Barr - - - Par.					+Kilbirnie, Parish.				
Barrhill - - - F.C.	80	0	0	1851	+Kilbride, West - Par.				
Beith - - - Par.	109	0	0	1849	Kilbride, West, Female				
Beith - - - F.C.	132	0	0	1849	Industrial - - - Undl.	213	6	0	18
+Beith, Female, Indus-					+Kilbride, West - - F.C.				
trial School.					+Kilgrammie - - - Undl.				
+Beith, Gateside Patrick's					+Kilkeran (Hill Side)				
Seminary.					School.				
+Blair Iron Works School.					+Kilmarnock Academy.				
+Blair Mains - - - Par.					+Kilmarnock, Female				
+Burnside School.					Industrial - - - Par.				
+Caprington, Infants.					+Kilmarnock, Indus-				
+Catrine - - - F.C.					trial, High - - - F.C.				
Catrine Public School - F.C.	750	0	0	1861	+Kilmarnock - - - Epis.				
+Colmonell, Female In-					+Kilmarnock, Reformatory				
dustrial School.					Industrial School.				
+Colmonell - - - Par.					Kilmarnock, Town				
+Coylton - - - Par.					Head District - - F.C.	140	13	4	18
+Craigmark, S. - - G.A.					+Kilmaurs - - - Par.				
+Crosshills - - - G.A.					+Kilmaurs, Female Burgh.				
+Crosshills Female School.					+Kilwinning - - - Par.				
Crosshouse - - - G.A.	150	0	0	1849	+Kingsford, Subscription				
+Cumnock, New - - F.C.					School.				
+Cumnock, Old - - F.C.					+Kirkoswald - - - Par.				
+Dailly - - - F.C.					+Largs - - - Par.				
+Dailly - - - Par.					+Largs, Brisbane En-				
+Dalmellington, Iron					dowed - - - Undl.				
Works, Waterside, S.					Largs Old Free Church				
+Dalry - - - Par.					Indust., Congrega-				
Dalry - - - F.C.	66	10	0	1852	tional School (Bath				
+Dalry, Female Indus-					Street) - - -	225	15	0	18
trial School.					Largs, New (Lade Street) F.C.	403	13	4	18
Dalry, Kersland Barony G.A.	138	0	0	1848	+Largs, Female Industrial F.C.				
+Dalry, Love Lane - G.A.					Largs, Female School				
+Darnconner - - - G.A.					of Industry Estab. Ch.	103	2	6	18
+Darvel - - - F.C.					Lendal, Colmonell Estab. Ch.	120	0	0	18
+Darvel (Lord Hastings')					+Loudoun - - - Par.				
School.					Lugar Iron Works Est. Ch.	577	0	0	18
+Dreghorn (Cross Roads)					+Mauchline New Educational				
Estab. Ch.					Institution.				
Drybridge, Subscrip-					+Maybole, Female Indus-				
tion School.	205	0	0	1857	trial - - - F.C.				
+Dundonald - - - Par.					+Maybole, West Ch. - Par.				
+Dundonald, Old Rome F.C.					+Monkton - - - F.C.				
Eglinton, Iron Works G.A.	637	0	0	1858	+Muirkirk Ironworks School.				
+Fenwick - - - Par.					+Muirkirk - - - Par.				
Fisherton - - - G.A.	47	10	0	1844	Newmilns - - - F.C.	201	0	0	18
" - - - "	20	0	0	1848	" - - - "	51	0	0	18
Fullarton - - - F.C.	100	0	0	1849	+Newton-on-Ayr - - - Par.				
" - - - "	22	13	4	1853	Newton-on-Ayr - - - F.C.	180	0	0	18
" - - - "	33	10	0	1859	+Newton-on-Ayr, Mission-				
+Fullarton - - - Par.					ary - - - F.C.				
+Galston - - - Par.					Ochiltree - - - F.C.	100	0	0	18
					+Perceiton - - - F.C.				
					Pinwherry - - - G.A.	100	13	8	18

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AYRSHIRE—cont.				BANFFSHIRE—cont.			
+Prestwich, Burgh School.				Portsoy - - - Par.	180 0 0		1842
Salcoats - - - F.C.	363 4 0	1853		Portsoy, Female Industrial - - - Undl.	107 0 0		1853
Nitcoats, Ryles' Hill Par.	*150 0 0	1840		+Protston Hill - - Par.			
+Sorn - - - Par.				+Rathven - - - Par.			
+Stevenston - - Par.				+Rothiemay - - Par.			
+Stewarton - - F.C.	153 0 0	1849		+Rothiemay - - F.C.			
+Stewarton, Institution.				+Tomintoul, Parliamentary School.			
+Symington - - F.C.				+Tomintoul - - R.C.			
+Tarbolton, Female Subscription School.				+Tomnavoulen-in-Glenlivet - - G.A.			
+Tarbolton, Subscription Mixed School.							
+Tarbolton - - Par.	167 10 0	1841		BERWICKSHIRE.			
Troon Academy - -				+Abbey, St. Bathans - Par.			
+Wallacetown, Works Sch.				+Allanton, Subscription G.A.			
+Troon - - - F.C.	71 0 0	1850		+Auchincrow - Estab. Ch.	175 0 0		1863
Whitletts, Feuars' Est. Ch.				+Ayton - - - Par.			
BANFFSHIRE.				+Ayton, Female Sewing School.			
Aberchirder - - G.A.	321 0 0	1861		+Berwick, Girls, Industrial School.			
Aldah - - - Par.				+Birgham, District - G.A.			
Arradoul Female Industrial - - F.C.	171 0 0	1859		+Boston - - - F.C.			
Banff, Educational Institution - - Undl.	*100 0 0	1836		+Burnmouth - Estab. Ch.	188 0 0		1859
+Bellie - - - Par.				+Cranshaws - - Par.			
+Doharm, Second - - Par.	214 0 0	1853		+Dunse - - - Par.			
+Botriphine - - Par.				+Earlstown - - F.C.			
+Buckie - United Pres.				+Eyemouth - - Par.			
+Buckie - - - Epis.				+Eyemouth - - F.C.	160 0 0		1848
+Buckie - - - F.C.				" - - - "	65 0 0		1863
+Chapelton, Boys and Girls - - R.C.				" - - - "	74 0 0		1847
+Cullen - - - F.C.				" - - - "	2 10 0		1848
+Cullen-Seatown - G.A.	31 17 3½	1850		" - - - "	42 0 0		1852
+Deskford - - Par.				" - - - "	80 0 0		1858
+Deskford - - F.C.				" - - - "	47 0 0		1860
+Duftown, Mixed - R.C.				+Lauder - - - Par.			
+Edingwright - - G.A.				+Lauder, Industrial and Infants.			
+Enzie, Christian Society's School - - G.A.				+Leitholm - - F.C.			
+Enzie - - - F.C.				+Mertown - - Par.			
+Fordyce - - - F.C.				+Milne Graden - - Par.			
+Fordyce, Industrial - G.A.	69 0 0	1850		+Ninewells (Chirnside) Estab. Ch.			
+Forglen, Female School.				+Paxton, Girls and Infants, Estab. Ch.			
+Glenriunes - - G.A.				+Paxton Village - - G.A.			
+Grange - - - Par.				+Renton (late Houndwood Grants House) Estab. Ch.	50 0 0		1843
+Inverkeithney, Downies F.C.				+Reston Parish School - -	68 0 0		1859
+Keith - - - F.C.				+Swinton - - - F.C.			
+Keith - - - Par.							
+Linhead, Female School.				BUTESHIRE.			
+Longmanhill, Endowed Estab. Ch.				+Bute, Ragged and Industrial - - Undl.			
+Longmanhill, Lord Fife's School.				+Brodick, Endowed School.			
+Macduff - - - F.C.	353 11 0	1860		+Cambrac, Isle of - - F.C.			
+Macduff - - - Par.				+Corrie (Arran) Endowed Sch.			
+Marnock, New - - F.C.				+Kamesburgh, Congregational (Arran) - F.C.			
+Mortlach, Duftown, Mixed - Estab. Ch.	297 12 0	1861		+Kingarth - - - F.C.			
+Mortlach, Female - Ch. S.				+Lamlash Female Industrial.			
+New Mill, Society's School.				+Lamlash - - - Par.			
+Ordigubill - - Par.				+Port Bannatyne - F.C.			
+Park, Girl's School.				+Rothsay - - - G.A.	118 0 0		1842
+Pitgair - - - Par.				+Rothsay, East and West F.C.			
+Port Gordon - Estab. Ch.				+Sliderry - - - G.A.			
+Portnochie - - G.A.				+Whitingbay, Female - Sch.			

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CAITHNESS-SHIRE.				DUMBARTONSHIRE—cont.			
+Achow - - - F.C.				+Dumbarton, St. Luke's Epis.			
+Barrock - - - Estab. Ch.				Dumbarton - - - F.C.	112 0 0		
+Berriedale - - - G.A.				+Dumbarton, Burgh Academy.			
+Bruan - - - F.C.				+Dumbarton - - - R.C.			
+Canisbay - - - Par.				+Duntocher - - - F.C.			
+Canisbay, Free School.				+Faifley - - - Undl.			
+Dunn - - - Undl.				+Gairlochhead, Public Undl.			
+Dunnet - - - Par.				Helensburgh - - - F.C.	240 0 0		
+Forss - - - G.A.				+Helensburgh, Grant			
+Freswick - - - G.A.				Street Mission Sch.			
+Halkirk - - - Par.				+Helensburgh, Quoad			
+Halkirk, Congregational F.C.				Sacra - - - Estab. Ch.			
+John o'Groats - - - G.A.				+Helensburgh, Ragged			
+Keiss, Parliamentary Sch.				and Industrial Undl.			
+Keiss, Congregational - F.C.				+Helensburgh, Trinity Epis.			
+Latheron - - - Par.				+Jameston - - - F.C.			
+Leurey, Subscription Sch.				Kilcreggan - - - F.C.	423 0 0		
Lybster - - - F.C.	83 0 0		1853	+Kilpatrick, Old - - - Par.			
+Mey Society's - Estab. Ch.				+Kilpatrick, Old - - - F.C.			
+Newlands - - - F.C.				Kirkintilloch (The			
+Olrig, Female - Undl.				Oswald and Kirk			
+Olrig, Congregational - F.C.				Session) - - - G.A.	650 0 0		
Pulteneytown - - - F.C.	112 0 0		1850	+Kirkintilloch, Kerr			
Pulteneytown Academy Undl.	*400 0 0		1839	Street - - - Undl.			
+Staxigoe Society's Undl.				+Kirkintilloch, Indus.			
+Stroma Society's Estab. Ch.				+Knockderry, Mixed Sch.			
+Thrumster - - - Par.				+Luss - - - Par.			
+Thurso, Benevolent				+Muirhead, South Sch.			
Female - - - Undl.				+Muirland Side - - - G.A.			
+Thurso - - - F.C.				+Renton, Female - - - G.A.			
+Toftinghall - - - G.A.				+Renton, Infant and			
+Ulster Society's School.				Fem. Indust. - - - F.C.			
Watten - - - F.C.	262 0 0		1861	+Renton, Public, Free Undl.			
+Wick - - - F.C.				+Shandon - - - F.C.			
CLACKMANNANSHIRE.				Waterside - - - Undl.	87 5 0		
Alloa Juvenile and Infants' Sch.	401 0 0		1848	DUMFRIESSHIRE.			
+Alloa - - - Epis.				+Annan - - - Par.			
+Alloa Ragged and Indus. Undl. a				+Annan, Infant Female			
Clackmannan, Zetland				Industrial - - - Undl.			
Colliery, Church of				Annan Bonshaw - - - Par.	200 0 0		
Scotland - - -	140 0 0		1861	Brydekirk Infant and			
+Clackmannan, Female Undl.				Industrial, Church of			
+Coalsnaughton, Subscription.				Scotland - - -	88 18 0		
+Forestmill, Subscription Undl.				Brydekirk, Quoad Sacra Par.	45 0 0		
+Kennet Village - - - Par.				100 0 0			
+Menstry, Subscription Undl.				+Carlaverock b - - - Par.			
+Sauchie Village School.				+Cummertrees - - - Par.			
+Tillicoultry Academy.				Dumfries and Maxwell-			
+Tillicoultry - - - Par.				town Educational			
+Tullibody, Subscription Undl.				Society's Infants' - F.C.	96 0 0		
DUMBARTONSHIRE.				+Dumfries - - - Epis.			
Alexandria, Male and				+Dumfries and Maxwell-			
Female - - - Par.	250 0 0		1853	town Indust. Reformatory.			
Aloxandria - - - F.C.	120 0 0		1852	Dumfries, Ladies' Bene-			
+Arrochar - - - Par.				volent Society's Estab. Ch.	27 11 8		
+Bonhill - - - Par.				+Dumfries, St. Andrew's R.C.			
+Bonhill (Mrs. Ewing's)				Dunscore - - - F.C.	212 0 0		
Female Industrial - Undl.				+Ecclefechan - - - F.C.			
+Cardross - - - Par.				Ecclefechan, Infant and			
+Cumbernauld - - - Par.				Industrial - - -	*50 0 0		
+Cumbernauld, Female Par.				Gasslow - - - Par.	45 0 0		
+Dalmonach (privately				+Glencairn - - - F.C.			
Endowed) - - - G.A.				+Goodhope - - - Estab. Ch.			
+Dalmuir, Subscription G.A.				Hightae - - - F.C.	11 0 0		
				+Hoddam - - - Par.			
				+Holywood - - - Par.			
				+Kirkmahoe - - - F.C.			
				+Kirkpatrick Fleming - F.C.			

a Schools discontinued.

b Inspection withdrawn.

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	Amount.				Amount.		
DUMBARTONSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.			EDINBURGHSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		
Irishpatrick, juxta				†Edinburgh, Causeway- side - F.C.			
Parish School.				†Edinburgh, Dean-Chal- mers' - F.C.			
Langholm - F.C.	117 0 0	1851		†Edinburgh, Dr. Thom- son's - F.C.			
Langholm - Par.	90 0 0	1855		Edinburgh, Fountain- bridge Missionary Undl.			
Langholm, Infant Estab. Ch.				†Edinburgh, New North F.C.	145 0 0	1850	
Locharbriggs - G.A.	50 0 0	1840		†Edinburgh, Greenside (Dr. Bell's) - Undl.			
Lochmaben - Par.	208 9 0	1861		Edinburgh, Greenside, Infants - Estab. Ch.	148 0 0	1848	
Lochmaben - F.C.	15 0 0	1857		†Edinburgh, High Ch. - Sess.			
Lockerbie - F.C.	320 0 0	1859		†Edinburgh, Holyrood - F.C.			
Newton, Girls' School.				†Edinburgh, Holy Trin. Epis.			
Northwell - F.C.				†Edinburgh, John Street, Industrial - Undl.			
Quahar - Par.				†Edinburgh, Lancastrian.			
Ribaldie - Par.				†Edinburgh, Model - G.A.			
Winwald, Annisfield - Par.	54 0 0	1859		Edinburgh, Model - F.C.	303 0 0	1858	
Wrothoughton - G.A.	30 0 0	1840		Edinburgh, New Grey Friars - Sess.	254 0 0	1848	
EDINBURGHSHIRE.				†Edinburgh, Niddry St. (Dr. Bell's) - Undl.			
Alerno, Subscription Undl.	100 0 0	1842		Edinburgh, Northern District - F.C.	605 0 0	1848	
" " "	5 7 6	1858		Edinburgh, Old Grey Friars - G.A.	*845 0 0	1839	
" " "	103 9 0	1861		†Edinburgh, Original Ragged, Ramsay Lane - Undl.			
Arnton, late Lauriston, Female Industrial.				†Edinburgh, Marionville, Original Ragged Sch.			
Forthwick - Par.				Edinburgh, Pilrig - F.C.	120 0 0	1846	
Galder, East, Subscrip- tion - Undl.				Edinburgh, Picasance Territorial - F.C.	106 0 0	1857	
Galder, West - Par.				†Edinburgh "Roxburgh" Street - F.C.	131 0 0	1854	
Garrington - Par.				†Edinburgh, St. An- drew's Hall - Epis.	150 0 0	1858	
Lockpen - F.C.	168 0 0	1850		†Edinburgh, St. An- drew's - R.C.			
Olinton and Currie - F.C.	117 0 0	1849		Edinburgh, St. Ber- nard's - Sess.	23 6 8	1857	
Olthridge (Lord Mac- kenzie's) - Undl.	103 10 0	1852		Edinburgh, St. Columba, Old Town - Epis.	280 0 0	1818	
Orserphorne - Par.				†Edinburgh, St. George's Epis.			
Orsland, District - Undl.	150 0 0	1842		†Edinburgh, St. George's Local - G.A.			
" " - Par.	27 17 6	1862		†Edinburgh, St. Ignatius R.C.			
Ormond (Davidson's Mains) - F.C.	124 0 0	1847		†Edinburgh, St. John's, Par.			
Ormond (Davidson's Mains) - G.A.				†Edinburgh, St. John's, Practising - Epis.			
Orichton - Par.				†Edinburgh, St. Mary's Sess.			
Palkeith Academy Free Ch.	248 0 0	1848		†Edinburgh, St. Mary's, Female Industrial - Epis.			
Palkeith, Buccleuch Estab. Ch.				Edinburgh, St. Mary's and St. Catherine's (Lothian Street) Girls and Infants - R.C.	1,200 0 0	1860	
Palkeith, Buccleuch, Inf.				†Edinburgh, St. Mary's (Horse Wynd), Inf. R.C.			
Palkeith - Sess.				†Edinburgh, St. Patrick's (Market Street) - R.C.			
Palkeith, Poor School - Sess.				Edinburgh, St. Paul's District - F.C.	300 0 0	1852	
Palkeith, St. David's - R.C.							
Palkeith, St. Mary's - Epis.							
Palmahoy, St. Mary's Epis.							
Edinburgh, Advocates'							
Close, High - F.C.							
Edinburgh, Buccleuch Sess.	*750 0 0	1839					
Edinburgh, Canongate, Burgh - Estab. Ch.	250 0 0	1854					
Edinburgh, Canongate Sess.	*350 0 0	1836					
Edinburgh, Canongate, Christian Society's, Male School.							
Edinburgh, Canongate, Christian Society's Female School.							
Edinburgh, Canonmills, St. Mary's - F.C.	141 15 0	1850					
" " " "	8 10 0	1854					
Edinburgh, Canonmills, St. Mary's - Sess.							
Edinburgh, Chalmers', Westport, Territorial F.C.							

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EDINBURGSHIRE—cont.				EDINBURGSHIRE—cont.			
+Edinburgh, St. Paul's (Carrubber's Close) - Epis.				+Ratho, New Subscription - Estab. Ch.			
Edinburgh, St. Stephen's G.A.	*800	0 0	1836	+Roslin - - - F.C.			
+Edinburgh, Thistle St. (Maclean's) - Estab. Ch.				+Roslin - - - Estab. Ch.			
Edinburgh, Tolbooth - Sess.	*600	0 0	1838	Slateford, Saint Cuthbert's, Subscription Undl.	*100	0 0	
+Edinburgh, Tolbooth, Congregational - F.C.				" " " " "	15	0 0	
+Edinburgh, Trinity - Epis.				" " " " "	70	0 0	
+Edinburgh, Tron Ch., Female Industrial School.				" " " " "	16	0 0	
+Edinburgh, United Industrial - Undl.				Stobhill - - - Estab. Ch.	90	0 0	
+Edmonstone, Colliery - G.A.				" " " " "	112	10 0	
+Edmonstone, Female - G.A.				+Stobhill, Mission - F.C.			
+Fisherrow - - - F.C.				+Temple - - - F.C.			
Fisherrow (Back of) Ragged - F.C.	204	0 0	1850	+Valleyfield, Infant and Industrial - Undl.			
+Fisherrow, English Undl.				+Water of Leith, Original Infant School.			
+Fountainbridge, West, Female Industrial School.				Wilkieston - - - F.C.	117	0 0	
+Gilmerton, Female Undl.				ELGINSHIRE.			
+Glencross - - - Par.				Archiestown - - - G.A.	101	0 0	
+Gogar, Female - Estab. Ch.				Bishopnill - - - G.A.	239	0 0	
+Juniper Green - Undl.	80	0 0	1842	+Burghead - - - F.C.			
+Kirknewton - - - Par.				+Burghead - - - G.A.			
+Lasswade (Whitehill Colliery) - Estab. Ch.				+Clackmarras District Estab. Ch.			
+Leith, Hay's Mechanics' School.				+Duffus - - - Par.			
+Leith - - - R.C.				+Elchies - - - Par.			
Leith (Mariners') - F.C.	*490	0 0	1840	+Elchies - Second Par.			
Leith, St. James' - Epis.	735	0 0	1857	Elgin, The Trades' Undl.	*120	0 0	
Leith, St. John's - F.C.	*550	0 0	1837	+Elgin, Anderson's Institution, - Estab. Ch.			
Leith, South - F.C.	650	0 0	1858	Elgin, Infants and Industrial - Undl.	*150	0 0	
+Leith, South - - - Par.				" " " " "	79	13 0	
Lenny Moor - Undl.	85	0 0	1842	Elgin, Girls - Epis.	110	0 0	
+Leven Lodge, Subscription - Undl.				" " " " "	56	0 0	
+Liberton - - - F.C.				+Findhorn - - - F.C.			
Loanhead, Subscription Undl.	115	4 0	1862	+Fochabers (Milnes'), Free - Undl.			
+Meadowbank, Female Industrial - Undl.				+Forres - - - Epis.			
Mid-Caldor, Female Industrial - F.C.				Forres (Frazer's), Female Industrial Sch. - - - F.C.	70	0 0	
Morningside - - - F.C.	90	0 0	1863	Garmouth - - - F.C.	80	0 0	
+Morningside, Original Subscription School.	103	15 0	1850	+Garmouth, Christian Society's - Estab. Ch.			
+Musselburgh, Female Estab. Ch.				+Hopeman - - - G.A.			
+Nellfield, Private School.				+Hopeman - - - F.C.			
+Newbattle - - - Par.				+Kinloss - - - Par.			
+Newbattle (Collieries) G.A.				+Lhanbryd, Saint Andrew's - - - Par.			
+Newbiggin - - - F.C.				+Logie School.			
Newhaven - - - G.A.	*311	0 0	1839	Lossiemouth - - - G.A.	522	1 6	
+Newhaven, Parish School.				+Lossiemouth Girls - G.A.			
+Newhaven, Victoria Undl.				+Lossiemouth - - - F.C.			
+Newhaven, Free Fisherman's Society Undl.				+Rothes Society, Female.			
Newington - - - F.C.	300	0 0	1849	+Speymouth - - - Par.			
Penicuik - - - Par.	188	0 0	1847	+Spynie, New - - - Par.			
Penicuik - - - F.C.	81	0 0	1859	+Urquhart - - - Par.			
+Portobello - Epis.				+Urquhart - - - F.C.			
+Portobello - - - F.C.				FIFESHIRE.			
+Portobello, Female Undl.				+Aberdour - - - F.C.			
+Ratho, Female Estab. Ch.				+Aberdour - - - Par.			
				Andrew's, St., Infants Undl.	200	0 0	

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FIFESHIRE—cont.			FIFESHIRE—cont.		
Andrew's, St. (Fisher's) Undl.	360 0 0	1858	Earlsferry, Infant and Industrial - F.O.	78 0 0	1854
Andrew's, St., Madras College Undl.			Earlsferry, Subscription School - -	105 0 0	1855
Anstruther, Easter - F.C.	222 0 0	1859	Earlsferry, Subscription School - -	7 17 8	1857
Auchtermuchty - F.C.	65 0 0	1850	Easter Fernie - - G.A.	88 0 0	1856
Auchtermuchty, Madras - G.A.	278 0 0	1857	+ Elie - - Estab. Ch.		
Auchtermuchty - Par.			+ Falkland - - Par.		
Balmerino - Par.			Ferryport-on-Craig, Subscription - F.C.	65 0 0	1840
Blebo Craigs, Girls' School. ^a			" " " "	10 0 0	1842
Bogie, West - F.C.	38 15 0	1861	" " " "	49 0 0	1853
Boreland - Par.			+ Ferryport-on-Craig - Par.		
Brunton, Flisk, and Creich - F.C.	80 0 0	1849	+ Flockhouse - Undl.		
Buckhaven, Links Sch.			+ Forgan - - Par.		
Buckhaven Village, Subscription School	500 0 0	1862	+ Freuchie, Girls School		
Burnside, Endowed - G.A.	45 10 0	1849	+ Freuchie, Subscription Undl.		
Burnside, Subscription School.			Gallatown, Subscription - Undl.	37 10 0	1858
Burntisland - Epis.			" " " "	397 6 0	1862
Burntisland, Infants - F.C.			Gilston, New, Subscription - Undl.	32 10 0	1850
Burntisland, Burgh School.			" " " "	20 10 6	1858
+ Cameron - - Par.			+ Keltie - - F.C.		
Carnbee - F.C.	86 0 0	1858	+ Kembach - - Par.		
" " " "	65 0 0	1863	+ Kennoway - - Par.		
Cellardyke, Female - G.A.	*110 0 0	1840	+ Kettlebridge, Subscription - Undl.		
Ceres - Par.			+ Kilconquhar - - Par.		
Ceres, Female Industrial School.			+ Kinghorn - - F.C.		
+ Cluny, Colliery Undl.			+ Kingsbarns - - Par.		
Colinsburgh, Subscription - G.A.	95 0 0	1844	+ Kirkcaldy, Burgh Sch.		
Collessie - F.C.	120 0 0	1855	+ Kirkcaldy, Industrial Ragged School.		
+ Collessie, New - Par.			+ Kirkcaldy, Stewart's Lane, Female Subscription.		
+ Crail, Town and Parochial School.			Ladybank - Estab. Ch.	264 0 0	1855
+ Cupar (Madras Academy) - Undl.			Largo Durham, Female Charity Estab. Ch.	144 0 0	1859
Cupar Madras, South Branch - Undl.	170 0 0	1862	+ Largoward, Subscription School.		
+ Dairsie - - Par.			+ Lassodie Colliery - S.		
+ Dairsie - F.C.			Leslie - - Par.	*430 0 0	1838
+ Dalgety - - Par.			+ Letham, Lady Leven's School - -		
Denhead, Subscription G.A.	67 10 0	1852	+ Letham, Subscription Estab. Ch.		
+ Donibristle, Colliery - Par.			+ Leuchars - - Par.		
+ Dunbog - - Par.			+ Leven - F.C.		
Dunfermline Abbey - F.C.	400 0 0	1847	+ Limekilns, Village Sch.		
Dunfermline, Female Industrial - Undl.	200 0 0	1842	Lochgelly (Ironworks School) -	274 0 0	1851
" " " "	445 0 0	1861	Lundin Mill, Subscription - Undl.	330 0 0	1859
Dunfermline, Golfdrum (M'Lean's) - G.A.	367 0 0	1848	+ Markinch - F.C.		
+ Dunfermline, Wilson's Institution - F.C.			Monance, St., Infant School - Sess.	125 0 0	1846
+ Dunfermline, St. Leonard's Works Undl.			+ Monance, St., Mixed - Par.		
+ Dunfermline, Trinity Epis.			Monimail - F.C.	90 0 0	1850
+ Dunino - - Par.			+ Monimail - - Par.		
+ Dunshelt Estab. Ch.			Newburgh - Estab. Ch.	318 0 0	1858
+ Dysart, Burgh and Parochial -			+ Newburgh - - Par.		
Dysart, Subscription School -	*330 0 0	1839	Newport - F.C.	182 0 0	1854
" " " "	140 0 0	1840	Pathhead and Sinclairtown - Undl.	293 0 0	1850
+ Dysart, Industrial Sch.			" " " "	10 0 0	1853
			" " " "	35 10 0	1859

^a School closed.

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FIFESHIRE—cont.				FORFARSHIRE—cont.			
+Pitlessie - - - F.C.				Dundee, Chalmers' Free School - - -	£ s. d.		
+Pittenweem - - - Undl.	76	0 0	1844	+Dundee, Chapelshade - F.C.	260	0 0	
+Prinlaws, Works School - - - Undl.				Dundee (General) - Sess.	*500	0 0	
+Scoonie - - - Par.				" " - - -	*270	0 0	
+Sinclairtown, Hawklemuir, and Parkhead - - - Undl.				" " - - -	*100	0 0	
Springfield - - - F.C.	219	0 0	1856	Dundee, Hill Town - F.C.	400	0 0	
+Star Subscription - - - Undl.				+Dundee, Meadowside, Female - - - Sess.			
+Strathkinness - - - F.C.	100	0 0	1860	Dundee, Park Wynd, Infants - - - F.C.	*240	0 0	
+Strathmiglo, Subscription - - - Par.				+Dundee, Princes' Street Chapel - - - Par.			
Thornton - - - G.A.	180	0 0	1841	+Dundee, Rood Yards - Epis.	100	0 0	
+Torryburn - - - Par.				Dundee (Rosebank) - Sess.	178	0 0	
+Townhill, Colliery School.				Dundee, St. Andrew's, Meadowside - - - Sess.	450	0 0	
Wemyss, East - - - F.C.	378	0 0	1859	+Dundee, St. Andrew's - F.C.			
+Wemyss - - - Par.				+Dundee, St. Andrew's R.C.			
FORFARSHIRE.				Dundee, St. David's - F.C.	550	0 0	
+Airlie - - - Par.				+Dundee, St. David's - Sess.			
+Aldbar (Private School)				Dundee, St. John's, Boys - - - Sess.	241	0 0	
+Arbilot - - - Par.				" " - - -	57	2 0	
Arbroath, Abbey Church School - - -	240	0 0	1841	+Dundee, St. John's, Boys - - - F.C.			
+Arbroath - - - Par.				Dundee, Saint John's, Girls and Infants - F.C.	163	12 6	
+Arbroath, Free Church (Educational Institution).				Dundee, St. John's, Infants School and School of Industry - F.C.	*260	0 0	
+Arbroath, Dale Cottage Reformatory.				Dundee, North East District, Juvenile and Infant Schools, Crescent Street - - - F.C.	472	10 0	
+Balkello, Self-Supporting - - - Estab. Ch.				+Dundee, St. Mary Magdalene's - Epis.			
Barry - - - F.C.	70	0 0	1854	+Dundee, St. Mary's - R.C.			
+Blacklunnans - - - G.A.	168	0 0	1856	+Dundee, St. Paul's, Boys - Epis.			
Bonnington - - - F.C.				Dundee, St. Peter's - F.C.	85	0 0	
+Braes of Coull - Ch. of S.	150	0 0	1850	+Dundee, St. Salvador's, Girls - - - Epis.			
Brechin - - - F.C.	27	10 0	1861	+Dundee, Wallace Town, Juvenile - - - F.C.			
+Brechin - - - Par.				+Dundee, Wallace Town, Infant and Industrial F.C.			
Brechin, Infant School	*220	0 0	1837	+Dundee, Wallace Town - Par.			
Brechin, the Tenements' School - - -	569	0 0	1860	+Dundee, Wallace Town - Sess.			
+Brechin, St. Andrew's - Epis.				Dunnichen - - - F.C.	134	16 0	
Broughty Ferry - F.C.	186	0 0	1849	+Dunnichen - - - Par.			
+Broughty Ferry (West Ferry) - - - Sess.				+Fearn - - - Par.			
Burnside of Inshewan G.A.	90	0 0	1848	Ferryden, Infants - G.A.	*75	0 0	
Carmyllie Greystone - F.C.	244	12 6	1862	Ferryden, Fishermen's School - - - G.A.	80	0 0	
Carnoustie, Female - F.C.	250	0 0	1855	Folda Society School - - -	233	4 0	
" " - - -	90	0 0	1857	+Forfar, Burgh School.			
+Carnoustie, Male - F.C.	*120	0 0	1844	Forfar, East Town End - - - Undl.	200	0 0	
+Carnoustie, Subscription School.				Forfar, Female Industrial School - - -	388	0 0	
+Charleston School.				Forfar, North End - - - Undl.	357	0 0	
+Colliston - - - F.C.				Forfar, West Town End - - - Undl.	121	0 0	
+Craig - - - Par.				+Fotheringham, Girls' - F.C.			
+Craiggo Works - Estab. Ch.							
+Craigton, Girls - S.							
+Cupar Angus, Female Industrial - - - Epis.							
Cupar Angus - - - F.C.	42	0 0	1861				
+Cupar Angus - - - Par.							
+Dudhope - - - F.C.							

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FORFARSHIRE—cont.				HADDINGTONSHIRE—cont.			
Frickheim - Estab. Ch.	*70 0 0	1839		+Elphinstone - - G.A.			
Frickheim - - F.C.	100 0 0	1861		+Gladsnuir - - Par.			
Glenisla - - Par.				+Gladsnuir, Iron Works F.C.			
Glenisla (Brewlands) - F.C.	196 0 0	1861		+Haddington, Industrial Undl.			
Greenfield, Free, St. John's, Female - F.C.				+Haddington, Mill Wynd F.C.			
Inverbrothock - - Sess.	300 0 0	1843		+Longniddry - Estab. Ch.	280 0 0	1860	
Inverbrothock - - F.C.				+Ormiston - - F.C.			
Inverkeilor - - Par.				+Pencaitland - - Par.			
Kettins - - Par.				+Pencaitland (Newton) G.A.			
Kilry Society's - - Par.				+Prestonkirk - - Par.			
Kirkbuddo - - F.C.	100 0 0	1855		+Prestonkirk, Female - Sess.			
Kirriemuir - - Epis.				Prestonpans - - F.C.	100 0 0	1849	
Kirriemuir, Industrial Par.				Prestonpans - - F.C.	104 0 0	1852	
Kirriemuir, South - F.C.				+Salton (West), Female Par.			
Kirriemuir, Webster's Seminary - Undl.				+Samuelston - - G.A.			
Ladyloan - - F.C.	20 0 0	1858		Tranent - - F.C.	72 10 0	1849	
Letham, Feuar's - Undl.				+Tranent, Female Subscrip. Sch.			
Liff - - F.C.	132 0 0	1848		+Tranent - - Par.			
Lintrathen - - Par.				+Tranent, New Winton Ch. of S.			
Loanhead - - Sess.	335 0 0	1857		+Yester - - F.C.			
Lochee - - Sess.	*130 0 0	1838		INVERNESS-SHIRE.			
Lochee - - F.C.				+Aigas, Subscription School.			
Lochee - - Epis.				Aodunban and Flashadder - - G.A.	180 0 0	1856	
Lochlee - - Epis.				+Ardersier - - F.C.			
Logie Pert - - Par.				+Arnisdale - - G.A.			
Lunanhead (Madras, Self-supporting) - G.A.	48 9 10	1843		+Balevanick School.			
Mains - - Par.	36 15 0	1859		+Beaully - - R.C.			
Mains and Strathmartin - F.C.				+Bernisdale - - F.C.			
Maryton - - Par.				+Blairbeg, School.			
Marywell Village - Par.				+Boleskine - - Par.			
Menmuir - - Par.				Braes (Isle of Skye) - F.C.	241 6 6	1862	
Milton - - Ch. of S.				+Bunroy - - G.A.			
Monifieth, Female School.				+Camiscross - - G.A.			
Monifieth - - Par.				+Cannick Bridge - Par.			
Monikie, Female - F.C.				Carbost - - G.A.	125 0 0	1844	
Montrose, Castle Street F.C.	207 0 0	1848		Colbost - - Estab. Ch.	85 10 0	1853	
Montrose, Dorward's Seminary, Lower S. - F.C.	166 0 0	1858		+Corrimony, Female - F.C.			
Montrose, Dorward's Seminary, Upper Sc. Undl.				+Culloden - - F.C.			
Montrose, Hill Side - F.C.	169 0 0	1857		Dallarossie (Moy) - G.A. a	22 0 0	1840	
Montrose, Old, Female.	382 0 0	1842		Daviot - - F.C.	85 0 0	1849	
Montrose, St. John's - Sess.	*200 0 0	1838		+Dockgarroch - - G.A.			
Montrose, St. John's - F.C.	126 0 0	1842		+Drumfearn District - F.C.			
Montrose, St. Mary's - Epis.				+Duirinish - - Par.			
Montrose, White's Estab. Ch.				Dulnain Bridge - Ch. of S.	272 0 0	1858	
Muirland - - Sess.	*60 0 0	1839		+Dunskeellar, Parliamen. Sch.			
Pitkenedy - - G.A.	68 0 0	1848		+Eskadale - - R.C.			
Rescobie - - Par.				+Farraline Park (Bell's School) - - G.A.			
Seryne, Female (Pan-bridge) - - F.C.				+Fort Augustus - - G.A.			
Stracathro - - Par.				+Fortwilliam - - F.C.			
Tealing - - F.C.	73 10 0	1850		+Glengary - - G.A.			
Vigcans, St. - - Par.				+Glenurquhart - Parish S.			
HADDINGTONSHIRE.				+Grantown, Grammar School.			
+Barns, East, Side - G.A.				+Grantown, Female School.			
Dunbar, Belhaven - F.C.	64 0 0	1853		+Harris, (Lady Dunmore's) - Undl.			
Dunbar, Burgh - Sch.				Inverness - - G.A.	*125 0 0	1837	
					87 0 0	1840	
				+Inverness Female Industrial (Society) School.			
				Inverness, Model - F.C.	626 0 0	1849	
					23 7 8	1853	
				Inverness, The Bishop's Epis.	530 0 0	1857	
				+Inverness, Tanner's Lane Reformatory Undl.			

a School discontinued.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Payment.		Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Payment.	
	Amount.					Amount.			
INVERNESS-SHIRE— <i>cont.</i>					KINROSS-SHIRE— <i>cont.</i>				
+Kilmalie - - - Par.					+Orwell - - - Par.				
+Kilmonivaig - - - Par.					+Portmoak - - - F.C.				
+Kilmorack - - - Par.					+Portmoak - - - Par.				
+Kirkhill - - - F.C.					KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.				
+Kirkhill - - - Par.					Auchencairn - - - F.C.	75	0	0	
+Kyleakin - - - G.A.					Balmaghie - - - F.C.	78	0	0	
Loanmore - - - F.C.	181	0	0	1860	+Balmaghie (Laurieston) Par.				
Moy - - - F.C.	75	12	0	1850	+Borgue - - - F.C.				
+Mussady, Female - - - F.C.					+Bridge of Dee - Estab. Ch.				
Portree, Braes. See Braes.					+Buittle, High - - - Par.				
+Portree, Congregational F.C.					+Buittle Woodhead (late				
+Raasay - - - F.C.					Palnachie) - - - Par.				
+Snizort - - - F.C.	133	0	0	1850	+Cally, English - - - Epis.				
+Snizort - - - Par.					+Castle Douglas Female Sch.				
+Stratherrick - - - F.C.	60	0	0	1848	Castle Douglas - - - F.C.	120	0	0	
	166	16	0	1862	" - - - "	80	0	0	
+Strathnairn - - - Epis.					" - - - "	81	12	0	
+Tarbet - - - G.A.					+Castle Douglas - - - Par.				
KINCARDINESHIRE.					+Corsock - - - F.C.				
+Balfour, School.					+Corsock, Female Industrial				
Banchory Ternan - F.C.	206	15	0	1863	Creetown - - - G.A.	42	10	0	
+Banchory, Grammar - Par.					†Crocketford School.				
+Benholme - - - F.C.					Dalbeattie - - - Par.	55	0	0	
+Brachmont - - - F.C.					Dalbeattie - - - F.C.	140	0	0	
+Catterline, St. Philip's Epis.					Dalbeattie, Female Ch. of S.	176	9	4	
Cookney - - - Estab. Ch.	137	8	4	1858	Dundrennan Abbey - F.C.	128	0	0	
+Crathes, Female Estab. Ch.					†Gatehouse - - - F.C.				
+Cyrus, Saint - - - F.C.					†Girthon - - - Par.				
+Cyrus, Saint - - - Par.					†Irongray (Shawhead) - F.C.				
+Cyrus, St., Porteous, Female - - - G.A.					†Irongray, Shawhead Branch				
+Cyrus, St. (Stratton's					Parish School.				
Endowed) - - - G.A.					+Kirkbean - - - Par.				
+Drumlithie - - - Epis.					+Kirkcudbright, Johnston's				
†Drumlithie - - - F.C.					Free School.				
+Dunnottar - - - Par.					+Kirkcudbright, Old Ch. G.A.				
+Fasque School.					+Kirkcudbright, Town-				
†Fettercairn - - - Par.					End - - - Sess.				
†Fettercairn - - - F.C.	59	0	0	1851	Kirkdale - - - G.A.	53	0	0	
+Fordoun (Boys') - - - F.C.					+Kirkgunzeon - - - Par.				
+Fordoun (Girls') - - - F.C.					+Kirkmabreck - - - G.A.				
+Inch, Privately End. School					+Kirkpatrick, Durham,				
+Inchmarlo - - - G.A.					Industrial School.				
+John's Haven, Female G.A.					+Kirkpatrick, Durham - Par.				
+Kinneff Barras School.					Laggan Branch, Parish				
+Kinneff - - - Par.					Estab. Ch.	221	0	0	
+Laurencekirk, Congre-					Maxwelltown, Burgh Sch.	139	0	0	
gational - - - F.C.					Maxwelltown - - - F.C.	105	0	0	
†Laurencekirk - - - Epis.					" - - - "	28	12	6	
†Laurencekirk - - - Par.					+Path " (Lady Heron				
+Luthermuir - - - Ch. of S.					Maxwell's) - - - Estab. Ch.				
+Marykirk - - - Par.					†Rhonhouse by Kelton. Par.				
+Newtonhill - - - Epis.					†Roughtree, Irongray - Par.				
+Rickarton, Sub. School.					+Terregles - - - Par.				
+Scollies Cross School.					+Urr - - - Par.				
+Stonehaven - - - F.C.					LANARKSHIRE.				
+Stonehaven, St. James' Epis.					+Abington (Sir H. Cole-				
†Stranathra - - - Epis.					brooke's) School.				
+Tannachie, District School.					+Airdrie, Alexander's Undl.				
+Tipperty - - - F.C.					Airdrie, East Parish				
+Waterlair - - - F.C.					(Ravoyard's) - - - G.A.	*150	0	0	
KINROSS-SHIRE.					Airdrie, West - - - F.C.	212	0	0	
Fossoway - - - F.C.	80	0	0	1855	" - - - "	17	10	0	
†Fossoway - - - Par.					" - - - "	143	0	0	
†Kinross - - - F.C.	115	0	0	1849	+Airdrie, St. John's - Epis.				
+Maryburgh - - - G.A.					+Airdrie, St. Margaret's R.C.				
+Milnathort, Brand's School.					†Arden, Subscription School				
					†Auchinearn - - - Par.				

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		Amount.					Amount.				
LANARKSHIRE—cont.					LANARKSHIRE—cont.						
+Auchinheath, Girls.		£	s.	d.		Glasgow (Anderston), St. Matthew's, Wil- liam Street - Sess.		£	s.	d.	
Avondale - - Par.		*250	0	0	1840						
Bellshill Subscription School - - -		270	0	0	1859			400	0	0	1845
+Biggar - - - Par.						+Glasgow, Annfield St. John's - - Par.		99	0	0	1854
Biggar, Infants - G.A.		75	0	0	1843						
Biggar, Subscription School		180	0	0	1861	+Glasgow, Balfour Sch.					
		65	0	0	1862	+Glasgow, Balfour, St. Paul's Indust. School.					
+Bishopbridge - Estab. Ch.						Glasgow, Blackfriars (College Parish) - G.A.		400	0	0	1856
+Blackquarry - - F.C.						+Glasgow, Bridgegate (Old Wynd) - - F.C.					
+Blantyre - - - Par.						+Glasgow, Broomielaw School (Carrick St.)					
+Blantyre Works Sch. Undl.		250	0	0	1855	+Glasgow, (Broomhill Street) - Sess.					
Bluevale - - - Sess.		*60	0	0	1839	Glasgow (Brownfield), St. George's (Brown Street) - Sess.					
Bothwell - - - Par.						Glasgow (Brownfield), Female Industrial - G.A.		*700	0	0	1839
+Bothwell - - - F.C.						Glasgow (Calton), St. Luke's - - Sess.		*600	0	0	1836
Braehead, Saint An- drew's - - G.A.		74	0	0	1845	+Glasgow (Calton), St. Mary's - - R.C.		*395	0	0	1838
Bridgeton - - - F.C.		220	10	0	1851	Glasgow (Chalmers' Street) - Sess.					
Bridgeton (87, Old Dal- marnoch Road) - Par.		*600	0	0	1838	Glasgow, Christ's Ch. (Mile End) - Epis.		*760	0	0	1840
Bridgeton (Main Street), Public School - -		*375	0	0	1839	Glasgow, Cowcadden, Infants - G.A.		*425	0	0	1838
Broomgate - - - G.A.		*225	0	0	1839	+Glasgow, Cowcadden (late St. Jude's, Corn Street, Epis.) - Ch. of E.		*150	0	0	1835
+Calderbank Ironworks Par.						+Glasgow, East (Milton Street) - - F.C.					
+Cambuslang, Sub. Undl.						Glasgow, Finnieston Mission - - F.C.		250	0	0	1854
+Carfin - - - R.C.						" " " " - -		66	15	0	1860
+Carlisle - - - R.C.						+Glasgow, " Gardiner's Public - - Par.					
+Carmyle (Old Monkland) S.						+Glasgow, (Highland Society's School) - Undl.					
Carnbroe Iron Works G.A.		380	0	0	1842	+Glasgow Industrial and Reformatory School (Duke Street) - Par.					
+Carnwath - - - F.C.						+Glasgow, House of Ro- fuge (Females), Par- liamentary Row.					
+Carnwath - - - Par.						+Glasgow, Lennox - Par.					
Chapel District School		212	0	0	1859	Glasgow, Martyr's - Estab. Ch.		372	4	0	1862
+Chapel Hall Iron Works Par.						Glasgow, Milton - Estab. Ch.		400	0	0	1841
+Chapelton, Subscrip- tion - Undl.						+Glasgow, Milton, In- dustrial - Estab. Ch.					
Chryston - - - G.A.		*70	0	0	1839	Glasgow, Murdock's, Boys' Industrial - G.A.		450	0	0	1851
Chryston - - - F.C.		178	0	0	1854	+Glasgow, Wilson's En- dowed Charity - Par.					
Coatbridge - - - F.C.		177	15	0	1849	Glasgow, Old Wynd - F.C.		350	0	0	1848
+Coatbridge - - - Epis.						Glasgow, Established Church, Practising School - -		*1,000	0	0	1838
+Coatbridge, Dundyvan Works - Undl.						+Glasgow, " " " " - -		1,000	0	0	1840
+Coatbridge, Saint Pa- trick's - - R.C.						+Glasgow, Free Church Practising School.					
Coltness Iron Works Sch.		842	0	0	1859	+Glasgow, Reformatory School (61, Rotton Row Street).					
+Covington - - - Par.											
Craigneuk Public Sch.		340	18	0	1859						
+Crawfordjohn, Female.											
+Crossford, Subscrip- tion - Undl.											
+Crosshill, Branch - Par.											
+Dalziel Colliery - Undl.											
+Dalziel - - - Par.											
+Ellsbridge Hill School.											
+Faskine and Palace- craig - Estab. Ch.											
+Fullarton, Clyde Iron Works.											
+Gain (near Airdrie) Sch.											
Gartsherrie, St. Mary's G.A.		650	0	0	1844						
+Gartsherrie, Saint George's - G.A.											
+Gartsherrie, St. James' G.A.											
+Gartsherrie, Fourth Sch.											
Gartsherrie Iron Works, Day and Evening - Estab. Ch.		949	0	0	1858						
+Glasford - - - Par.											
+Glasgow (Anderston) - F.C.											
Glasgow (Anderston), St. Mark's Burgh Sch.		*850	0	0	1836						

a Scholars and teachers transferred to new premises at Port Dundas.

b School closed.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.		Amount.	Date of Payment.
LANARKSHIRE—cont.			LANARKSHIRE—cont.		
+Glasgow, Park Head, Barony - Sess.			+Glasgow, Tron - F.C.		
+Glasgow (Renfield St.), United Presbyterian Church Mission Sch.			+Glasgow, Well Park (East Miller Street) - F.C.		
+Glasgow, St. Alphonsus' R.C.			+Glasgow, Well Park (Ladywell Street) - F.C.		
Glasgow, St. Andrew's Parish and Madras - G.A.	572 5 0	1850	<i>Glenview</i> - G.A.	100 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Andrew's R.C.			+Gorbals, East, Territorial - F.C.		
+Glasgow, St. David's - Par.			<i>Gorbals, Local Mission</i> - G.A.	200 0 0	18
Glasgow, St. Enoch's - Sess.	*750 0 0	1835	+Gorbals, Free Mission - F.C.		
" - "	407 12 0	1858	Gorbals, Youths - Undl.	*600 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Enoch's, Female Industrial - Sess.			+Govan - F.C.		
Glasgow, St. George's (Kelvin Street) - F.C.	300 0 0	1853	+Govan, Female Industrial.		
+Glasgow, St. George's (Renfield Street) - F.C.			+Govan, Colliery - Undl.		
Glasgow, St. James' - Sess.	*450 0 0	1837	<i>Greengates</i> - G.A.	75 0 0	18
+Glasgow, Saint James', Female Industrial - Par.			Hamilton, Orphan and Charity School -	150 0 0	18
Glasgow, Saint John's (David Street, Galowgate) - Par.	742 0 0	1857		380 0 0	18
Glasgow, Saint John's (Young Street) - G.A.	490 0 0	1850	+Hamilton, Quarter Iron Works School.		
+Glasgow, Saint John's (Young St.), Female Sess.			Hamilton, St. John's - F.C.	*600 0 0	18
+Glasgow, Saint John's (Moore Street) - F.C.			+Hamilton, United Presbyterian School.		
+Glasgow, Saint John's (East Hill Street Industrial) - F.C.			+Jerviston - G.A.		
+Glasgow, Gorbals, St. John's, Male (36, Portugal Street) - R.C.			Kelvinhaugh - Sess.	466 0 0	18
+Glasgow, Gorbals, St. John's Female (34, Portugal Street) - R.C.			+Kilbride, East - Par.		
+Glasgow, Saint John's (Macfarlane Street) - Par.			Kingston - Sess.	200 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Joseph's - R.C.			+Lambhill, Day and Evening - Sess.		
+Glasgow, St. Jude's - Epis.			+Lanark, Broomgate Institution School.		
+Glasgow, Saint Luke's, Free Industrial Sch.			Lanark, Burgh Sch. - Undl.	*250 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Matthew's (Bishop Street) - Sess.			+Lanark, St. Leonard's, Subscription School.		
Glasgow, St. Matthew's F.C.	440 0 0	1848	+Langloan Iron Works and Rosehall Colliery School.		
+Glasgow, St. Matthew's, Girls' Indust. Sch.			+Leadhills (Lord Hope-toun's) - Estab. Ch.		
Glasgow, St. Mungo's, "Freeland" - Estab. Ch.	373 0 0	1843	+Legbrancock Iron Works - Par.		
Glasgow, St. Mungo's and St. Columbkil's, Boys - R.C.	1,000 0 0	1853	+Lesmahagow - F.C.		
+Glasgow, St. Mungo's, Girls, and Evening - R.C.			Lesmahagow, Female Industrial School -	150 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Patrick's - R.C.			<i>Maryhill</i> - G.A.	180 0 0	18
Glasgow, St. Paul's - Par.	*660 0 0	1837	Maryhill - F.C.	246 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Peter's - Sess.			+Maryhill, Industrial.		
+Glasgow, Saint Peter's, Mixed - F.C.			+Maryhill - R.C.		
+Glasgow, Saint Peter's, Female - F.C.			Maxwelltown, End. - Undl.	150 0 0	18
+Glasgow, St. Rollox - Undl.			+Monkland, New - Par.		
+Glasgow, The Bishop's Epis.			+Monkland, Old - Par.		
+Glasgow, The Bishop's, Infants - Epis.			+Mossend Iron Works - Par.		
+Glasgow, Tron Parish - Sess.			+Newton Colliery School.		
			Partick, Academy -	*350 0 0	18
			+Partick, Female Indust.		
			Partick - F.C.	173 0 0	18
			Port Dundas - Sess.	660 0 0	18
			<i>Riggend</i> - G.A.	60 0 0	18
			+Roberton, Female - Undl.		
			Roughazie - Estab. Ch.	191 6 0	18
			Rutherglen - F.C.	201 10 0	18
			+Rutherglen, Burgh - Par.		
			+Sandford (Stonehouse), Subscription.		
			+Shettleston, Industrial.		
			+Shotts - F.C.		
			+Springburn - R.C.		

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LANARKSHIRE—cont.				NAIRNSHIRE—cont.			
Springburn, Murdoch's School.				<i>Cawdor at Clunes</i> - G.A.	30 0 0		1841
Stane, Wilson's End Estab. Ch.	61 7 0	1859		+Glen Ferness School.			
Stanrigg, Colliery Sch.				Nairn - - - F.C.	150 0 0		1850
Stonehouse - - F.C.				+Nairn - - - G.A.			
Stonehouse - - Par.				+Nairn - - - Epis.			
Stonelaw Colliery Sch.				<i>Nairn Monitory School</i>	*100 0 0		1837
Strathaven - - F.C.	349 10 0	1857		ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.			
Strathaven, East Parochial Side School.				+Bressay - - - G.A.			
+Summerlee, Iron Works School.				+Bressay - - - Par.			
+Tolleross, United Presbyterian.				+Harray, Christian Knowledge Society's Sch.			
Uddingstone - - Sess.	155 0 0	1845		+Kirkwall Grammar - Undl.			
Uddingstone - - F.C.	98 0 0	1859		+Lerwick, Educational Institute, Elementary.			
Whiteinch - - Estab. Ch.	332 0 0	1861		+Lerwick - - - Par.			
+Wishaw - - - R.C.				<i>Orkney, St. Andrew's</i> - G.A.	28 0 0		1840
Wishaw, Public - Undl.	552 0 0	1857		+Papa Westray - - F.C.			
Wishaw, Simpson's Sq. Sch.				+Sabiston - - - G.A.			
+Woodhall Colliery Sch.				+Sanday - - - F.C.			
+Woodside, North, Female Industrial Sch.				+Sandwick - - - Par.			
+Woodside, North, (St. George's Road) - G.A.				+Skelwick, Society's - Estab. Ch.			
Woodside, South - F.C.	280 0 0	1843		+Stromness, Congregational - - F.C.			
LINLITHGOWSHIRE.				<i>Westray Midbea (West Side)</i> - - G.A.	52 0 0		1846
+Abercorn - - F.C.				PEEBLES-SHIRE.			
<i>Armadales</i> - - G.A.	*34 0 0	1839		+Broughton - - F.C.			
+Bathgate - - Par.				+Innerleithen - Undl.			
+Bo'ness, Infants - Undl.				+Innerleithen - - Par.			
+Birnie - - - G.A.				+Linton, West - - Epis.			
+Broxburn, Female - G.A.				+Peebles, Burgh - English S.			
+Carriden - - Par.				Peebles - - - F.C.	109 0 0		1849
+Crofthead, Coltness Company's.				Peebles, Haly-Rude Estab. Ch.	137 5 0		1859
+Durhamtown Miners' School.				+Skirling - - - Par.			
+Ecclesmachan - - Par.				Walkerburn - - Undl.	118 2 6		1862
Grangepans, Subs. Undl.	242 0 0	1860		PERTSHIRE.			
Greenhills, Boys - Par.				+Abernyte - - - Par.			
+Kingscavil - Ch. of S.				+Aberuthven - - F.C.			
+Kirkliston - - F.C.				+Aberuthven, Subscription School.			
Linlithgow, Juvenile and Infants - F.C.	127 0 0	1849		+Acharn - - - F.C.			
Linlithgow, Mrs. Douglas's Cottage - Par.				+Aldclune, Female Industrial School.			
Longridge - - Undl.	106 0 0	1860		+Aldgernaig - - G.A.			
+Queensferry, South Burgh - Undl.				+Almondbank - - G.A.			
Torphichen - - F.C.	75 0 0	1849		Alyth - - - F.C.	60 7 0		1856
Torphichen - - Par.	75 0 0	1856		Alyth - - - Par.	163 15 6		1858
+Torphichen				+Alyth, Girls' Industrial G.A.	357 0 0		1856
Whitburn, Fauldhouse, Wilson's End. - Estab. Ch.	59 0 0	1861		+Alyth, Female - Epis.			
Whitedalehead, Wilson's Endowed Sch. -	20 13 4	1858		+Amulree - - - F.C.			
+Winchburgh - Estab. Ch.				+Ardoch - - - Par.			
NAIRNSHIRE.				+Auchterarder - F.C.			
Auldearn, Innes, Infnts. F.C.	145 0 0	1842		Auchterarder, Sheddan's Charity - Undl.	190 0 0		1859
Auldearn - - Par.				Auchterarder, Townhead Pres. -	393 0 0		1860
<i>Cawdor</i> - - - F.C.	40 0 0	1849		+Balgownie, Subscription			
" - - - F.C.	25 0 0	1851		" - - - Undl.			
" - - - Par.				+Balgowan - - Undl.			
				Birnarn - - F.C.	260 0 0		1862

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	Amount.				Amount.		
PERTSHIRE—cont.				PERTSHIRE—cont.			
Blackford - - - F.C.	119	5 0	1849	+Inchture - - - Par.			
" - - - "	20	0 0	1856	+Innerpeffray - - - Epis.			
" - - - "	118	0 0	1858	+Killichonan - - - G.A.			
+Blair Atholl - - - Par.				+Killin - - - F.C.			
+Blair Drummond Ch. S.				+Killin Parish School.			
+Blairgowrie - - - F.C.				+Kilmadock - - - Par.			
+Blairgowrie - - - Par.				+Kiltyrie - - - F.C.			
+Blairgowrie, St. Catherine's - - - Epis.				+Kinbuck, Village - - - G.A.			
+Blairgowrie, (Union Place) - - - Undl.				+Kincardine and Tulliallan Educational Association School.			
+Blairgowrie, Saint Stephen's - - - R.C.	115	0 0	1849	Kincardine, Subscription - - - F.C.	200	0 0	
Blairingone - - - Estab. Ch.	11	0 0	1857	" - - - "	100	0 0	
+Braco, Subscription School - - - Undl.				+Kincardine on Forth (Baroness Keith's) Undl.			
+Breadalbane (Aberfeldy) F.C.				+Kincardine (in Monteith) - - - Par.			
Bridge of Earn, Industrial - - - F.C.	50	0 0	1848	+Kinfauns - - - F.C.			
+Callander - - - F.C.				Kinloch Rannoch, Parliamentary School - - -	*100	0 0	
+Camaghowran - - - G.A.				+Kinnaird - - - Par.			
+Cargill - - - Par.				+Kinnoull - - - Par.			
+Clunie - - - Par.				+Kippen - - - Par.			
+Collace - - - Par.				+Kirkmichael - - - Par.			
+Comrie - - - Par.				+Kirkmichael - - - F.C.			
+Comrie - - - F.C.	100	0 0	1860	+Lawers - - - F.C.			
Comrie, Infant and Female Indust. S. - - -	150	0 0	1860	+Loch Earn Head - - - F.C.			
+Craig Mill - - - F.C.				+Loch Earn Head - - - G.A.			
+Cray - - - F.C.				+Logie - - - Par.			
+Crieff, Female Industrial - - - Estab. Ch.				+Logierait - - - F.C.			
+Crieff - - - F.C.				+Logierait - - - Par.			
+Crieff, St. Michael's - - - Epis.				+Martin's, St. - - - Par.			
+Crieff, Taylor's Institution - - - Undl.				+Meikleour - - - Sess.			
+Culross, Parish and Burgh School.				+Methven - - - Par.	74	0 0	
+Culross, Geddes - - - Undl.				+Methven, United Presbyterian - - - a			
+Deanston Works Doune - - - F.C.	245	1 7	1854	Monzievaird & Strowan Indust. - - - Par.	130	0 0	
" - - - "	170	0 0	1859	+Moulin - - - Par.			
+Dowally - - - Par.				+Muchart - - - Par.			
+Dull - - - Par.				Muthill - - - F.C.	151	0 0	
+Dunblane - - - F.C.				+Perth, Cathedral, Free Epis.			
+Dunblane, St. Mary's Epis.				+Perth, East Parish, Congregational Sch.			
+Dunblane - - - Par.				+Perth, East Parish, Female Industrial School.			
+Dunkeld (Duchess of Atholl's Industrial School).				Perth, Infant - - - Undl.	*150	0 0	
+Dunkeld, Little - - - Par.				+Perth (Ladies) House of Refuge.			
+Dunkeld, Royal Estab. Ch.				Perth, Middle Parish Sess.	*600	0 0	
+Dunning - - - F.C.				Perth, New Row - - - Undl.	*200	0 0	
+Dunning - - - Par.				+Perth, Sharpe's Trust Educational Institution.			
+Dunning, Female Sch. Errol - - - F.C.	65	0 0	1862	Perth, St. John's - - - R.C.	528	8 0	
Errol, Female Industrial Estab. Ch.	470	0 0	1856	+Perth, St. Leonard's - - - F.C.			
Forgandenny, Path of Condie - - - G.A.	30	0 0	1840	+Perth, St. Ninian's (Boys) - - - Epis.			
" - - - "	10	0 0	1850	+Perth, St. Ninian's (Girls) - - - Epis.			
+Gartmore School of Industry - - - Estab. Ch.				+Perth Boys' School of Industry.			
Gartmore - - - F.C.	86	0 0	1848	+Perth, Female Reformatory.			
Gilmerton - - - G.A.	*80	0 0	1839	Perth, Knox's Territorial - - - F.C.	297	0 0	
+Greenloaning, Subscription School.							

a Extinct.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Pay- ment.		Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Pay- ment.	
	Amount.	£ s. d.				Amount.	£ s. d.		
PERTSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>					RENFREWSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>				
Perth (Stewart's), Free Trades' Sch.					Greenock, Middle Parish - G.A.	*120	0 0	1839	
Perth, Watergate Undl.	*200	0 0	1837		Greenock, Ragged School	1,000	0 0	1858	
Perth, West Church - Sess.	105	0 0	1857		Greenock, St. Andrew's G.A.	*190	0 0	1837	
Perth, West Church - F.C.	*500	0 0	1838		Greenock, St. John's West - - - Epis.	*80	0 0	1839	
Pitcairn Green, Congre- gational - - - F.C.	320	0 0	1849		Greenock, St. Mary's - R.C.				
Atlochry - - - G.A.	89	0 0	1850		Greenock, South Parish G.A.	*200	0 0	1837	
Port Menteith - - - Par.					+Househill, Endowed- G.A.				
Rattray - - - Par.					Houston - - - F.C.	218	0 0	1850	
Ruskie - - - G.A.	*43	0 0	1839		+Houston and Killellan Par.				
Ruthvenfield - Estab. Ch.					Hurlet and Nitshill Public School Estab. Ch.	777	0 0	1861	
Scone, Congregational F.C.					+Inkerman Works - F.C.				
Stanley, Auxiliary - Par.					Johnstone Ragged School -	205	4 0	1861	
Stanley - - - F.C.	110	0 0	1849		+Jordan Hill Industrial School.				
Strathbrand - - - F.C.	31	2 0	1855		+Kilbarchan, Female Undl				
Strathlock - - - G.A.	90	0 0	1849		+Kilbarchan - - - Par.				
Stone of Cally - G.A.	104	17 10	1859		+Kilmalcolm - - - Par.				
Swan, Society's - G.A.					+Ladyburn, Subscription F.C.				
Tandry - - - Par.	*33	0 0	1840		+Linwood Subscription School.				
Tornhill - - - G.A.					+Lochwinnoch - - - Par.				
Tornhill, Easter Sub- scription - - - Undl.					Lochwinnoch, Howwood School - - -	318	0 0	1861	
Tomeragach - - - G.A.					+Lochwinnoch, Female Industrial.				
Trinity Gask - - - Par.					+Mearns - - - - - Par.				
Tulliallan - - - Par.					+Neillston, Parish S.				
Tullibardine - - - G.A.					Neillston Spiers Estab. Ch.	182	0 0	1862	
Weem - - - - - Par.					+Neillston, St. Thomas - R.C.				
Woodside - - - F.C.					+Nitshill - - - - - R.C.				
RENFREWSHIRE.					+Oswald - - - - - F.C.				
Barrhead - - - G.A.					Paisley, Abbey Cardonald Estab. Ch.	289	0 0	1862	
Barrhead - - - R.C.					+Paisley, Abbey Parish, Newtown District - Par.				
Bishopston - - - F.C.					+Paisley, Abbey Parish Dovecote Hall S.				
Bridge of Weir - - - G.A.	375	0 0	1840		Paisley, Abbey (The Dickson School) - -	50	0 0	1849	
Busby, and Day Even- ing - - - - - Undl.					+Paisley, Abbey Parish (Quarrelton) School.				
Cathcart - - - Par.					+Paisley, Balaclava S.				
Crossmyloof Subscrip- tion School.					Paisley (Carbrook St.) Sess.	*700	0 0	1836	
Eaglesham, Female In- dustrial - - - Sess.	164	0 0	1859		+Paisley (Causeyside St.) Sess.				
Eaglesham - - - Par. <i>a</i>					+Paisley, Free High Church Congrega- tional - - - F.C. <i>b</i>				
Eastwood - - - Par.					Paisley (George Street) Sess.	240	0 0	1861	
Elderslie, Wallace Sch.					+Paisley, Hunter Street, Female Industrial.				
Gourock - - - F.C.					+Paisley (Neilson) Educa- tional Institution.				
Gourock, Infant Sch.					Paisley, Newtown, In- fants - - - - - G.A.	150	0 0	1841	
Greenock, East - - - Epis.					Paisley, Miss Stowe's School for Moral and Industrial Train- ing - - - - -	359	0 0	1854	
Greenock, Ann Street Sess.					+Paisley, Ragged School Undl.				
Greenock Crawfords- burn - - - F.C.	327	17 6	1863		+Paisley, Ragged, and Industrial Reforma- tory.				
Greenock, Female Sch. of Industry.					+Paisley, St. George's - F.C.				
Greenock, Finneston Mission School.					+Paisley, St. Mirren's - R.C.				
Greenock, Free Middle Church District Mis- sion.					Paisley (Stevenson St.) F.C.	216	0 0	1843	
Greenock, Gaelic Church - - - Sess.	*600	0 0	1837						
Greenock, Gaelic Church, Female Industrial.	550	0 0	1843						
Greenock (Highlan- ders' Academy) Undl.									

a Inspection withdrawn.*b* School discontinued

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Payment.	Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
	Amount.				Amount.	
RENFREWSHIRE—cont.				ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES		
Pollokshaws, Industrial	£ s. d.			—cont.	£ s. d.	
Undl.	583 0 0	1857		+Mossfield, Gaelic Association School.		
+Pollokshaws, Burgh	128 0 0	1861		+Muirton - - - G.A.		
+Port Glasgow, Female				+Openham - - - F.C.		
Industrial - - - G.A.				+Plockton - - - F.C.		
+Port Glasgow Beaton's				Pool Ewe, Agricultural Sch. -	90 0 0	
School.				Rosemarkie - - - F.C.	100 0 0	
+Port Glasgow, Burgh				+Stornoway, Female,		
School.				Educational and In-		
Port Glasgow New Parochial -	400 0 0	1841		dustrial - - - Undl.		
" - - - "	150 0 0	1845		+Stornoway - - - G.A.		
+Port Glasgow - - - Epis.				Stornoway - - - F.C.	159 0 0	
+Port Glasgow, St. John's R.C.				+Strathconan, Lady Bal-		
+Port Glasgow, Juvenile F.C.				four's Sch.		
+Renfrew, Grammar and				+Tain - - - F.C.		
Blythswood Testi-				+Tarbat - - - F.C.		
monial School.				+Ullapool - - - F.C.	87 0 0	
+Renfrew, Old Burgh,				" - - - "	100 0 0	
Boys (High Street) Undl. a						
+Renfrew, Old Burgh,				ROXBURGHSHIRE.		
Female (Fulbar Street)				+Ashkirk - - - Par.		
Undl.				+Ashkirk, Female S.		
+Seedhills - - - Sess.				+Bowden - - - Par.		
+Thornliebank School.				+Cavers - - - Par.		
+Thornliebank, Female School.				+Caverton Mill (Eck-		
+Thornliebank, Infant School.				ford) - - - Side S.		
+Titwood Colliery - Undl.				Fairnington - - - G.A.	60 0 0	
Undercraig - Estab. Ch.	180 0 0	1862		+Galashiels - - - Epis.		
+Uplamoor, Public School.				+Galashiels - - - R.C.		
ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES.				Gattonside, Village Sch. -	123 0 0	
Achadesdale - - - F.C.	90 0 0	1850		+Hawick, St. Cuthbert's Epis.		
+Achnagait - - - G.A.				+Hawick Elementary		
+Alness - - - F.C.				Parish School.		
+Alness - - - Par.				Hawick and Wilton,		
+Ardross - - - F.C.				Boys and Girls In-		
+Arpafelie - - - Epis.				dustrial School	685 14 4	
+Aultbea - - - G.A.				+Heiton Side - - - Par.		
+Bridgend of Alness - F.C.				Jedburgh - - - Sess.	374 17 6	
+Bualnahup - - - F.C.				Jedburgh, St. John's - Epis.	269 9 6	
+Conon - - - F.C.					10 0 0	
+Contin - - - Par.				+Jedburgh, Infant - - - G.A.		
Cromarty - - - F.C.	95 10 0	1852		+Jedburgh - - - Sess.		
+Cromarty - - - Par.				+Jedburgh, United		
+Culish - - - F.C.				Burgh - - - Par.		
+Cullicudden - - - F.C.				+Kelso - - - Par.		
+Dibaig - - - F.C.				+Lilliesleaf Female Sch.		
+Dingwall - - - F.C.				+Longnewton (Ancrum),		
+Dornie, Female S.				Endowed S.		
+Drum-an-Darach School.				+Melrose, Congrega-		
+Edderton - - - F.C.				tional - - - F.C.		
+Fearn (Hill of) - - - F.C.				+Melrose - - - Par.		
+Ferrintosh - - - F.C.	90 0 0	1849		+Newmills School.		
+Gairloch - - - Par.				+Roxburgh - - - Par.		
+Highfield - - - Epis.				+Smailholm - - - F.C.		
+Inverasdale - - - F.C.				+Wilton (Hope Park) Epis.		
Invergordon - - - F.C.	133 0 0	1847		Yetholme, Kirk - - - G.A.	80 0 0	
+Jeminaville - - - F.C.				" - - - "	37 0 0	
+Killearnan - - - F.C.				Yetholme (Town) Girls' Sch. -	66 0 0	
+Kilmuir Easter - - - Par.				" - - - "	27 0 0	
+Kincardine - - - Par.				SELKIRKSHIRE.		
+Kincardine, Congre-				Gala, Subscription - Undl.	200 0 0	
gational - - - F.C.				+Galashiels (High St.) - Par.		
+Knockbain - - - Par.				+Galashiels, St. Peter's Epis.	450 0 0	
+Laid, Parliamentary School.				+Selkirk, Burgh School.		
+Logie Easter - - - Par.				+Yarrow - - - Par.		
Maryburgh - - - F.C.	295 0 0	1860				

a School discontinued.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Payment.	Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Date of Payment.
	Amount.				Amount.		
STIRLINGSHIRE.				STIRLINGSHIRE—cont.			
Airth - - - Par.	£	s. d.		+Stirling (Murray Place), Infants - - - Undl.	£	s. d.	
Alva, Girls - - Undl.				+Stirling - - - Epis.			
Alva, Infant - - G.A.	116 10 0		1841	+Stirling, Allan's - Undl.			
Alva, Subscription Undl.	140 0 0		1843	+Stirling Reformatory.			
" " - "	57 0 0		1858	+Stirling, St. Mary's - R.C.			
Auchenbowie and Plean School.				+Strathblane - Parish.			
Bainsford, Self-sup- porting - - - Undl.				+Strathblane School of Industry.			
Balfroun, Female Indus.				+Tillicoultry - - F.C.			
Bannockburn, Sub- scription - - - Undl.				+Tillicoultry - - Par.			
Bannockburn - - F.C.				SUTHERLANDSHIRE.			
Banton, Subscription School - - -	40 0 0		1841	+Armadales - - G.A.			
Bonnybridge, Subscrip- tion Sch. - - -				+Altass-Rosehall - F.C.			
Bridge of Allan - F.C.				+Backies - - - G.A.			
Brighton in Polmont - F.C.	143 0 0		1849	+Broira - - - G.A.			
" " - " 82 10 0			1858	+Clyne - - - F.C.			
Bucklyvie, Subscription School.				+Clyne - - - Par.			
Carronshore - - G.A.	*190 0 0		1839	+Creich - - - Par.			
Dalmory - - - Sess.	110 0 0		1858	+Creich, Congregational F.C.			
Denny - - - Par.				+Dalnabreac - - G.A.			
Drymen, Industrial.				+Doll School.			
Dunnipace - - F.C.				+Dornock, Christian So- ciety's.			
Falkirk - - - F.C.				+Dornock - - - F.C.			
Falkirk - - - Par.	297 16 8		1854	+Dornock - - - Par.			
Falkirk, Ragged and Industrial School.				+Duriness (late Durine) Par.			
Falkirk, St. Francis - R.C.				+Durness, Congrega- tional - - - F.C.			
Fintry - - - Par.				+Eddrachilles - - Par.			
Fintry, Female - - Par.				+Eddrachilles (Scourie) F.C.			
Fintry, Stewart's En- dowed School.				+Embo - - - F.C.			
Gargunnoch - - Par.				+Golspie - - - F.C.			
Grangemouth, Subs. Undl.				+Golspie - - - Par.			
Haggs - - - G.A.	*80 0 0		1837	+Helmsdale - - F.C.			
" " - " 33 0 0			1840	+Inshegra - - F.C.			
Hurlet and Campsie				+Kildonan - - Par.			
Alum Company's - Undl.				+Kinloch Bervie - - Par.			
Killearn - - - F.C.				+Kirkiboll - - F.C.			
Kilsyth, Female - G.A.				+Knockarthur - - G.A.			
Kippen - - - F.C.	106 13 7		1859	+Laing Gruids - - G.A.			
Kirklane and Gargun- nock - - - F.C.				+Lochinver - - G.A.			
Larbert - - - F.C.	130 0 0		1850	+Loth - - - Par.			
Larbert - - - Par.				+Melvich - - - G.A.			
Larbert Village Estab. Ch.	207 0 0		1858	+Port Gower - - G.A.			
Lennoxtown, New Sub- scription Sch. Estab. Ch.	*280 0 0		1839	+Proncy-Croy - - G.A.			
Lennoxtown Oswald Estab. Ch.	288 0 0		1859	+Rogart - - - Par.			
Milngavie, Subscription. ^a				+Rogart (Culdrean)- F.C.			
Milngavie, Infant, Sub- scription.				+Rogart (Torbreck) - F.C.			
Milngavie, Public School.				+Skerray - - - G.A.			
Plean, East, Subscription School.				+Skerray - - - F.C.			
Polmont, Female School.				+Skibo - - - G.A.			
Polmont - - - Par.				+Stoer - - - F.C.			
Polmont - - - F.C.				+Strathalladale - - G.A.			
Redding - - - G.A.				+Strath of Tongue - F.C.			
St. Ninian's - - Par.				+Talmine - - - G.A.			
Slamannan - - Par.				WIGTONSHIRE.			
Slamannan - - F.C.	180 0 0		1854	+Ardwell, Female - Par.			
				+Ardwell, Lady McTag- gart's School.			
				+Cairn Ryan - - F.C.			
				+Cairn Ryan - - G.A.			
				+Challock (Newton Stewart) School.			

^a Inspection withdrawn.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.	
	Amount.	Date of Payment.		Amount.	
WIGTONSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>			WIGTONSHIRE— <i>cont.</i>		
+Drochduil, Subscription Sch.			+Leswalt - - - F.C.		
+Dunksey (Mrs. Hunter Blair's School) -	<i>a</i>		Leswalt, Sheucan Estab. Ch.	265	8 9
Enoch (Portpatrick) - G.A.	60	0 0	Lochans School -	182	0 0
+Garlieston, Pier Cottage, Countess of Galloway's School.		1843	+Portpatrick - - F.C.		
+Glasserton - - Par.			+Port William, Sir William Maxwell's School.		
+Glenluce - - Par.			+Sorbie - - - F.C.		
+Glenluce - - F.C.			+Sorbie - - - Par.		
Glen of Luce Estab. Ch.	238	10 0	+Stoneykirk - - F.C.		
Grange and Killiemore District - Undl.	260	0 0	Stoneykirk, Meoul Unsectarian - - -	220	0 0
+Inch - - F.C.		1863	+Stoneykirk, Sandhead Sess. Stranraer - - F.C.	138	15 0
+Kirkcinner - Parish.			Stranraer, Academy -	465	0 0
+Kirkmaiden - F.C.			+Stranraer Industrial Undl.		
Larbrax - G.A.	90	0 0	+Stranraer, Penny-a-Week Parochial School.		

a School has ceased to exist.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

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ELEVENTH REPORT
OF THE
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Report of the proceedings of the Science and Art Department for the year 1863.

The Report is arranged under the following heads :—

- I.—Aid given to the industrial classes in obtaining instruction in the branches of Science and of Art which have a direct bearing on their occupations.
- II.—The administration of the South Kensington Museum, the central repository for examples of Science and Art, which, as far as practicable, are made available for the United Kingdom by circulation among the provincial schools.
- III.—Institutions for the promotion of Science and Art which are subject to the superintendence of this Department.

I.—AID GIVEN TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN OBTAINING INSTRUCTION IN THE BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND OF ART WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

As respects Science.

1. The third examination of Science classes throughout the United Kingdom under the system instituted by the

Minute of June 1859, was held in May, and the fourth examination of teachers in November. The increase in the number of classes taught by certificated masters, and of students under instruction, since it came into operation, has been as follow :—

		No. of Classes.	No. under Instruction.
1860	- - -	9	500
1861	- - -	38	1,330
1862	- - -	70	2,543
1863	- - -	93	3,111

2. This 3,111 is exclusive of students who have been examined by the Department, from classes such as those at the Andersonian University at Glasgow, the teachers of which are not certificated or paid by this Department. In these classes there were about 750 students.

3. Examinations were held in May last at 62 places in the country, and 7 in London and the neighbourhood; in the previous year the number of centres was 55. The results as compared with the previous year were as follow :—

—	No. examined.	No. of Papers worked.	No. passed.	Prizes.
1862.	1,239	1,943*	1,480	689
1863.	1,581	2,671*	2,127	949

4. The tabular statement at page 16 of Captain Donnelly's report, shows the details of these examinations, and the Abstract of Returns from Science Schools, pages 27 to 45, in the same report, gives the results for each school.

5. By Minute of the 21st Sept. 1863 the Science Directory has been revised and some important provisions introduced with a view of preventing payments under it becoming at any time unnecessarily large. The rapid extension of science instruction rendered it probable that in some cases these might become excessive. At page 1 will be seen the summary of rules, with the new rules marked.

6. The result of the examination in November for certificates as teachers is again satisfactory, though showing a slight falling off in numbers from previous years. The statistics of the last five examinations, the details of the

*Candidates are allowed to work papers in more than one subject.

last two of which are given at pages 17 and 18, are briefly as follow :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Number of Candidates -	57	89	103	125	109
Number who obtained Certificates -	43	75	97	112	95

7. Of the 95 candidates who came up in November last, 66 were fresh candidates. So that there are now 332 certificated Science teachers, about 85 of whom are engaged in giving scientific instruction. Under this system there has been no expenditure of public money by the Department in training teachers.

8. The *Navigation Schools* connected with the Department have remained during the past year nearly stationary. The new system described in our last report, assimilating the aid granted to Navigation classes to that afforded to general Science classes, has not yet come into full operation.

9. The grants towards the purchase of *Apparatus* and *Examples* have been small. During the past year they amounted to 45*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, compared with 67*l.* 13*s.* 6¼*d.* and 155*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* in the two previous years.

10. The Lords of the Admiralty being desirous of obtaining advanced instruction for the officers in H.M. dockyards and factories applied to us on the subject, and it has been determined to establish a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington, for which a Parliamentary vote has been made. Besides the pupils to be sent by the Admiralty, the school will be open to the public. We hope that the advantages of the instruction offered will be of service to and duly appreciated by the ship-building interest of the country, and that in a few years the school will become self-supporting. The arrangements are now in progress with a view to commencing the school in November. The correspondence on the subject will be found at page 5.

As respects Art.

11. The *National Art Training School*, at South Kensington, has been attended by a total, exclusive of the training and free classes, of 288 students in the Spring Session, and 382 students in the Autumn Session, and the total sum

received in fees was 1,548*l.* 9*s.* The class of students in training for masterships numbered 47, and that of free students 55 ; thus the gradual reduction of the former class and increase of the latter, adverted to in our last report, has been maintained. 28 certificates have been taken in the school.

12. The training school has been removed to new and permanent buildings expressly prepared for it. Since the establishment of the School of design in 1837, Somerset House, Marlborough House, and temporary wooden school-rooms have been occupied. The new buildings are in all respects suitable, although of the plainest construction. They are described in the architect's report (p. 143).

13. The local schools having become sufficiently advanced to educate students for the 1st certificate as teachers, we passed a Minute last year by which no further payments were to be made in London for that purpose. In the past year four students of provincial schools have come up and taken these certificates. The system of scholarships has been established in the Training School, which is open by competition to the advanced students of all the local schools, and the holders have the opportunity of making practical use of the collections of the Art Museum. These scholarships have not as yet been as fully appreciated as might have been expected, only four of the fifteen offered having been competed for and taken, and it may become necessary to relax the conditions.

14. The certificates and medals in the National Training School taken in 1862 and 1863 were as follow :—

			1862.		1863.
Certificates	-	-	59	-	28
Medals	-	-	61	-	60
National medallions	-	-	14	-	12

15. The metropolitan district schools connected with the Central School took 20 medals and one national medalion.

16. The results of the examinations in the same schools in the 1st and 2nd grade show the awards in the various papers to have been as follow :—

			1862.		1863.
1st grade rewards	.	-	365	-	324
Elementary prizes	-	-	156	-	96
2nd grade rewards	-	-	140	-	130
Prize studentships	.	-	17	-	4

17. 7,930 children of poor schools in London have been taught through the agency of the Training School, and the total number of all classes who have received instruction has been 9,166.

18. The total number of Schools of Art throughout the United Kingdom is 90. Three new schools have been opened at Shrewsbury, Perth, and Lincoln, whilst those at Bridgnorth and Reading, which had ceased to receive aid, have under the new Minute come again into connexion with the Department. Grants in aid of buildings for schools have been promised to Burslem and Nottingham.

19. In the local Schools of Art 16,480 persons have received instruction during the past year, compared with 15,907 in 1862, whilst in the public schools taught through the agency of these Schools, 79,305 children have been taught, being 7,882 more than were so taught in 1862.

20. The results of the examination of candidates for certificates to teach drawing from the *Diocesan* and other *Training Colleges* are as follow :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
No. examined -	2,813	2,863	2,945
No. passed -	1,523	1,680	1,611
No. of Certificates -	122	147	102

21. The following table shows the total number of prizes and medals issued during the past three years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
For drawing on slates - - -	1,050	866	817
1st Grade Prize - - -	3,046	3,778	3,919
2nd ditto - - -	2,038	2,189	776
Local Medals - - -	918	1,068	1,085
National Medallions - - -	85	89	83

22. This shows a satisfactory progress in the instruction in the schools. The diminution in the number of 2nd grade prizes is due to the conditions under which these are awarded having been altered and made more difficult.

23. In continuance of the tabular statement showing the working of the system of payment on results in Art by the

Department, contained in our last report, we submit a table, including the year 1863.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Payments made to Schools of Art in respect of Results on Examinations.

Nature of Payments.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
1st Grade.—2s. for each student who passed "fair."	—	—	325	964	1,182	1,568	1,779	260
1st Grade.—3s. for each student who takes a prize.	—	756	1,553	1,501	1,449	1,810	2,197	297
2nd Grade.—30s. for each pupil-teacher who passes a successful examination.	188	219	376	540	408	410	396	144
2nd Grade.—5l. for each prize-student.	32	43	94	104	132	149	161	184
2nd Grade.—1l. for each renewal of prize-studentship.	—	—	8	54	83	107	139	122
Total - - - -	220	1,018	2,356	3,163	3,254	4,044	4,672	1,007*

* In addition to these 1,007 payments to Schools of Art under the old Minutes, 5,721 payments of 1l., 2s., and 1s. have been made partly to Schools of Art, and partly to the Managers of Schools for the poor, under the regulations laid down in our Minute of 24th October 1862, which came in operation on the 1st January 1863.

24. A few schools have been examined under the new Minutes substituting payments on results for certificate allowances. These Minutes have not been a sufficient time in operation to afford any just idea of the results of their action. In no case yet has a full year's action in a school been tested under them. During the present year they will come fully into operation. The Minute of January 1863 giving encouragement to the teaching of drawing in schools for the poor is working satisfactorily.

25. *Aid by Examples* has been given on 78 requisitions from Art Schools and classes, to the amount of 107l. 8s. 7d. In 1862 the amount was 190l. 0s. 3½d. on 121 requisitions, and in 1861, 305l. 15s. 4d. on 203 requisitions, and in 1860, 417l. 14s. 9d.

26. The grand total of persons taught drawing through the agency of the Department during the last three years and the amount of fees paid have been as follow:—

—	1861.	1862.	1863.
Numbers taught -	91,836	87,389	96,370
Fees paid - -	£17,903 1 3	£18,017 10 6	£18,425 17 5½

27. *French Schools of Art.* An Exhibition of Fine Arts applied to industry was held in Paris in the Palais de l'In-

dustrie in October, in which was exhibited a collection of drawings and models executed in some of the Art Schools of Paris and the Departments. Since the reports made by MM. Merrimée, Michel, Chevalier, and others, on the International Exhibition, the systems pursued in the two countries have attracted a considerable amount of attention : we therefore thought it desirable to obtain information respecting the French Schools of Art. The Secretary and Inspector General for Art, two of the Inspectors for Art and five of the Masters of Art Schools were instructed to visit and report on the Exhibition. A summary of their observations and suggestions will be found in the report of the Senior Inspector for Art, page 58.

II.—SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

28. *Buildings*.—During the year the buildings for the National Art training schools have been occupied. They form two sides of the northern or innermost quadrangle, and are united with the official residences. On the ground floor, below both buildings, the galleries for the Art Museum are continued, and are now filled with Art objects. Being wholly lighted at the sides, they afford a valuable variety in lighting, which is particularly applicable to the exhibition of tapestry.

29. The decorations of the north court and of half the south court, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, have been carried on, while the space assigned to the oriental collections has been appropriately decorated from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. The architect reports (Appendix F.) on this and other works connected with the permanent buildings at South Kensington.

30. *South Court*.—Several designs have been prepared for Mosaic pictures, the subjects of which are the portraits of artists of all countries and ages who have been distinguished in decoration. Experiments have been prosecuted with Mosaics, which prove that this art, specially applicable to wall decorations, may be introduced into this country, and at a cost much below that of the Mosaics in Rome, Venice, and St. Petersburg. Being an art not having been hitherto practised in this country, it is hoped that it may afford employment to female artists. A list of the subjects and artists is given in the General Superintendent's Report (Appendix E., page 142).

31. Mr. Redgrave reports that the *Pictures* continue generally in a satisfactory state. Inconveniences from exhalation

and from dust and dirt are inevitable; but any deleterious effects are avoided as far as possible by thorough ventilation and careful cleansing of the galleries. Some pictures which were in an injured state when received from Mr. Sheepshanks have been repaired, and it is intended to repair the remaining few that require it.

32. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Sheepshanks, the liberal founder of the gallery of British Art at South Kensington. He died 5th October 1863. Also the death of Mr. Mulready, R.A., the professional adviser named by Mr. Sheepshanks for his pictures. He died 7th July 1863.

33. Gifts of pictures continue to be made to the Museum; and the Inspector-General for Art points out the desirability of establishing some definite and concerted principles of action which may be applicable to the modern pictures belonging to the National Gallery and this Department. His suggestions deserve attentive consideration.

34. *Administration.*—Improvements have been made in the administration of the Museum during the past year, and the duties of the officers better arranged. Besides the General Superintendent and a deputy, the administration of the Museum is apportioned between three keepers, whose duties are common to all the divisions of the Museum; one keeper having charge of the local arrangement of all objects; a second being responsible for all works necessitating literary scholarship; whilst for the administrative details of receipt and delivery of objects, checking of bills, cleaning, watching, &c., a third keeper has been appointed. These officers are aided by assistant keepers respectively attached to each division. Under the previous system a keeper was responsible for all kind of duties in the division to which he was attached.

35. *The Art Collections* have been entirely rearranged during the last year with the view of rendering them useful and instructive to the Art student, manufacturer, and the public, and affording every facility of reference. They have been arranged in classes as far as possible, either chronologically, or according to country, material, or trades. Until the full necessary space has been provided, the arrangement is only provisional. When desirable, reproductions of important objects in the class are added to render each as complete and perfect a representation of the branch of Art as practicable. The arrangement of the cases, both as respects facilities for seeing the objects and for watching

and custody has been improved. Further details will be found in the General Superintendent's report, page 141.

36. *Purchases.*—Many valuable additions of objects have been made by purchase. Among which may be mentioned a bronze mirror and a marble bas-relief by Donatello, two instructive and useful collections of ancient Woven Fabrics obtained from Dr. Bock, of Aix-la-Chapelle, many important specimens from the Soulages collection, and a collection of ancient gold jewellery made by Mr. Webb.

37. Among the objects acquired from the Soltikoff collection is a "chasse," or shrine, in Champlevé enamel, further enriched with ivory carvings, &c. of Rhenish-Byzantine work of the 12th century. The General Superintendent having called our attention to a somewhat similar chasse at Hanover, we requested the Rev. Canon Bock to report on the subject, which he has done. (*See Appendix, page 191.*)

38. *Inventory.*—We have caused the Art Inventory to be analysed under various heads, which show the extent and imperfection of the several classes of objects.

36. In forming so large a collection of art objects in so short a period, objects of different degrees of value, perfection, and authenticity have been acquired. Measures are in progress for eliminating those objects which may be dispensed with in the central collection, but which may prove useful in local Museums.

40. We consider that the time has arrived when some system may be usefully established of interchanging reproductions of the most valuable objects between this Museum and the Museums abroad; and we have taken preliminary steps by correspondence through the Foreign Office, for carrying out a plan. (*See pages 11 to 14.*)

41. We propose to render the most important and valuable objects of the Art Collections useful to the Schools of Art, by producing copies of them in chromo-lithography executed in the most perfect way that may be possible. (*See page 14.*)

42. The reception of objects on loan, from the first a recognized action of the Department, was highly developed the year before last, when most of the leading connoisseurs and collectors of Works of Art of the country gave their valuable and gratuitous services as a Committee to promote the Loan Collection, which attracted so much attention that year. Many of these objects are still in the Museum, while a large proportion of those which were sent back have

been replaced by others, insomuch that the space which can be devoted to loans is still fully occupied.

43. The *Art Museum* continues to receive many important gifts; amongst others may be mentioned a cast from Thorwaldsen's frieze of the triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon, from the Royal Palace at Copenhagen.

44. The *Circulating Collection* has been exhibited at Leeds, Darlington, Manchester, and Exeter. In June it was brought back to the museum for the purpose of re-arrangement, but the circulation will be resumed as soon as possible. A system of circulating special objects from the Museum on loan to the Schools of Art has also been commenced. (App. H.)

45. The *Art Library* has been attended by 8,240 readers, a larger number than in any previous year.

The issue of photographs of objects of art through trade channels has been further developed.

46. The *Educational Collections* have received numerous additions from gifts and purchases. The division keeper has visited France and Belgium to obtain information with respect to the systems of education and apparatus employed in those countries. Corresponding agents have been appointed to keep the Department informed on all new points of interest in this subject. His report is given at page 173. The total number of visitors to the Library has been 3,568, a decrease on the number last year, when there were 4,361. The collection of books and pamphlets in the Educational Library amounts to 16,000.

47. The *Food Collections*, which have been increased by large additions, chiefly from the International Exhibition of 1862, have been re-arranged, and as many additional specimens as the limited space will permit have been exhibited. 10,000 specimens, principally duplicates from the above-mentioned donations, have been labelled and distributed among nine provincial museums.

48. The collections illustrative of *Animal Products* are much cramped for want of exhibiting space; numerous offers of specimens have therefore to be declined.

49. The collections of *Structure and Building Materials* are reported on by Capt. Fowke, R.E. (see Appendix, p. 177). No important change has been made in this division since last year.

50. The visitors to the Museum were not so numerous as in 1862, which must be considered an exceptional year, because of the Loan Collection and the International Exhi-

bition, but still there is a considerable increase on the usual average. The visitors for each year since the opening have been as follow :—

1858	-	-	456,288		1861	-	-	604,550
1859	-	-	475,365		1862	-	-	1,241,369
1860	-	-	610,696		1863	-	-	726,915

Princess of Wales' Wedding Presents.

51. Her Royal Highness was graciously pleased to allow her wedding presents to be exhibited in the South Kensington Museum. During the 17 days they were open to the public in April and May they were visited by 229,425 persons. Several of these days were "students' days," when non-students are charged 6*d.* for admission to the Museum. 1,254*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was collected in this way, and has been invested to found two scholarships to the Female School of Art. Her Royal Highness has graciously consented to their being called the Princess of Wales' Scholarships.

III.—INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Geological Survey, Museum of Practical Geology, and Royal School of Mines.

52. The Director-General reports fully on the work of the past year. (App. V.)

53. In England and Scotland 2,503 square miles have been surveyed during the year. In 1861 the area surveyed was 2,430 square miles.

54. In Ireland about 818 square miles of new ground have been surveyed ; 1,230 linear miles of boundary lines traced, as against 1,028 square miles, and 1,513 linear miles the year before ; besides a re-examination of 147 square miles of country, in which 668 linear miles of new boundary have been traced.

55. Maps on both the one-inch and the six-inch scale, sections, and memoirs, have been prepared and issued. The Director-General reports that the sale of maps generally, these as well as those of other descriptions, has, during this period, been in a depressed state, and, consequently, fewer have been disposed of than in the previous year.

56. In the *Natural History branch of the Survey and Museum*, including presents, purchases, and contributions from the survey, 1,700 specimens have been added to the

Museum, while satisfactory progress has been made in examining, labelling, and cataloguing specimens.

57. The *Museum of Practical Geology* has been visited by 18,200 persons. In 1862 the numbers were 26,924.

58. The preparation and issue of catalogues, &c. has continued.

59. In *The Royal School of Mines* the entries of students for the associateship have been 17, the same as in 1862. The numbers of entries in the different courses as occasional students shows a diminution, being 100 as against 140 in 1862. The chemical laboratory was attended by 128 students during the three sessions as against 112 the previous year, and during the winter session was quite full. The Metallurgical Laboratory also shows an increase of from 23 to 28 students during the three sessions.

60. Numerous mining and statistical documents have been added to the *Mining Record Office*, especially from the lead mining districts; and Mr. Hunt during the past year has visited the coal districts to verify the returns for 1861 and 1862, doubts having been raised with respect to them, which were shown to be unfounded.

61. The Director of the *Museum of Irish Industry* reports the additions that have been made to that institution, by gifts and purchases, and the results of the year's work in the preparation of catalogues, the state of the chemical laboratories, and the attendance at lectures. The Museum was visited by 38,918 persons, including the lecture attendances; in 1861 the numbers were 35,339. There has been a marked increase in the number of students attending the systematic courses. The whole number of entries for the last year were 286 as against 173 the previous year.

62. The report of the *Royal Dublin Society* is printed in the Appendix (page 211.) The total number of visitors to the lectures, museums, library, shows, &c., of the Society was 323,789, in 1862 it was 315,507, in 1861 it was 460,136. The average attendance at the lectures (exclusive of those delivered under the authority of the Committee of Lectures) was 82. The number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens both on week-days and on Sundays has increased.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Sundays	- 80,655	47,019	53,461
Week-days	- 53,125	188,262	197,610
	133,780	235,281	251,071

63. The statement of the *Royal Zoological Society* shows that the visitors were 116,454, compared with 134,082 in the previous year.

64. The *Committee of Lectures in Ireland* report on the year's proceedings, and give tabulated results of the lectures delivered under their direction.

65. The arrangements proposed by the Commissioners on the Scientific Institutions in Dublin receiving Government grants have not yet been carried out. The subject awaits further inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee.

66. The *Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts* report their proceedings for the year 1862-3. (*See Appendix*, p. 221.)

67. The collections of the *Industrial Museum of Scotland* are still exhibited in the temporary rooms which have been fitted up for that purpose, and which are opened to the public on two days in the week. The attendance has been satisfactory, having amounted to 68,966, being an increase of 16,841 on last year, when there were 52,125. The specimens acquired during the past year have been 2,981,—2,980 by gift and 91 by purchase.

68. The new building for the reception of this Museum has not been yet completed, but will probably be handed over to the Department by the Office of Works in the course of the spring.

69. The *Museum of Natural History* has been visited by 79,223 persons, the previous year by 78,981. The purchases and donations received during the past year, and the work done in the Museum are given in the Report of the Regius Keeper. (*See App. DD.*)

70. The *Statement of the Expenditure* of the Science and Art Department during the financial year ending 31st March 1863 is given in the Appendix EE.

71. In our last Report we had to notice the testimony which has been afforded by several foreign governments of their sense of the great influence which the action of the Science and Art Department has exercised on the industrial progress of the country, as well as the fact that applications had been made from France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Denmark, &c., for detailed information of the working of the Department. The interest in the subject has not abated, and inquiries still continue. A report made to the Emperor by M. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, with respect to

the appointment of a commission, will be found in the Appendix, page 188.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

South Kensington, this 11th day of May 1864.

(Signed) GRANVILLE,
Lord President.

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE,
Vice-President of the Committee
on Education.

(Signed) HENRY COLE,
Secretary.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES.

SCIENCE.

Appendix A
MINUTES.

At South Kensington, the 21st day of September 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Summary of the Nature and Amount of Assistance afforded by the Science and Art Department to the Industrial Classes in procuring Instruction in Science.

[Important Alterations made since the last edition of the Directory are printed in Italics.]

I. A sum of money is voted annually by Parliament for scientific instruction in the United Kingdom.

II. This sum is administered by the Science and Art Department.

III. The head of the Education Department of which the Science and Art Department is a branch is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence. (Order in Council, 25th February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116.)

IV. The object of the grant is to promote instruction in Science, especially among the industrial classes,* by affording a limited and partial aid or stimulus towards the founding and maintenance of Science schools and classes.†

V. *The payment of fees by the students can be looked upon as the only solid and sufficient basis on which a self-supporting system can be established and supported. Though my Lords do not consider it necessary at present to lay down any rules making the payment of fees an absolute condition of the grants on account of Science instruction, yet as the payments from the State must be expected to diminish, and as aid on account of those persons who do nothing for themselves cannot be justified, committees of schools and classes, and teachers are strongly urged (should it at present not be the practice) at once to impose as high a scale of fees as they consider can be raised not only on middle class students but also on artisans.*

Payment of
Fees by
Students.

VI. The following are the Sciences towards instruction in which aid is given:—

GROUP I.	{	Subject 1. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.
		„ 2. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
		„ 3. Building Construction or Naval Architecture.
GROUP II.	{	„ 1. Theoretical Mechanics.
		„ 2. Applied Mechanics.

* Direct payments are made to teachers only on behalf of adult *artisans*, or the children of artisans, or the children of persons who are not assessed to the income tax, or who do not possess an income of 100l. a year. (See § xiii.)

† The amount is liable to be decreased and eventually withdrawn. Payments to teachers therefore must not be looked upon as perpetual, or in any way conferring on the teacher a claim to any payments beyond those offered for each current year.

Appendix A.
MINUTES.

GROUP III.	- {	Subject 1. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		2. Magnetism and Electricity.
GROUP IV.	- {	1. Inorganic Chemistry.
		2. Organic Chemistry.
GROUP V.	- {	1. Geology.
		2. Mineralogy.
GROUP VI.	- {	1. Animal Physiology.
		2. Zoology.
GROUP VII.	- {	1. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.
		2. Systematic Botany.
GROUP VIII.	- {	1. Mining.
		2. Metallurgy.

VII. The assistance granted by the Science and Art Department is in the form of—

1. Payments on results to certificated teachers. (See §§ xv., xviii., xix., xx., and xxi.)
2. Grants towards the purchase of apparatus, &c. (See § xxiii.)
3. Public examinations in which Queen's Medals, Honorary Certificates, and Prizes are awarded, held at all places complying with certain conditions. (See §§ xi., xii., xiv., xv., xvi., and xvii.) On the results of these examinations the payment on results is made to the teachers. (See §§ xv., xviii., xix., and xx.)

Examinations for Teacher's Certificates. VIII. Examinations for certificates to teach any of the before-mentioned sciences are held annually, commencing in the first week in November, at South Kensington. Examinations will also be held in Dublin and Edinburgh if five candidates register themselves for examination in Ireland and in Scotland. Any person whatever may attend this examination by sending in his name to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, before the 15th October, stating the subject or subjects in which he wishes to be examined. Certificates of three grades are given in each group and each subject. These certificates are only considered as simple records of the results of examination in the various sciences before mentioned, entitling the teacher to earn payments by successful teaching in the subjects for which he is certificated.

School Premises. IX. Suitable premises, with firing, lighting, &c., must be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held. If at any time the funds do not cover these requisite local expenses, it must be inferred that there is no such demand as the Government is justified in aiding, for instruction in the locality; and the assistance of the Department will be withdrawn.

Local Committee. X. A Local Committee of not less than five well-known responsible persons must be formed in connexion with every Science Class, who will carry out the instructions contained in Appendix. See Science Directory, pages 15 to 18.

Examination of Classes under Certificated Teachers. XI. The Science and Art Department holds, through the agency of each Local Committee, in May of each year, a public examination of all Science schools and classes in any locality throughout the United Kingdom which complies with the requisite conditions. On the results of this examination the payments are made to certificated teachers. Application for it must be made to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department before the end of March in each year, stating the number of persons and the subject or subjects in which they are to be examined. *All registered Students of Science Classes under certificated teachers* (except Science certificated teachers) are eligible to receive Queen's prizes and Queen's

medals under the conditions hereafter mentioned. See §§ xv., xvi., Appendix A. and xvii.)

XII. A school or class taught by a teacher not holding a certificate, may, by applying to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, be examined at the same time and in the same manner as the classes under certificated teachers; provided that a Local Committee be formed which complies with the requisite conditions. (See Appendix, pages 15 to 18, Science Form, No. 88a.) *If the class be for artizans the pupils are eligible to receive Queen's Prizes and Queen's Medals under the same condition as the pupils of certificated teachers. Should it however be for the middle classes the pupils are not eligible for prizes and medals, but receive certificates of merit instead.*

Examination
of other
Classes.

MINUTES.

XIII. If two or more classes in the same town, or within a reasonable distance of one another, apply for the examination of the Science and Art Department, a general examination committee must be formed by the amalgamation of the several Committees to carry out the examinations at some common centre, such as the town hall or other public building. It is only when the classes consist of 100 or more candidates that such amalgamation of the committee will not be insisted on at present.

Places of
Examination.

XIV. Any persons whatever, whether taught by the certificated teacher or not, may present themselves at the Local Committee's examination on registering their names in time for the Local Committee to comply with the instructions, and paying a registration fee of not more than 2s. 6d. each. Arrangements must therefore be made by the Local Committee, or the general examination committee, as the case may be, to enable other candidates, besides the students in the class for which the Committee act, to present themselves at this examination. The registration fee of 2s. 6d., which such candidates may be required to pay, is to reimburse the Committee for any extra expenses incurred by such attendance, and may at their option be remitted. *These candidates, if artizans, are eligible to receive Queen's prizes and certificates of merit (see §§ xvi. and xviii.); if registered students in artizan classes, they are eligible to receive Queen's medals, Queen's prizes, and certificates of merit under the conditions mentioned in §§ xvi. and xvii.; and if middle class students to receive certificates of merit.*

Examination
of other
Students.

XV. The results of the May examination are classified under the following heads:—(1) first class, (2) second class, (3) third class, (4) honourable mention, (5) pass, and (6) failed. The names of the successful candidates, those under the first five heads, are published. The standard of attainment required may be raised from year to year. For the Pass it is only such as will justify the Examiner in reporting that the instruction has been sound, and that the students have benefited by it. Those who have attained a higher degree of proficiency are classed as honourable mention, or as 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class, according to their merit.

Classification
of Results.

XVI. To the 1st class are given Queen's prizes, consisting of books chosen by the candidates from lists furnished for that purpose. These are unlimited in number, except that a student who has once received a 1st class Queen's prize cannot receive a prize in the same subject again. If such student should be again successful, his name will simply be recorded in the published list. To the 2nd and 3rd class certificates of merit recording the result of the examination are given.

Queen's
Prizes.

Certificates
of Merit.

XVII. The Queen's medals are—one gold in each group, one silver, and two bronze in each subject for competition throughout the United Kingdom.

Queen's
Medals.

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Only registered students of schools and classes under Local Committees (see §§ xi. and xii.) can obtain Medals. They cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age. Students who but for this restriction would have taken a medal, will receive an honorary certificate instead. Should a student take more than one gold, silver, or bronze medal, he will receive books instead of a second medal.

Payments to Teachers. XVIII. The payments to the certificated teacher are as follows:—He receives 1*l.* for every student of the industrial classes who has received 40 lessons from him in a subject in which he is certificated, and passes in such subject of scientific instruction; 2*l.* for every one who is honourably mentioned; 3*l.*, 4*l.*, or 5*l.* for every one who takes a 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class. These students must have received 40 lessons at least from the teacher since the last examination at which payment was claimed on their account. The 40 lessons need not necessarily be all given in one year, but may extend over a longer period. 5*l.* is the maximum that can ever be claimed on account of the instruction of any one pupil in a subject, and this, only, subject to the reductions entailed by §§ xix. and xx. That is to say, for a pupil taking a 1st class for whom at a previous examination the teacher received 3*l.* for a 3rd class, he can only claim 2*l.* If the same pupil had previously taken a 2nd class the teacher could only claim 1*l.* on his account, and so on.

XIX. *If a student be successful at the examination in more than one subject, the teacher can only claim half of the above payments in respect of such further subject in which he is successful.*

XX. *Payments are only made on the foregoing scale when they amount to not more than 60*l.* When on this scale they would amount to more than 60*l.* the excess up to 40*l.* is diminished by one quarter, the excess above 40*l.* by one half. Thus payments which on the above scale would be 100*l.* and 150*l.* will be reduced to 90*l.* and 115*l.* respectively.**

Form of Claim for Payment. XXI. The claim of a master for the payments under these several heads is made on Science Form No. 51, which will be sent on application. The voucher must be signed by the secretary and two members of the committee of the science class or school; or by at least three of the committee.

School Register. XXII. *A school register according to an approved form must be kept, which will be examined by the Inspector on his visit, and must be sent to the Department when required, and approved before any payment can be made.*

Grants for Apparatus. XXIII. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, &c., of 50 per cent. on the cost of them, is made to science schools and classes in mechanics' and similar institutions where the teacher is certificated, and to the extent of 5*l.* to other poor schools and classes. A requisition must in these cases be made on Science Form, No. 49.

Travelling Expenses of Teachers. XXIV. The travelling expenses (second-class railway fare, and 10*s.* per diem personal allowance) of a candidate in attending the November examination are paid if he be successful in taking a certificate or in improving the grade of one he has already taken, provided the candidate is bonâ fide engaged in tuition, or is preparing for tuition.

Instruction in an Elementary School. XXV. All payments to certificated teachers on account of Science teaching are made by the Science and Art Department, and are only made in respect of a school in connexion with the Science and Art Department. They do not apply

* Thus, 100, that is 60 + 40, is reduced to 60 + 40 - $\frac{1}{4}$ of 40 = 60 + 30 = 90. 150, that is, 60 + 40 + 50 is reduced to 60 + 30 + 25 = 115.

to any instruction in Science that may be given during the three attendances of an Elementary School receiving aid from the Education Department, Whitehall. Appendix A.
MINUTES.

XXVI. These grants are only made while the teacher is giving instruction in a day or evening school or class for the industrial classes (adults or boys), approved by the Science and Art Department, and open at any time to the inspection of its officers. The Managers of an Elementary School under the inspection of the Education Department can permit such part or parts of their premises to be used for Science teaching as shall not interfere in any way with the three attendances of the Elementary School. Use of
Elementary
School
Premises.

XXVII. The certificated teacher of an elementary school who has pupil-teachers to teach cannot receive payments on account of Science teaching, even if holding a Science certificate. Master
with Pupil-
teachers.

XXVIII. But certificated teachers of elementary schools receiving aid from the Educational Department who have not pupil-teachers to teach have their time out of school-hours at their own disposal, so far as official regulations are concerned, and may, if further certificated in Science, give scientific instruction under the Science and Art Department. Masters with-
out Pupil-
teachers.

SIR,

Admiralty, 13th January 1864.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Lord President of the Council that my Lords have had for some time under their consideration the establishment of a College of Naval Architecture with a view of providing especially for the education of ship-building officers for Her Majesty's service, and promoting the general study of the science of ship-building and naval engineering.

My Lords are of opinion that this College should not be limited to persons in the Queen's service, but should also be open to students who are likely to benefit the mercantile marine, and that the College might with advantage be established under the control and management of the Department of Science and Art.

My Lords would be prepared to recommend the scheme for the admission, the instruction, and the final passing out of the pupils whom the Admiralty would send to the College, and with reference to other pupils my Lords would leave the details to the control and decision of the Department of Science and Art.

The expenses of starting the proposed College, and of the scholars appointed by the Admiralty would be borne by this Department, whilst that of the private scholars would be covered by fees to be paid by them, and it may be anticipated that in the course of time, if the institution should be appreciated by the public, it would become to a great extent self-supporting.

The number of students which my Lords would be prepared at the present time to place in the College would not exceed 30.

It is not possible to estimate the number of students from the general public who would be likely to seek admission, but it is reasonable to suppose that if the expenses were not too high its advantages would be appreciated by the public.

Such are the general grounds on which my Lords would desire the co-operation of the Lord President of the Council in the creation of an Institution which my Lords trust may hereafter be of great advantage to this maritime country.

Appendix A.

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They are satisfied that considerable advantages both economical and otherwise would arise from enlisting the services of the eminent and scientific professors already connected with the Department of Science and Art, who would doubtless afford their valuable assistance in the creation and maintenance of the College in a manner commensurate with the daily increasing demands of science.

My Lords have had under their care a collection of naval models, from which they would select such as could be spared and which might be found useful for the purpose of instruction, and they will be happy to consign them to the charge of the Science and Art Department if the Lord President should think fit.

Should the Lord President of the Council be pleased to concur in the wishes of my Lords, they would be glad to enter further into the details of the proposed establishment, with a view of application being made by my Lords to Parliament for the necessary funds.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., &c., &c.
Council Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. PAGET.

At South Kensington, the 19th day of January 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Read Lord Clarence Paget's letter of 13 January 1864, suggesting the creation of a College of Naval Architecture to be conducted by the Science and Art Department.

My Lords will give instructions for carrying into effect the wishes of the Admiralty in accordance with the general principles laid down in Lord C. Paget's letter. The Secretary of the Department is to place himself in communication with the Secretary of the Admiralty with a view of enabling the necessary Parliamentary estimates to be prepared, and ascertaining the wishes of the Admiralty in respect of the students to be nominated by it.

ART.

At South Kensington, the 11th day of February 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Circulation and Loan of Objects to Schools of Art.

1. All works exhibited in the Central Museum which can be lent and removed with safety are available for temporary exhibition to the public in Local Schools of Art for short periods.

2. No such objects can be lent for general circulation to Schools of Art for purposes of study; but—

3. A collection is made of objects not necessary for exhibition in the Central Museum which may be circulated to Local Schools of Art on the same terms as books, prints, and drawings, for the purposes of study or for purchase as prizes under Minute of the 2nd November 1852.

At South Kensington, the 13th day of June 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum.

1. My Lords take into their consideration the state of the Collections of the Art Division of the South Kensington Museum.

2. Their Lordships refer to various reports on the subject and especially to those hereafter mentioned.

(A.) The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1841, recommending the formation and extension of Art collections in this country. Appendix A.
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(B.) The report of the Committee of Management of the School of Design (the late Lord Colborne being Chairman) prepared in 1845, which pointed out that "on the continent the various styles of art in different times and countries are not only more carefully studied by artists, but are more generally known to the people than among us, and that certainly with regard both to fine art and to ornamental manufactures this superior knowledge constitutes an advantage of great value." After noticing the existence abroad of costly and expensive Museums, especially the Louvre, "where there are galleries not only of pictures and statues but of choice specimens of ancient manufactures, carved works, brass, steel, and iron work, and numerous examples of industrial art in general," the Committee recommended that the School of Design should possess "collections not only of architectural casts, specimens of antique sculptures, and prints of ornament, all of which are essentially requisite, but collections more especially of examples of decorative work, in order to exhibit to the students of the school, to inquiring manufacturers, artizans, and the public in general, the practical application of the principles of design in the graceful arrangement of forms and harmonious combinations of colours.

(C.) The Report of the General Superintendent (Mr. Cole), and the Art Superintendent (Mr. Redgrave) in 1852, submitted to the President of the Board of Trade (the Right Honourable J. W. Henley,) and laid before Parliament, which recommended that "fine examples of what has already been accomplished should be placed before the student," and that the "educated designer for ceramic manufactures should have an adequate knowledge of what Japan, Meissen, Sèvres, and even Chelsea have already done, and should be practically familiar with the early chintzes of India, &c." (Estimates 1852-3, No. 4, page 16).

3. My Lords examine the different analyses of the Art Collection which the General Superintendent has caused to be prepared for the purpose of showing—1st, the number of articles classed according to different materials and manufactures; 2nd, how far the productions of each country and various epochs are represented; and 3rd, the amount of public funds which have been devoted to each class of articles.

4. Their Lordships are of opinion that on the whole the valuable collections which have been made contain the classes of objects which it was considered desirable to acquire when the collections were commenced. They consider that perhaps the most useful and important section of art, namely that of mediæval Italy, is well represented; and remark that other sections are incomplete, and some, such as Spanish, are hardly represented at all.

5. My Lords do not find that any directions, besides those implied in the foregoing extracts, have been laid down, and consider that the time has come when it is necessary that, as far as possible, definite instructions should be given to regulate the increase and completion of the collections.

6. Their Lordships accordingly direct that future purchases be confined to objects wherein fine art is applied to some purpose of utility, and that works of fine art not so applied should only be admitted as exceptions, and so far as they may tend directly to improve art applied to objects of utility.

7. The decorative art of all periods and all countries should be completely represented. Classic art ought not to be omitted, but, inasmuch as the British Museum is particularly devoted to the illustration of classic

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MINUTES.

art, it should be represented only to a limited extent and for the purpose of showing the impression made by it upon subsequent periods.

8. The best works of all periods and countries should be obtained as far as practicable. Second rate works should only be acquired as substitutes until better works can be obtained.

9. Where the taste of the age or country has been low, few specimens only will be necessary. On the other hand, where the art is excellent and tends especially to the improvement of modern manufactures, the specimens may be more varied and numerous.

10. Original works are to be obtained as far as possible, but where this would seem to be impracticable, the system hitherto pursued of representing the finest known examples by electrotypes, casts, and drawings, will be followed, it being always kept in mind that the aim of the Museum is to make the historical and geographical series of all decorative art complete, and fully to illustrate human taste and ingenuity.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.

At South Kensington, the 1st day of July 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Classical Art.

Transmit a copy of Minute 446 on the Art Museum to the Chief Librarian of the British Museum, and call his attention to section 7.

My Lords desired to be understood that the execution of so much of the Minute as refers to classical art will be of a limited nature, and that in cases of purchases they would desire that there should be concert between the Trustees of the British Museum and themselves; and would suggest that some general regulations may be drawn up by Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Cole, which may be mutually concurred in by the two Boards.

At South Kensington, the 8th day of July 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Building Grants for Schools of Art.

(No. 359.)

I. The Committee of Council will consider the making of grants to schools *only once in the year*, namely in the month of November. All applications for the grants must therefore be sent to the Science and Art Department on or before the 15th day of November in each year.

II. Grants will be made or not, according to the amount which Her Majesty's Treasury may authorize the Department to submit to Parliament for the forthcoming year, and the amount of the grant will be according to the merits of each case.

III. No grant shall exceed the rate of 2s. 6d. per superficial foot of area, or shall be made on an area greater than 4,000 feet. When the whole building is not devoted to the purposes of Art instruction, the superficial area cannot be estimated on the parts devoted to any other purpose.

IV. Grants may be made in special cases for additions to existing institutions, which are intended solely for instruction in Art, subject to the same conditions as grants for new buildings.

V. The plans, as hereafter provided, must be approved by the Department, and no grant will be made until the building or alterations have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, and the works have been paid for, minus the promised grant.

The Site, Title, and Trust Deeds.

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VI. The site, title, and trust deeds must be entirely satisfactory to the Department, and all inquiries respecting them fully answered.

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The Plans.

VII. The Department will require plans, elevations, and sections (with specification and estimates) to be submitted. These, when approved and sealed by the Department, may be returned for use; but must be finally lodged with the Department. They must be drawn throughout to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and must also show in figures the dimensions of the several parts.

VIII. A plan of the site also must be forwarded indicating :—

- a. The position of the proposed building, with a statement as respects its central position, general convenience to the neighbourhood, and accessibility.
- b. Drains (collateral and main) with their fall and depth below ground.
- c. Boundary walls or fences, and the nature of them.
- d. Entrances.
- e. Roads.
- f. The aspect of the principal front. The drawings for the site may (if desirable) be on a smaller scale.

As respects the Plans of the Buildings.

IX. No grant can be made towards the erection of a School of Art where adequate provision is not made to accommodate at least 50 students. For that number the buildings must provide the following rooms, the superficial areas of which must be *not less* than those stated :—

- a. One elementary room 20 × 30 feet. This room should be east and west: it must be lighted from above, and not less than 16 feet high.
- b. One painting and modelling room 20 × 15 feet. The room must be lighted from the north side, and should have a top light in the roof over and in continuation of the north side.
- c. One ladies' class room 20 × 15 feet.
- d. One master's room 12 × 15 feet. This room should also be lighted by a side light, from the north if possible.
- e. One cloak room for female students 12 × 8 feet 6 inches. Rooms for an attendant.
- f. The class-rooms should, as far as possible, communicate with each other directly as well as by passages. Where there are more stories than one, the staircase should give access to all rooms without passing through rooms; also to cloak-rooms, lavatory, &c. The arrangements for lighting with gas, for warming, drainage, &c., are to be stated. The rooms should be well ventilated by the admission of air at the floor level, with an ample outlet above.
- g. The rooms for study, other than those the height of which is specified, should not be less than 15 feet high to the wall plate, if ceiled flat, or 12 feet high to the wall plate if ceiled to the collar beams or to the common rafter.
- h. The windows should be large, free from mullions or small panes.
- i. Waterclosets, urinals, and a lavatory must be provided, and separate accommodation for female students. These dimensions are calculated for a school of 50 students only. Increased accommodation, in proportion to increased numbers, must be provided for schools intended for schools intended for greater numbers; and the provision of an exhibition room for casts, books, pictures, and occasional objects may be required in schools for large numbers.

X. The external walls of the school, if of brick, should be not less

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than one brick and a half in thickness; and if of stone, not less than 20 inches in thickness.

All the roofs must be either tiled or slated.

If the roof be unceiled to the tie-beam, or collar-beam, there must be ceiling to the rafters.

Rooms which are top-lighted should in all cases be ceiled to the common rafters, in order to give increased height; and all tie-beams or other heavy roof timbering should be avoided, and iron tie-rods used where practicable.

Gutters, and drains to carry the roof-water away from the foundations must be provided.

All applications for building grants towards the erection of separate Schools of Art must be addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.

At South Kensington, the 8th day of July 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Conditions for obtaining Aid towards the Encouragement of Art-instruction.

My Lords reconsider and resolve to cancel the Minute of the 18th July 1858, defining the conditions to be followed in order to enable localities to obtain the services of a certificated art-master.

1. My Lords desire, in future, to leave all arrangements for services and payment between the Local Committees and the master or masters employed by them to be settled by the interests of both parties. My Lords recommend that the masters should derive the chief part of their remuneration from the fees of the students, distributed in such a manner as shall give the masters the greater interest in the success of their teaching.

2. Also read the Minutes No. 429 of the 24th October 1862, No. 430 of the 17th March 1863, No. 438 of the 24th February 1863, and No. 444 of the 3rd March 1863, which are intended to afford encouragement for the teaching of drawing useful in industrial occupations, and universally, as a part of general education, by payments on the results of such instruction tested by examinations of persons taught and the works produced by them. My Lords decide that the application of the above Minutes shall be as follows:—

(A.) *To Unions for Art-teaching where no School of Art is established.*—Five schools for the poor must be brought together under the conditions of Minute No. 438, of the 24th February 1863, and an annual examination may be held by the Department and prizes of the 1st and 2nd grade awarded and payments made to the managers or art-masters in accordance with Minute No. 429; but such payments will not be made where teachers of drawing do not hold a certificate of the 2nd or 3rd grade from this Department.

(B.) *To Art-classes, formed under Local Committees, held in any premises approved by this Department.* An evening class for artizans must be established, meeting not less than three nights in each week, and the fee for such evening class must not be higher than 6d. per week. The art-master of such classes is bound to teach or superintend the teaching of any school for the poor in the town or district willing to pay for a weekly lesson, either 5l. per annum, or on not less than 100 children 6d. each per annum. Annual examinations of the 1st and 2nd grade may be held and prizes awarded; and the works of the students in the art-classes may compete for Local Medals and National Medallions, under the conditions stated in Paper No. 127. In these schools, payments will be

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By order of the HENRY COLE, Secretary.
Committee of Council on Education.

2. In like manner most of the art museums of the continent contain similar works.

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3. Such objects must always remain permanently as national treasures of the respective country possessing them.

4. Although the originals cannot be acquired, various modes of reproduction are now matured and employed, such as electrotyping, photography, elastic moulding, &c., whereby admirable substitutes may be easily obtained with perfect security to the originals.

5. The important national art museums at Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, &c., already possess plaster casts of ancient marbles, representing originals which are not in their own possession. But no comprehensive system appears yet to have been matured of employing electrotyping or photography to obtain copies of objects.

6. A commencement of issuing duplicates of fine objects useful in general art instruction, however, has been made by the South Kensington Museum. For example, through the intervention of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, copies have been obtained of the numerous works of fine art in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen. Through the liberality of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Science and Art Department was enabled in 1855, during the Paris Exhibition, to obtain electrotypes and photographs of numerous objects in the Louvre and Musée d'Artillerie at Paris. Photographs also have been taken of the most important objects, which for public instruction and gratification were so liberally lent to the Department by private proprietors during the International Exhibition of 1862. The University of Oxford unreservedly has permitted photographs to be taken of its original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele. Arrangements now exist at the South Kensington Museum by which every object of the Art Collections may be copied by some one of the many processes.

7. The period therefore seems to have arrived when friendly relations might with reciprocal advantages be established between foreign museums and the South Kensington Museum for the purpose of organizing some system of an international exchange of copies of the finest works of art which each museum possesses, and I would venture to submit that the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education should sanction an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with this view, and request his Lordship to bring the subject before the governments of the various countries which possess museums and works of art.

8. The accompanying art inventory of the South Kensington Museum shows the nature of the objects already the property of the Museum. Many objects of exceptional beauty and rarity might be copied, and the nature of the copies has been indicated in the inventory. These might be deemed worthy of the acceptance of the museums of other countries. At the same time it may be observed that every object named in the inventory might be copied if desired.

9. I recommend that a copy of this catalogue should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, through the Foreign Office, to be delivered to the various Governments. A request should be made to such Governments to forward to the South Kensington Museum any printed or MS. catalogues of their own Museums in which the objects, excellent and rare might be denoted in a similar way. Opportunity might be taken to inquire if the respective Governments would be disposed to entertain the idea of an exchange of copies of objects, and if they should concur in the idea to ask them to authorize the various directors of museums to communicate directly with the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education at the South Kensington Museum.

HENRY COLE,

South Kensington Museum,
8th February 1864.

Secretary and General Superintendent.

MY LORD,

8th February 1864.

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I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information the copy of a Minute (*see* previous Minute) of the Committee of Council on Education, and in reference to it, to solicit your Lordship's assistance in procuring for the use of the Department of Science and Art copies of all printed catalogues of the great galleries of art museums and collections of ornamental art, including examples of skilled workmanship, which now exist in the chief cities of continental Europe.

2. Such information will I feel assured prove highly useful for the guidance of the officers of this Department, as well as of the officers of other public institutions, by informing them of the great examples which now exist, and the places of their deposit, assisting them when such objects are offered for sale, and guarding them against spurious imitations which are now executed with the greatest ingenuity and skill.

When carefully digested and arranged (which is contemplated as part of the proposal) the combined inventory would form an appropriate offering to the institutions which have contributed to its formation, and might also be made more extensively useful by its publication with the other similar works circulated by this Department.

3. This information sought by means of your Lordship's assistance does not refer to collections of natural history or to objects the merits of which consists only in their great antiquity or rarity, or to objects which may be vulgarly called curiosities, but solely to works of fine art or art workmanship.

These may be classed as :

1. Sculpture.
2. Medals and engraved Gems.
3. Mosaics.
4. Painting.
5. Japanned or lacquered work.
6. Glass Painting.
7. Enamel.
8. Pottery.
9. Glass Manufactures.
10. Works in Metal.
11. Watches and Clocks,
12. Jewelry and decorative objects in precious materials.
13. Arms, Armour, and Accoutrements.
14. Furniture, &c.
15. Leather work.
16. Basket work.
17. Textile Fabrics.
18. Bookbinding and Book-decoration generally.

4. Galleries of fine art and museums of every class are finding a rapid development throughout Europe, and increased attention is paid to the objects which they contain. They are not by any means confined to the seats of Government where Her Majesty's Ministers are in residence, but they would be readily pointed out by the scientific men usually connected with the Government.

They may be generally described as :—

A. The private collections of the Sovereign and in the Royal Palaces, but opened for public inspection.

B. The State or Public Collections.

C. The collections of the Church, in the Treasuries of Cathedrals, Churches, Monasteries, &c.

D. The collections of Towns, Guilds, and Municipalities in their Halls.

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E. Well known collections of private individuals which are heir-looms of a permanent character.

5. In cases of collections where the articles are of rare excellence, and a catalogue has not been printed, this Department would willingly defray such moderate charge as might be incurred for a manuscript list of the most elect objects.

6. I hope from the importance I attach to this proposal that it may meet with your warm concurrence, and that your Lordship will be pleased to enlist the earnest assistance of Her Majesty's Ministers at foreign courts in giving a full development to the undertaking, and I shall be happy to give directions that they may be supplied with the catalogues of this Museum, and receive any assistance and facilities here which may be requested on their part for any scientific persons who may visit it.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Instructions to Her Majesty's Representatives at Dresden, Paris, Munich, Berlin, Turin, and Rome, dated Foreign Office, 17th February 1864.

MY LORD,

SIR, I have received from the President of the Committee of Council on Education a request for assistance in procuring for the use of the Department of Science and Art copies of all printed catalogues of the great galleries of art museums and collections of ornamental art, including examples of skilled workmanship, which now exist in the chief cities of continental Europe.

The precise nature of the objects of art which the Committee have in view is stated in their letter, of which I enclose a copy for your more complete information, and in which are further pointed out the collections where the objects of which a catalogue is desired may be found, and the sources from which information on the subject may be obtained.

You will further perceive that in certain cases the Committee would be prepared to defray any moderate charge for manuscript lists of objects of rare excellence.

I have now to instruct you to take such steps as you may consider best calculated for carrying out the wishes of the Committee, as explained in their letter, so far as the galleries and collections of [Saxony] are concerned, and in so doing you will cause to be made known to the various institutions from which information is requested the desire of the Commission that such information when collected and arranged may be for the mutual benefit of this and of foreign countries.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

At South Kensington, the 26th day of February 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Chromolithographs of the Principal Objects in the Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum.

1. My Lords direct the Science and Art Department to prepare a series of chromolithographs of the principal objects in the Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum for the use of the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom.

2. The chromolithographs are to be produced in imperial folio size, and will be issued in parts. No copies are to be sold by the Department to the public. After a small number, probably not exceeding 250 copies, have been produced for the Schools of Art and public institutions, a very limited number of copies may be offered to the publishing trade, at not less than cost price, to be sold to the public by the trade at any price the publishers subscribing may fix.

3. The chromolithographs are to be executed in the best possible manner, from coloured drawings produced under the direction of Mr. Redgrave, R.A., the inspector-general for art, and the best lithographers of any country may be employed in the production of them. A descriptive notice written by a competent authority will accompany each chromolithograph.

4. Lithographers who may desire to be employed in producing this work may inspect the coloured drawings in the Art Library of the South Kensington Museum. They must first submit specimens of the works they have executed, which must be of the greatest excellence, and if the works are considered satisfactory they may, on a printed form to be given out, tender for the production of one or more drawings.

5. My Lords do not bind themselves to accept any tender; and in appointing lithographers their Lordships will be guided solely by the consideration as to who is likely to produce the finest work.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education.

HENRY COLE,
Secretary and General Superintendent of the
South Kensington Museum.

South Kensington Museum,
26th February 1864.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

CAPTAIN
DONNELLY'S
REPORT.

REPORT by CAPTAIN DONNELLY, R.E., on SCIENCE and NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

My last year's report contained the results of the second general examination of science classes, May 1862, and the fourth examination for certificates as teachers of science, November 1862, under the General Science Minute of 1859. The same steady progress has marked the last year that I have had to report of each year since the passing of this minute. At the commencement of 1862 there were 70 science classes (only four of these classes were in existence in 1859) in different parts of the kingdom taught by certificated teachers and in connexion with this Department; and the number of students under instruction was 2,278. At the commencement of last year, 1863, the number of classes had increased to 80, and the number of students to 3,036, being an increase of 808 students on the number at the commencement of 1862.

By the returns made by the classes it appears that at the present time, January 1864, there are 95 classes with 3,560 students, being a further increase of 17 classes and 474 students.

At the May 1862 examination there were in the classes taught by certificated teachers 2,544, and at the last May examination 3,111 pupils.

Appendix B.
CAPTAIN
DONNELLY'S
REPORT.

And in addition to these, some students from the Andersonian University, Glasgow, in which there are about 700 pupils, and from several other places, availed themselves of the examinations of the Department, and came up to compete for prizes and medals, as they are permitted to do by the rules. The examinations, as in the two previous years, were most efficiently conducted by the local committees of the schools and classes, the papers being forwarded from this Department. They were held in 62 places, besides London, where there were seven places of examination.

The following table will give comparative details of the examinations of 1862 and 1863.

RESULTS of the SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1863.

	1863.	1862.
Total number of individuals under instruction in Classes under Certificated Teachers - - - - -	3,111*	2,544*
Total number of individual Candidates who came up for examination - - - - -	1,581	1,239
Number of Papers worked in:—	—	—
Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry - - -	288	119
Mechanical and Machine Drawing - - - - -	194	70
Building Construction - - - - -	107	45
Theoretical Mechanics - - - - -	35	52
Applied Mechanics - - - - -	22	47
Acoustics, Light and Heat - - - - -	121	47
Magnetism and Electricity - - - - -	207	105
Inorganic Chemistry - - - - -	679	558
Organic Chemistry - - - - -	157	105
Geology - - - - -	129	189
Mineralogy - - - - -	46	81
Animal Physiology - - - - -	343	349
Zoology - - - - -	41	84
Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany - - -	126	66
Systematic Botany - - - - -	84	26
Mining - - - - -	29	} New Subjects
Metallurgy - - - - -	63	
Totals - - - - -	2,671	1,943
Number of Provincial Local Centres where Examinations were held - - - - -	64	45
Number of Metropolitan Centres where Examinations were held (including South Kensington Museum) -	7	9
Number of Passes - - - - -	668	791
" "Honourable Mentions" - - - - -	510	—
" 3rd Grade Queen's Prizes - - - - -	458	296
" 2nd Grade Queen's Prizes - - - - -	309	237
" 1st Grade Queen's Prizes - - - - -	182	156
Total number of Successes - - - - -	2,127	1,480
Failures - - - - -	544	463

* In addition to these, there were about 870 in 1862 and 700 in 1863 in classes not under Certificated Teachers which availed themselves of the Examinations.

It will be seen that not only has there been an increase in the numbers, but also in the efficiency of the work. The numbers, as last year, are largest in inorganic chemistry, those in animal physiology being the next largest. This subject is regularly taught in some boys' schools as a part of the ordinary day instruction, as, for instance, in the Secular School, Glasgow, and the Birkbeck schools in London; hence the large number of candidates. The examiners in the different subjects were,—Professor Bradley in geometrical drawing, machine drawing, and building construction; the Rev. B. M. Cowie in theoretical and practical mechanics; Professor Tyndall in physics; Professor Hofmann in chemistry; Professor Ramsay in geology; Mr. Warington Smyth in mineralogy and in mining; Professor Huxley in physiology and in natural history; Dr. Lankester in botany and vegetable physiology; and Dr. Percy in metallurgy. Their reports of the May examination were generally favourable as to the improvement in the instruction. At page 23 I give the list of medallists. In some of the subjects all the medals were not awarded, there not being a sufficient number of candidates whose attainments were such as to warrant it. - As will be seen from the returns from the schools, pages 27 to 45, there is great difference in the success of different schools, both in the number of prizes taken, and in the competition for the medals. The Trade school, Bristol, stands first; the Irish schools also, as last year, are among the most successful.

I now come to the November examination for certificates as teachers. The examiners were the same as in the May examinations. Formerly these examinations were only held in London; last year, 1863, the experiment was made of holding them in Edinburgh and Dublin as well, thus saving the expense of candidates travelling from Scotland and Ireland to London. As might have been expected, there was a slight falling off in the numbers as compared with the former year. There were in 1862, 125 candidates, of whom 112 were successful; while in 1863 there were 109 candidates, of whom 95 were successful. All these teachers have obtained their information without any cost to this Department for training. There are now 332 certificated teachers. The following table gives the details of the number of entries, grades of certificates, &c., taken in the various subjects:—

RESULTS OF NOVEMBER SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

Groups.	Subjects.	1862.						1863.					
		No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.	No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.
<i>Group I.</i>													
Geometrical Drawing	I.	13	8	2	2	4	5	21	13	6	6	1	8
Machine Drawing	II.	3	1	1	—	—	2	11	7	3	0	4	4
Building Construction	III.	2	2	1	1	—	—	9	8	2	3	3	1
<i>Group II.</i>													
Theoretical Mechanics	I.	17	13	5	4	4	4	8	7	2	3	2	1
Applied Mechanics	II.	2	1	—	1	—	1	5	3	—	1	2	2
<i>Group III.</i>													
Acoustics, Light and Heat.	I.	30	14	2	5	7	16	19	16	4	8	4	3
Magnetism and Electricity	II.	33	15	6	4	5	18	19	18	3	10	5	1
<i>Group IV.</i>													
Inorganic Chemistry	I.	49	44	3	15	26	5	19	18	9	7	2	1
Organic Chemistry	II.	15	12	5	4	3	3	7	6	3	3	—	1
<i>Group V.</i>													
Geology	I.	15	11	—	7	4	4	16	7	3	—	4	9
Mineralogy	II.	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1

Appendix B.

Results of November Science Examinations—*continued.*CAPTAIN
DONNELLY'S
REPORT.

Groups.	Subjects.	1862.						1863.					
		No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.	No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.
<i>Group VI.</i>													
Animal Physiology .	I.	25	24	9	14	1	1	19	15	6	5	4	4
Zoology .	II.	8	6	2	3	1	2	8	6	2	3	1	2
<i>Group VII.</i>													
Vegetable Physiology	I.	8	8	4	3	1	—	15	12	5	4	3	3
Systematic Botany	II.	5	5	1	4	—	—	6	5	2	1	2	1
<i>Group VIII.</i>													
Mining	I.	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
Metallurgy .	II.	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	1	—
<i>Navigation:—</i>													
Mathematics .	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	1
General Navigation	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Nautical Astronomy	III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Physical Geography	IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	1
Steam .	V.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	3	2	—

At pages 19 to 22 will be found the nominal return of the candidates with the certificates they took. Of the 109 candidates, 66 were not previously certificated, while 43 came up either to improve the grade of their former certificates, or to obtain fresh ones.

At pages 27 to 45 will be found the abstract of the returns from the schools and classes. There are now, as I before stated, 95 classes, of these 26 are new; last year there were 80, so that 11 classes have ceased. I can point to no fact more demonstrative of the applicability of the present system. It permits each place to experiment on itself, as it were, and in its own way, as to its power of supporting a science teacher or teachers, the failure of the experiment entailing no loss of public money. By paying on the results of the instruction simply, places are enabled with a local teacher to make small beginnings which may in the end develop into large classes or not as the interest in the subject and demand for scientific instruction continues or dies away. No system based on training teachers and sending them from a government department could compass this. Few places are at present capable of supporting a teacher by his fees for scientific instruction alone; and the teacher must necessarily go down with a guarantee from the State of a salary to support him. This entails corresponding guarantees from the locality. Even should there be persons sufficiently interested in the subject to run the risk it must be years before the school can support itself, in many large places and in most small, probably, never. Great expense is incurred, and the Government Department placed in a most difficult and invidious position in determining from year to year whether the work done is sufficient to justify the expenditure, or whether the promise for another year is such as to justify the continuance of the experiment. The case is very different where a local teacher, having his other occupation to fall back on—and it must be remembered that the teaching of the industrial classes is almost wholly in the evening—tries the experiment for himself with a small beginning of a small class in a mechanics' institute and if successful continues, if not abandons it when he thinks fit, the state paying only for such instruction as has actually been given.

In Appendix C., page 54, will be found Mr. Iselin's inspection report of the classes.

The inspection of the Navigation Schools has in consequence of the changes mentioned in the last report not yet been made. The annual reports from these schools are given at pages 45 to 54.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1863.

Name.	Address.	I.			II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.		Navigation.				
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Allen, Alfred Henry	14, Fernley Place, Glossop Road, Sheffield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anderson, James	Fargate, Sheffield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angell, John	30, Sloan Street, Moss-side, Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bannister, Richard	7, Coulson Street, Chelsea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bartley, George C. T.	South Kensington Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beale, John Hill	British School, Banbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bealey, John	Endowed School, Oldcastle, co. Meath	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beesley, Thomas	5, High Street, Banbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beveridge, Robert	1, Gallowgate, Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birkenhead, Edward H.	Mining School, Wigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bithell, Richard	London Road, Hackney Downs, N.E.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowen, Edward	85, Boundary Lane, West Derby Road, Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bramall, William E.	Victoria Street, Numps, Oldham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bryant, John	St. Mark's College, Chelsea	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns, William	8, Newton Terrace, Rochester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collins, John	Cathedral School, Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook, Thomas Henry	National School, Dorking, Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooper, William	Horsham Road, Dorking, Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cox, George Edward	National School, Tintwistle, Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craven, Joseph	Hadfield, near Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crawley, Samuel	Staveley, Chesterfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cribbin, Thomas	Proprietary School, Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davidson, Elizabeth	41, St. Leonard's Road, Bromley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davis, Uriah J.	Eaton Road, Chester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doherty, John J.	Upton St. Leonard's, Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorrell, Charles Frederick	180, Agnes Street, Belfast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorrell, Henry B.	2, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, W.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowling, James	Wellington Road, Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwards, Thomas	Model School, Waterford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estcourt, Charles	2, Victoria Street, Govan, near Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evers, Henry	23, Halsey Street, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farncomb, Edward	Charles Schools, Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finlay, Alexander W. A.	10, Prior Street, Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	52, India Place, Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix

SCIENCE
CERTIFI-
CATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1863—continued.

[illegible]

Appendix

SCIENCE
CERTIFI-
CATES.

LIST OF QUEEN'S MEDALLISTS.—SCIENCE EXAMINATION, May 1863.

The Queen's medals which are offered for competition throughout the United Kingdom at the general examination of Science Schools and Classes held each year in May consist of one gold medal for each group of subjects, and one silver and two bronze for each subject. All persons, wherever taught, may compete, the only restriction being that the medals cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age. Middle class students above 17 years of age who would otherwise have taken the medal receive an honorary certificate instead. Their names appear in *italics* in the following list.

GROUP I.

SUBJECT I.—Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.

SUBJECT II.—Mechanical and Machine Drawing.

SUBJECT III.—Building Construction.

In the first subject there were 288 candidates examined, of whom 75 passed, 45 obtained honourable mentions, 57 obtained third class prizes, 27 obtained second class prizes, 20 obtained first class prizes, and 64 failed.

In the second subject there were 194 candidates examined, of whom 56 passed, 49 obtained honourable mentions, 21 obtained third class prizes, 15 obtained second class prizes, 5 obtained first class prizes, and 48 failed.

In the third subject there were 107 candidates examined, of whom 13 passed, 10 obtained honourable mentions, 4 obtained third class prizes, 4 obtained second class prizes, 1 obtained first class prizes, and 75 failed.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
<i>Rowden, William T.</i>	23	Trade School, Bristol	Science Teacher	Self-taught	Gold.

SUBJECT I.

Hunter, William	19	3, Bonnyton Square, Kil-marnock.	Engineer	Stevenson, J.	Silver.
Newton, Allan	27	Egerton Street, Lower Moor, Oldham.	Mechanic	Mellor, J.	Bronze.
Ackroyd, William	23	Town Field, Oldham	"	"	"

SUBJECT II.

Butterworth, Thos.	33	Nugget Street, Glodwick, Oldham.	Mechanic	Mellor, J.	Silver.
Griffiths, John A.	15	Elder Bank, Crumpsall, Manchester.	Bookkeeper*	Bernhardt, G.	Bronze.
Topple, Charles J.	18	19, Bloomfield Road, Plumstead, Woolwich.	Pattern Maker	Jones, T.	"

SUBJECT III.

<i>Grainger, George W.</i>	20	Engineering School, College, Chester.	Engineer	Davidson, E. A.	Silver.
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GROUP II.

SUBJECT I.—Theoretical Mechanics.

SUBJECT II.—Applied Mechanics.

In the first subject there were 35 candidates examined, of whom 7 passed, 3 obtained honourable mentions, 2 obtained third class prizes, 3 obtained second class prizes, 2 obtained first class prizes, and 18 failed.

In the second subject there were 22 candidates examined, of whom 7 passed, 4 obtained honourable mentions, 2 obtained third class prizes, 3 obtained second class prizes, 1 obtained first class prizes, and 5 failed.

No gold medal was awarded in this group.

SUBJECT I.

<i>Rowden, William T.</i>	23	Trade School, Bristol	Science Teacher	Self-taught	Silver.
Thorp, William	16	13, York Terrace, Kingsland Road, London.	Chemist	Self-taught	Bronze.

SUBJECT II.

<i>Berrell, Charles</i>	19	181, Camberwell New Road, London.	Medical Student	Private Study	Silver.
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* Father's occupation.

GROUP III.

SUBJECT I.—Acoustics, Light, and Heat.

SUBJECT II.—Magnetism and Electricity.

In the first subject there were 121 candidates examined, of whom 22 passed, 37 obtained honourable mentions, 13 obtained third class prizes, 14 obtained second class prizes, 11 obtained first class prizes, and 24 failed.

In the second subject there were 207 candidates examined, of whom 54 passed, 43 obtained honourable mentions, 13 obtained third class prizes, 21 obtained second class prizes, 8 obtained first class prizes, and 68 failed.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Doherty, Joshua	26	180, Agnes Street, Belfast	National Teacher	Eardley, F.	Gold.

SUBJECT I.

Thorp, William	16	13, York Terrace, Kingsland Road, London.	Chemist	Tyndall, Prof.	Silver.
O'Sullivan, Cornelius	21	South Main Street, Bandon	Geologist	Tyndall, Prof.	Bronze.
Rowden, William T.	23	Trade School, Bristol	Science Teacher	Self-taught	"
Ridge, John J.	16	35, Thomas Street, Southwark, London.	Physician*	Hall, Thomas	"

SUBJECT II.

O'Sullivan, Cornelius	21	South Main Street, Bandon	Geologist	Tyndall, Prof.	Silver.
Butterworth, Theodore.	17	Lark Hill, Tonge, Middleton.	Pupil-teacher	Wheeler, G. H.	Bronze.
Anderton, John G.	19	37, Gooch Street, Birmingham.	Optician	Williams, W. M.	"

GROUP IV.

SUBJECT I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

SUBJECT II.—Organic Chemistry.

In the first subject there were 679 candidates examined, of whom 199 passed, 77 obtained honourable mentions, 139 obtained third class prizes, 114 obtained second class prizes, 67 obtained first class prizes, and 83 failed.

In the second subject there were 157 candidates examined, of whom 33 passed, 23 obtained honourable mentions, 31 obtained third class prizes, 29 obtained second class prizes, 26 obtained first class prizes, and 10 failed.

Googan, Richard	21	North Main Street, Bandon	Geologist	Hofmann, Dr., and Dowling, J.	Gold.
O'Sullivan, Cornelius	21	South Main Street, Bandon	"	"	"

Note.—Mr. O'Sullivan was *very* nearly equal to Mr. Googan, and having taken the silver medal last year, he could not receive it again. He has therefore, under the exceptional circumstances, been awarded a special prize of books of the value of 3*l*.

SUBJECT I.

Connolly, John	21	Cork Road, Bandon	Currier	Dowling, J.	Silver.
Saunders, George F.	25	66, Chester Road, Macclesfield.	Schoolmaster	Self-taught	Bronze.
Doherty, Joshua	26	180, Agnes Street, Belfast	Teacher	Eardley, F.	"
Arkell, William	15	55, Tipping Street, Ardwick, Manchester.	Commercial Traveller.*	Angell, J.	"

SUBJECT II.

Friestley, Samuel	19	Dearden Gate, Haslingden	Shoemaker	Meaden, H. P.	Silver.
Collins, Edward	20	3, Marlboro' Hill Place, Bristol.	Assistant in Laboratory.	Coomber, T.	Bronze.
French, Alfred	23	16, Upper Cherwells Street, Banbury.	Baker	Beesley, T.	"

* Father's occupation.

GROUP V.

SUBJECT I.—Geology.

SUBJECT II.—Mineralogy.

In the first subject there were 129 candidates examined, of whom 26 passed, 30 obtained honourable mentions, 31 obtained third class prizes, 17 obtained second class prizes, 11 obtained first class prizes, and 14 failed.

In the second subject there were 46 candidates examined, of whom 10 passed, 15 obtained honourable mentions, 11 obtained third class prizes, 3 obtained second class prizes, 2 obtained first class prizes, and 5 failed.

No gold medal was awarded in this group.

SUBJECT I.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Smith, Robert	45	12, Hughes Buildings, Belfast.	Watchmaker	Tate, Ralph	Silver.
Donaldson, George	23	17, Upton Street, Belfast	Designer	"	Bronze.
Milnes, John Jessop	16	Almondbury Bank, near Huddersfield.	Attorney's Clerk	Jarmain, G.	"

SUBJECT II.

Rowden, William T.	23	Trade School, Bristol	Science Teacher	Self-taught	Silver.
Fordan, Henry K.	24	2, Clifton Wood Terrace, Bristol.	Agent at Steel Works.	"	Bronze.

GROUP VI.

SUBJECT I.—Animal Physiology.

SUBJECT II.—Zoology.

In the first subject there were 343 candidates examined, of whom 84 passed, 77 obtained honourable mentions, 68 obtained third class prizes, 25 obtained second class prizes, 10 obtained first class prizes, and 79 failed.

In the second subject there were 41 candidates examined, of whom 5 passed, 10 obtained honourable mentions, 16 obtained third class prizes, 6 obtained second class prizes, 2 obtained first class prizes, and 2 failed.

Wilson, George	25	12, Stanley Street, Pimlico, London.	Student of Science.	Self-taught	Gold.
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SUBJECT I.

Berrell, Charles	19	181, Camberwell New Road, London.	Medical Student	Private Study	Silver.
Angel, Henry	18	9, James Street, Peter Street, Islington, London.	Assistant Teacher	Howard, J.	"
Nicholson, Henry E.	15	3, Sardinia Terrace, Manchester.	Bookkeeper	Angell, J.	Bronze.
Martin, Robert	15	66, Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester.	Treasurer of the City of Manchester.*	"	"

SUBJECT II.

Angel, Henry	18	9, James Street, Islington, London.	Assistant Teacher	Howard, J.	Silver.
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GROUP VII.

SUBJECT I.—Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.

SUBJECT II.—Systematic Botany.

In the first subject there were 126 candidates examined, of whom 35 passed, 36 obtained honourable mentions, 18 obtained third class prizes, 13 obtained second class prizes, 8 obtained first class prizes, and 16 failed.

In the second subject there were 84 candidates examined, of whom 18 passed, 23 obtained honourable mentions, 15 obtained third class prizes, 9 obtained second class prizes, 5 obtained first class prizes, and 14 failed.

Wilson, George	25	12, Stanley Street, Pimlico, London.	Student of Science.	Self-taught	Gold.
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* Father's occupation.

SUBJECT I.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
<i>Berrell, Charles</i> -	19	181, Camberwell New Road, London.	Medical Student	Private Study -	Silver.
<i>Stewart, Samuel Alex.</i> -	34	6, North Street, Belfast -	Trunk Maker -	Tate, Ralph -	"
<i>Mayer, Elizabeth</i> -	27	5, Gloucester Street, Glasgow.	Teacher -	Mayer, J. -	Bronze.
<i>Macomish, Margaret</i> -	20	39, Gloucester Street, Glasgow.	" -	" -	"
<i>Holden, John S.</i> -	26	Hollywood, Belfast -	Teacher of Chemistry.	Tate, Ralph -	"

SUBJECT II.

<i>Maffett Elizabeth</i> -	21	18, Upper Queen Street, Belfast.	Teacher -	Tate, Ralph -	Silver.
<i>Carson, Lizzie</i> -	19	Salem, Belfast -	-	" -	Bronze.
<i>Johns, Marianne</i> -	35	Sunnylands, Carrickfergus -	Manager of Bank*	" -	"
<i>Stewart, Samuel A.</i> -	34	6, North Street, Belfast -	Trunk Maker -	" -	"

GROUP VIII.

SUBJECT I.—Mining.

SUBJECT II.—Metallurgy.

In the first subject there were 29 candidates examined, of whom 8 passed, 8 obtained honourable mentions, 4 obtained third class prizes, 1 obtained second class prizes, 2 obtained first class prizes, and 6 failed.

In the second subject there were 63 candidates examined, of whom 16 passed, 15 obtained honourable mentions, 13 obtained third class prizes, 5 obtained second class prizes, 1 obtained first class prizes, and 13 failed.

No gold medal was awarded in this group.

SUBJECT I.

<i>Rowden, William T.</i> -	23	Trade School, Bristol -	Science Teacher	Self-taught -	Silver.
<i>Radcliffe, James</i> -	23	Turnberry, Nitshill, near Glasgow.	Coal Miner -	Fryar, M. -	"

SUBJECT II.

<i>Dempster, James K.</i> -	25	23, Ronald Street, Glasgow	Architectural Draughtsman.	Mayer, J. -	Silver.
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ROYAL EXHIBITIONS.

At the Royal School of Mines there are eight Royal exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* per annum for three years, which entitle the holder to free admission to all the lectures and the chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the Royal School of Mines. These are open to all persons, and are competed for at the May examination of the Science and Art Department.

Two Royal exhibitions were vacant this year, and have been awarded to—

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation.
<i>Berrell, Charles</i> -	19	181, Camberwell New Road, London.	Medical Student.
<i>Rowden, W. T.</i> -	23	Trade School, Bristol -	Science Teacher.

* Father's occupation.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SCIENCE SCHOOLS and CLASSES
for the Year 1863.

ABERDEEN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teachers, Dr. R. Beveridge and David Maver.

James Sinclair Secretary.

James Westland, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 48; 25 in mechanics, 10 in geology, and 16 in botany.

The number last year was 66; 30 in chemistry, 15 in mechanics, and 27 in botany.

The school took nine Queen's prizes, four 2nd grade and five 3rd grade.

ACCRINGTON.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

The number last year was 19; 19 in inorganic chemistry, and 14 in organic chemistry.

Classes discontinued this year.

ACCRINGTON.

The class is held in the New Jerusalem School.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

The number last year was 25 in inorganic chemistry.

Class in abeyance this year.

ALMONDBURY.

The class is held in King James' School.

Teacher, George Jarman.

Rev. Lewis Jones, Secretary and Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 14; 14 in inorganic chemistry, and 3 in mineralogy.

The school took six Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade and four 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for geology.

BACUP.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

Thomas Newbigging, Secretary.

Thomas Aitken, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17 in inorganic and organic chemistry.

The number last year was 19 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took seven Queen's prizes, four 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

BANBRIDGE.

The classes are held in the Literary and Mutual Improvement Society.

Teacher, Ralph Tate.

Alexander Black, Secretary.

J. Temple Reilly, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 23 in geology and animal physiology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

pendix B.
SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

BANBURY.

The class is held in the Cherwell Schoolroom.

Teacher, Daniel Pidgeon.

James Cadbury, Secretary.

Bernhard Samuelson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in mechanical drawing.

The school took two 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

BANBURY.

The class is held in the Britannia School.

Teacher, D. Pidgeon.

James Cadbury, Secretary.

Bernhard Samuelson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 4 in building construction.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

BANBURY.

The classes are held in the British School.

Teacher, J. H. Beale.

James Cadbury, Secretary.

Bernhard Samuelson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 41; 19 in geology, 37 in physiology, and 30 in zoology.

The number last year was 58; 47 in physiology, 20 in zoology, and 9 in geology.

The school took 21 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and fourteen 3rd grade.

BANBURY.

The classes are held in the Laboratory, 5, High Street.

Teacher, Thomas Beesley.

James Cadbury, Secretary.

Richard Samuelson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 40; 8 in vegetable physiology and economic botany, and 40 in systematic botany.

The number last year was 20; 20 in inorganic chemistry, and 10 in organic chemistry.

The school took 17 Queen's prizes, five 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and six 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for organic chemistry.

BELFAST.

The classes are held in the Royal Academical Institution.

Teacher, John S. Holden.

William Shepherd, Secretary.

John Lytle, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 32 in organic and inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May and therefore, has not yet been examined.

BELFAST.

The class is held in the Model School.

Teacher, F. Eardley.

W. R. Molloy, Secretary.

The number last year under instruction was 76; 61 in chemistry, and 20 in experimental physics.

The school took 27 Queen's prizes, seven 1st grade, sixteen 2nd grade,

and four 3rd grade, together with one gold medal for experimental physics, and one bronze medal for inorganic chemistry.

The class is discontinued this year.

BELFAST.

The class is held in the Museum, College Square.

Teacher, Ralph Tate.

J. J. Murphy and A. F. Herdman, Secretaries.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14 in animal physiology and zoology.

The number last year was 84; 63 in geology and mineralogy, 49 in botany, and 11 in animal physiology and zoology.

The school took 61 Queen's prizes, ten 1st grade, twenty-four 2nd grade, and twenty-seven 3rd grade, together with one silver and one bronze medal for geology, one silver and one bronze medal for vegetable physiology and economic botany, one silver and three bronze medals for systematic botany.

BIRMINGHAM.

The classes are held in the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

Teacher, C. J. Woodward.

Wm. Oliver, Secretary.

John Jaffray, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 79; 71 in chemistry, and 18 in experimental physics.

The number last year was 67; 48 in chemistry, and 9 in experimental physics.

The school took 8 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, three 2nd grade, three 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for magnetism and electricity.

BIRMINGHAM.

The classes are held in the School of Art.

Teacher, D. W. Raimbach.

E. Laundry, Secretary.

The number last year was 31 in mechanical and machine drawing.

The school is now closed.

BOLLINGTON near MACCLESFIELD.

The classes are held in the Sunday School.

Teacher, George James Snelus.

Joseph Brooke, jun., Secretary.

Rev. Frederick Richardson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 23 in inorganic chemistry and acoustics, light and heat.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

BOLTON.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, T. Ward.

W. H. Traice, Secretary.

John Hick, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 50 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 15 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 5 Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

BRISTOL.

The classes are held in the Trade and Mining Schools.

Teachers, T. Coomber, Hugh Fulton, and A. Leipner.

John Wilkson, Secretary.

Rev. Canon Moseley, Chairman.

Appendix

SCIEN-
SCHOO-
AND
CLASS-

pendix B.
SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, 46 in acoustics, light and heat, magnetism and electricity, 89 in inorganic and organic chemistry, 35 in geology, 6 in zoology, 13 in vegetable physiology and economic botany, and 7 in systematic botany.

The number last year was 105; 61 in geometrical drawing, 41 in machine drawing, 21 in building construction, 30 in theoretical mechanics, 38 in applied mechanics, 71 in inorganic chemistry, 12 in organic chemistry, 19 in geology, and 20 in mineralogy.

The school took 57 Queen's prizes, thirteen 1st grade, fifteen 2nd grade, and twenty-nine 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for organic chemistry.

BURNLEY.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution and Grammar School.

Teacher, Leonard Clement.

J. Sutherland, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 69; 69 in inorganic chemistry; 16 in organic chemistry; 13 in electricity and magnetism, and 13 in light, heat, and sound.

The number last year was 72; 72 in inorganic chemistry, and 16 in organic chemistry.

The school took twenty-seven Queen's prizes, seven 1st grade, twelve and grade, and eight 3rd grade.

BURNLEY.

The class is held in the Literary Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

B. W. Briggs, Secretary.

Rev. A. Townley Parker, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 16; 16 in inorganic chemistry, and 2 in organic chemistry.

The school took three 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

BURY.

The class is held in the Athenæum.

Teacher, T. Ward.

Edmund Bunting, Secretary.

Charles F. Hildyard Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 32 in chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

CALNE.

The class is held in the Middle School.

Teacher, T. Bownas.

Rev. Canon Guthrie, Secretary.

The number last year was 40 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 15 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, four 2nd grade, and ten 3rd grade.

The school is now closed.

CHELTENHAM.

The classes are held in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms.

Teacher, William L. Notcutt.

H. J. Moore, Secretary.

James Downing, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20; 12 in geology, and 12 in animal physiology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

Appendix B.
SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

CHESTER.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, Ellis A. Davidson.

Rev. James Harris, Secretary.

Meadows Frost, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 33; 29 in plane and solid geometry, 14 in mechanical drawing, 5 in building construction, and 1 in animal physiology.

The number last year was 28; 24 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, 5 in machine drawing, and 6 in building construction.

The school took 17 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and nine 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for building construction.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

The class is held in the National Schoolroom.

Teacher, Edward H. Macmillan.

Rev. James Hamilton, Secretary.

Rev. C. E. Kennaway, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19 in chemistry.

The number last year was 17 in animal physiology.

The school took two 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

CHRISTCHURCH.

The classes are held in the Working Men's Institution.

Teacher, William Judd.

Henry Jenkins, Secretary.

John Lemmon Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19; 17 in chemistry, and 11 in botany.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

CORNGREAVES near DUDLEY.

The classes are held in the Night Schoolroom.

Teacher, John Jones.

J. Stokes, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 35; 30 in organic chemistry, and 8 in geology.

The number last year was 40 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

CREWE.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, Ellis A. Davidson.

Thomas Stubbs, Secretary.

J. Ramsbottom, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 23; 15 in plane and solid geometry, 20 in mechanical drawing, 2 in building construction, and 1 in animal physiology.

The number last year was 11; 8 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, and 9 in machine drawing.

The school took three 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

DEDHAM.

The class is held in the Laboratory of the Free Grammar School.
Teacher, James C. Clough.

J. Meadows Rodwell, Secretary.

Rev. George Murray, Chairman.

The number last year was 6 in chemistry.

The class is this year in abeyance.

DROGHEDA.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

P. J. Grey, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 42; 28 in chemistry and metallurgy, 16 in botany, and 5 in zoology.

The number last year was 44; 32 in organic and inorganic chemistry, 12 in metallurgy, and 14 in botany.

The school took 23 Queen's prizes, five 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and twelve 3rd grade.

DUBLIN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

M. McPadden, Secretary.

John B. Dillon, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 40; 20 in chemistry and metallurgy, 18 in botany, and 6 in zoology and geology.

The number last year was 30 in vegetable physiology and systematic botany.

The school took seven Queen's prizes, three 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

DUDLEY.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, John Jones.

J. Stokes, Secretary.

Samuel Rudge, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17; 10 in inorganic chemistry, and 8 in geology.

The number last year was 30 in inorganic chemistry.

DUNDEE.

The class is held in the School of Art, High Street.

Teacher, John Kennedy.

D. Ewing, Secretary.

John Sturrock, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 55 in practical, plane, and solid geometry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

ELLAND.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, G. Jarman.

David Brook, Secretary.

Joshua Waddington, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

GLASGOW.

The classes are held in the Secular School.
Teacher, John Mayer.

Richard S. Cunliffe, Secretary.
James MacClelland, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 115; 16 in chemistry and metallurgy, 65 in zoology, 97 in animal physiology, 40 in botany, and 60 in metallurgy.

The number last year was 102; 26 in chemistry, 66 in metallurgy, 70 in animal physiology, and 52 in botany.

The school took 43 Queen's prizes, five 1st grade, fifteen 2nd grade, and twenty-three 3rd grade.

GLOUCESTER.

The classes are held in the Blue Coat School.
Teacher, Walter Jeffery.

Rev. C. Y. Crawley, Secretary.
Rev. Hugh Fowler, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 54; 54 in inorganic chemistry, and 54 in magnetism and electricity.

The number last year was 35; 35 in acoustics, light and heat, 24 in magnetism and electricity, and 24 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 15 Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and thirteen 3rd grade.

GUNNISLAKE.

The classes are held in the Miners' School.
Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

William Phillips, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in mechanics, mineralogy, and chemistry.

The number last year was 24 in mechanics and mineralogy.

HALIFAX.

The classes are held in the Working Men's College.
Teacher, John Noble.

George Gibb, Secretary.
Edward Ackroyd, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 21 in inorganic chemistry, and 12 in electricity and magnetism.

The number last year was 35; 34 in inorganic chemistry, and 18 in organic chemistry.

The school took 11 Queen's prizes, eight 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

HASLINGDEN.

The classes are held in the Institution.
Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

John Binns, Secretary.
R. Thompson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 35; 19 in inorganic chemistry, 18 in animal physiology, and 18 in experimental physics.

The number last year was 19; 15 in magnetism and electricity, 14 in inorganic chemistry, and 12 in organic chemistry.

The school took 20 Queen's prizes, four 1st grade, twelve 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for organic chemistry.

HELSTON.

The classes are held in the Mining School.
Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

R. J. Cunnack, Secretary.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics.

The number last year was 29 in mineralogy and mechanics.

HOLYWOOD.

The classes are held in the Sullivan's School House.

Teacher, Ralph Tate.

Wm. Shepherd, Secretary.

Robert Patterson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 66 in geology and botany.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not been examined.

HUDDERSFIELD.

The class is held in the Literary and Scientific Institution.

Teacher, George Jarman.

G. W. Rhodes, Secretary.

John Sykes, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 34; 15 in inorganic and 9 in organic chemistry, 9 in geology, 9 in animal physiology, and 11 in zoology.

The school took 23 Queen's prizes, five 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and twelve 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for geology.

HULME.

The class is held in the Christ Church Institution.

Teacher, Joseph Hartley.

Benjamin Clayton, Secretary.

James Gaskill, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not been examined.

KIDDERMINSTER.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, M. W. Packer.

Thomas Cowell, Secretary.

Pemberton Talbot, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not been examined.

KINVER, near Stourbridge.

The classes are held in the Science School, High Street.

Teacher, Matthew William Packer.

T. Bolton, Secretary.

Rev. George Wharton, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14; 14 in inorganic chemistry and 5 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 10; 8 in inorganic chemistry and 2 in physiology.

The school took three 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

LEEDS.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, George Ward.

Barnett Blake, Secretary.

D. Nussey, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 38 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 32 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

LIVERPOOL.

The classes are held in the Free Library.

Teachers, Dr. Collingwood, E. H. Birkenhead, Newton Samuelson, and E. Bowen.

E. B. Bright, and J. Samuelson, Secretaries.

W. J. Lamport, Vice-chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 125; 16 in botany and zoology, 33 in geology and mineralogy, 27 in inorganic chemistry, and 72 in acoustics, light, and heat, magnetism and electricity.

The number last year was 139; 74 in experimental physics, 37 in geology and mineralogy, 23 in inorganic chemistry, 18 in zoology, and 18 in botany.

The school took 23 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and fourteen 3rd grade.

LONDON.

BETHNAL GREEN.

The classes are held in the Birkbeck Schools.

Teacher, Robert W. Pike.

George Runtz, Secretary.

John Runtz, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 84; 49 in animal physiology, and 42 in magnetism and electricity.

The number last year was 62; 4 in animal physiology, and 43 in experimental physics.

The school took 11 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, five 2nd grade, and five 3rd grade.

BETHNAL GREEN.

The classes are held in the St. Matthew's National School, Church Row.

Teacher, Bentham Simpson.

J. Halliday, Secretary.

Rev. T. Gibson, D.D., Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 42 in geology, and 42 in acoustics, light and heat

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

CHANCERY LANE.

The classes are held in the Birkbeck School.

Teacher, John C. Douglas.

T. J. Pearsall, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 50 in magnetism and electricity, and 50 in physiology.

The number last year was 50 in magnetism and electricity, and 50 in physiology.

The school took two 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

CHARTERHOUSE.

The class is held in the St. Thomas' Charterhouse School.

Teacher, P. G. Corbin.

George Phillipson, Secretary.

Rev. John Rodgers, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 16 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 69 in animal physiology.

The school took seven 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

GREAT ORMOND STREET.

The class is held in the Working Men's College.

Teacher, Alfred Grugeon.

T. Shorter, Secretary.

R. B. Litchfield, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 4 in botany.

The number last year was 11; 11 in vegetable physiology and economic botany, and 11 in systematic botany.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

ISLINGTON.

The classes are held at the Cross Street Islington Schools, Harp Alley School, City, E.C., and at the British School, Perry Street, Somers Town.

Teacher, Alfred Jones.

C. Whittard, Secretary.

Rev. W. Rogers, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 200; 200 in physiology, and 4 in zoology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

ISLINGTON.

The class is held in the Public School, Windsor Street, Lower Road.

Teacher, John Howard.

J. Ross, Secretary.

W. Fleming, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 98; 50 in animal physiology, 90 in zoology, 33 in electricity and magnetism, 25 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 60; 40 in experimental physics, 24 in chemistry, and 40 in animal physiology.

The school took 12 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, three 2nd grade, and eight 3rd grade, together with two silver medals for physiology and zoology.

KINGSLAND.

The classes are held in the British School.

Teacher, Richard Bithell.

W. H. Hoskins, Secretary.

J. C. Curtis, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 45; 32 in geometrical drawing, and 26 in physiology.

The number last year was 110; 110 in animal physiology, 110 in chemistry, and 110 in experimental physics.

The school took seven Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, three 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

KINGSLAND.

The classes are held in the Birkbeck School.

The number last year was 110; 110 in animal physiology, 110 in chemistry, and 110 in experimental physics.

PIMLICO.

The class is held in the Literary and Scientific Institution, Winchester Street.

Teacher, Ferdinand Coles.

C. W. Thompson, Secretary.

J. H. Hamilton, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 9 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined. Appendix B.

LOUGHBORO'.

SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
CLASSES.

This class is held in the Loughboro' Institute.

Teacher, John Scott.

Charles H. Capp, Secretary.

John Martin, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 24 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

LUTON.

John Wiseman, Secretary.

James Waller, Chairman.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

MACCLESFIELD.

The classes are held in the Mechanics Institution and Christ Church School.

Teacher, George James Snelus.

John Brooker, Secretary.

James Jackson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 44; 30 in inorganic chemistry, 12 in organic chemistry, 34 in acoustics, light, and heat, 13 in electricity and galvanism.

The number last year was 30 in chemistry.

The school took six Queen's prizes, three 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

MACCLESFIELD.

The class is held in the Modern Free School.

Teacher, John Chadwick.

John Brooker, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 40 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 33 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took four 3rd grade Queen's prizes.

MANCHESTER.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teachers, J. Angell, J. Plant, J. Mellor, and J. Freestone.

Albert Jarrett, Secretary.

A. Heywood, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 290; 140 in animal physiology, 102 in inorganic chemistry, 25 in organic chemistry, 80 in acoustics, light and heat, 28 in metallurgy, 120 in geometrical drawing, 60 in mechanical drawing, 35 in building construction, 11 in botany, and 9 in geology.

The number last year was 145; 100 in geometrical drawing and 45 in animal physiology.

The school took 77 Queen's prizes, fourteen 1st grade, eighteen 2nd grade, and forty-five 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for inorganic chemistry, and two bronze medals for animal physiology.

MANCHESTER.

The classes are held in the Class Rooms, 68, Corporation Street.

Teacher, F. Hudson.

W. Noar, Secretary.

W. Pearson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 52; 35 in botany and vegetable physiology, 28 in organic and inorganic chemistry.

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The number last year was 35; 15 in experimental physics, 35 in inorganic chemistry, and 30 in organic chemistry.

The school took 18 Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and nine 3rd grade.

MANCHESTER.

The classes are held in the Cathedral School.

Teacher, John Collins.

Rev. George Huntington, M.A., Secretary.

W. R. Callender, jun. F.S.A., Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20; 20 in inorganic chemistry, 8 in animal physiology, 12 in vegetable physiology and economic botany, and 2 in mechanical and experimental physics.

The school took one 2nd grade Queen's prize.

MARSDEN.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, G. Jarman.

Joe Pinder, Secretary.

J. B. Robinson, Chairman.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

METROPOLITAN. *See LONDON.*

MIDDLESBORO'.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, William Crossley.

William Taylor, Secretary.

Edgar Gilkes, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 13 in chemistry.

The number last year was 17 in organic and inorganic chemistry.

The school took seven Queen's prizes, three 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

MIDDLETON, near Manchester.

The classes are held in the National School.

Teacher, John Collins.

Rev. J. R. Walker, Secretary.

Rev. Canon Durnford, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 9; 9 in inorganic chemistry, optics, and electricity.

The number last year was 14; 6 in acoustics, light, and heat, and 12 in magnetism and electricity.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for magnetism and electricity.

NELSON IN MARSDEN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, Leonard Clement.

J. Sutherland, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20; 20 in inorganic, and 3 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 15 in inorganic chemistry.

NETHERTON.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, George Jarman.

Buzi Bentley, Secretary.

Rev. George Hough, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 24; 24 in inorganic chemistry, and 24 in geology. Appendix B.

The number last year was 12 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took one 3rd grade Queen's prize.

SCIENCE
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, William Johnston.

Adam Carse, Secretary.

J. Lowthian Bell, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 42 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 52 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 14 Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

NEWTOWN.

The class is held in the National School.

Teacher, William Gunn.

Richard Benbow, Secretary.

John Edwards, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 9 in animal physiology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

NEWTOWNARDS.

The classes are held in the National Model School.

Teacher, W. H. Greer.

Mann Harbison, Secretary.

A. J. Osborn, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 35 in acoustics, light, and heat, magnetism and electricity.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

NOTTINGHAM.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, Thomas Wilson, M.D.

Richard Thurlow, Secretary.

Richard Birkin, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 63 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took four Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

OLDCASTLE.

Teachers, Andrew Smyth, and John Beatty.

Richard O'Neill, Secretary.

Rev. J. G. Durkin, Chairman.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

OLDHAM.

The classes are held in the Parish Church Schools.

Teacher, James Mellor.

Rev. D. M. Alexander, Secretary.

Thomas Croxton, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 149; 140 in geometrical drawing, 80 in machine drawing, 40 in building construction, and 12 in theoretical and applied mechanics.

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SCIENCE
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The number last year was 95 in geometrical drawing, machine drawing, and building construction.

The school took 34 Queen's prizes, nine 1st grade, ten 2nd grade, and fifteen 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for mechanical and machine drawing, and two bronze medals for practical, plane, and descriptive geometry.

PADIHAM.

The classes are held in the Trades Hall.

Teacher, Leonard Clement.

J. Sutherland, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12; 7 in organic, and 12 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 11 in inorganic chemistry.

PAINSWICK.

The class is held in the Free School.

Teacher, Moses Pullen.

John Skinner, Secretary.

W. Capel, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 24 in plane and solid geometry.

The number last year was 20; 18 in magnetism and electricity, and 20 in geology.

The school took four Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

PENDLETON.

The classes were held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, W. Hudson.

The number last year was 13 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, machine drawing, and building construction.

The school took one 3rd grade Queen's prize.

In abeyance this year.

QUEENSBURY.

The class is held in the National School.

Teacher, John Halliday.

G. Turner, Secretary.

John C. Hyatt, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 13 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took five Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

RAWTENSTALL.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

T. Thomas, Secretary.

David Whitehead, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 14 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took four Queen's prizes, three 1st grade and one 3rd grade.

REDDITCH.

The class is held in the Literary and Scientific Institute.

Teacher, Thomas William Shore.

V. Milward, Secretary.

Rev. George F. Fessey, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 38 in animal physiology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined. Appendix B.

ST. AGNES.

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The classes are held in the Mining School.

Teachers, R. Pearce and C. Twite.

D. Stevens, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 9 in mining, mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy.

The number last year was 12 in mineralogy.

ST. DAY.

The classes are held in the Institution.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

Edward Hawke, jun., Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 13 in mechanics, drawing, chemistry, and mineralogy.

The number last year was 15 in mineralogy.

ST. JUST.

The classes are held in the Institution.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

R. Boyne, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in chemistry and mineralogy.

The number last year was 15 in mechanics and mineralogy.

SALFORD.

The class is held in the Working Men's College.

Teachers, F. Hudson, John Plant, and Joseph Wilcock.

W. Noar, Secretary.

W. Pearson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 65; 23 in chemistry, 2 in metallurgy, 11 in geology, 33 in mechanical drawing, and 23 in geometry.

The number last year was 18 in chemistry.

The school took 13 Queen's prizes, four 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

SLAITHWAITE.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, G. Jarman.

J. Pickles, Secretary.

William Dean, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

SLOUGH.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, John Dorrell.

J. Chapman, Secretary.

Rev. J. A. Cree, B.D., Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 41 in plane and solid geometry.

The number last year was 29 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry.

The school took one 3rd grade Queen's prize.

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STOCKPORT.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, Washington Hudson.

Stephen Robinson, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 25; 9 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, 20 in mechanical drawing, and 4 in building construction.

The number last year was 26 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, machine drawing, and building construction.

The school took 6 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

STOURBRIDGE.

The class is held in the School of Art.

Teacher, John Jones.

The number of students at present under instruction is 9 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

STROUD.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institute

Teacher, Moses Pullen.

H. T. Gardner and S. J. Dudbridge, Secretaries.

S. S. Dickinson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 29; 24 in animal physiology, and 22 in geology.

The school took 4 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, and three 2nd grade.

STROUD.

The classes are held in the Lecture Hall of Mutual Improvement Society.

Teacher, William Vick.

H. T. Gardner and S. J. Dudbridge, Secretaries.

S. S. Dickinson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 57; 57 in inorganic chemistry, and 12 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 83; 32 in chemistry, 27 in geology, and 34 in animal physiology.

The school took 6 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

TAVISTOCK.

The classes are held in the Institution.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

J. Paull, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in mining, mechanics, mineralogy, and chemistry.

The number last year was 12 in mineralogy and mechanics.

TINTWISTLE.

The class is held in the National School.

Teacher, William Cooper.

Peter Taylor, Secretary.

Rev. James A. Page, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14; 3 in theoretical mechanics, 11 in acoustics, light, and heat.

The number last year was 5 in theoretical mechanics.

UPTON ST. LEONARD'S.

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SCIENCE
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CLASSES.

The class is held in the School-room.

Teacher, Uriah James Davis.

Rev. John Betts, Secretary.

C. Brooke Hunt, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 30 in vegetable physiology.

The number last year was 29; 22 in magnetism and electricity, and 8 in vegetable physiology.

The school took one 2nd grade Queen's prize.

WALSALL.

The class is held in the Grammar School.

Teacher, John Jones.

Rev. A. C. Irvine, Secretary.

R. Jesson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 38 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 25 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 1st grade and two 3rd grade.

WATERFORD.

The class is held in the Model School.

Teacher, James Dowling.

F. Eardley, Secretary.

Edward N. Hoare, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19 in geology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

WEDNESBURY.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, John Jones.

C. Britten, Secretary.

Sampson Lloyd, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 16 in inorganic chemistry.

WENDRON.

The classes are held in the Parish School-room.

Teacher, Richard Pearce.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in chemistry and mineralogy.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

WIGAN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, Edward H. Birkenhead.

Maskell W. Peace, Secretary.

Rev. Thomas F. Fergie, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 92; 70 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, mechanical and machine drawing, 18 in inorganic chemistry, 16 in geology, 9 in mechanical physics, and 12 in mining.

The number last year was 51; 37 in chemistry, 15 in geology, and 14 in mining.

The school took nine Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, two 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

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WINDSOR.

The classes are held in the Working Men's Institution.
Teacher, J. H. Hetherington.

J. H. Pasmore, Secretary.

The number last year was 21 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry.

The school is no longer in connexion with this Department.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

The class is held in the Working Men's College.
Teacher, John Jones.

John N. Langley, Secretary.

Rev. J. H. Iles, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 16 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 15 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 7 Queen's prizes, three 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

WOLVERTON.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.
Teachers, Rev. F. W. Harnett and William Stone.

John Orton, Secretary.

Rev. R. N. Russell, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 38 26 in inorganic chemistry, 18 in magnetism and electricity, 18 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, mechanical and machine drawing.

The school took one 3rd grade Queen's prize.

WOOLWICH.

The classes are held in the Royal Arsenal.
Teachers, Thomas Jones and William T. Rowden.

R. McGrath, Secretary.

John Anderson, Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 47; 45 in practical geometry, 43 in mechanical drawing, and 10 in experimental physics.

The number last year was 51; 51 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, and 45 in mechanical drawing.

The school took 16 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, eight 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for mechanical and machine drawing.

SCHOOLS and CLASSES examined by the SCIENCE AND ART
DEPARTMENT, but who do not receive Payments.

GLASGOW.

The classes are held in the Andersonian University.
Teachers, G. C. Foster, and Drs. Buchanan and F. Penny.

George Martin Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 640; 118 in experimental physics, magnetism, and electricity, 213 in anatomy and physiology, and 380 in chemistry.

The number last year was 700.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

HEREFORD.

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The class is held in the Proprietary School.

Teacher, James W. Gatehouse.

R. M. Lingwood, Secretary and Chairman.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in chemistry.

The number last year was 20 in inorganic and organic chemistry.

The school took 10 Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and eight 3rd grade.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from NAVIGATION SCHOOLS for the
Year 1863.

NAVIGATION
SCHOOLS.

ABERDEEN.

Established in 1857. It is held in 13, Regent Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Secretary, James F. Kellas.

Head-Master, Edward J. Henessey.

1st Assistant-Master, Leonard Allen.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 245, showing a total increase of 3 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 166*l.* 3*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—extra master, 1; masters, 33; chief mates, 23; only mates, 74; second mates, 57; seamen, 40; apprentices, 8; boys, 9. Total number of students, 245. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 2.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—1·75 boys and 17·5 adults. Evening classes—17·8 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 5*s.*; for second mates, 5*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 1*s.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.* 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 2*d.*; not learning navigation, 2*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Aberdeen, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 156*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 3*l.* 18*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 5*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 166*l.* 3*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 200*l.*, which sum is the payment for the masters' certificates. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses 68*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

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NAVIGATION
SCHOOLS.

BELFAST.

Established in 1861.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, James Patten, LL.D.

Secretary, Robert Nesbitt.

Head-Master, George Doran.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 112, showing a total increase of 19 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 9; only mates, 8; second mates, 1; seamen, 10; apprentices, 16; boys, 68. Total number of students, 112. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 8.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—6·25 boys; 5 adults. Evening classes—14·25 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 4*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; seamen studying for only mates, 2*s.*; for second mates, 1*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Belfast, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 10*l.*

CARRICKFERGUS.

Established in 1861.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, James Patten, M.D., LL.D.

Secretary, William R. Molloy.

Head-Master, John McNeill Stevenson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 30, showing a total decrease of 5 since last year. The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—seamen, 1; apprentices, 1; boys, 28. Total number of students, 30. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—Boys and adults, 18·3.

DUBLIN.

Established in 1860.

The school is under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education for Ireland.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Secretaries, James Kelly and Wm. McCreedy.

Head-Master, Denis McCarthy.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 35, showing a total decrease of 2 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 9*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 1; only mates, 3; second mates, 2; seamen, 13; apprentices, 5; boys, 11. Total number of students, 35. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—12 boys, 11·18 adults. Evening classes—12·8 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 1s. 3d.; chief mates studying for masters, 1s. 3d.; only mates studying for chief mates, 1s. 3d.; second mates studying for chief mates, 1s. 3d.; seamen studying for only mates, 10d.; for second mates, 10d.; apprentices studying navigation, 6d.; those not studying navigation, 6d.; seamen not studying navigation, 10d.; boys learning navigation, 4d.; boys not learning navigation, 4d.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Dublin, from the 1st January 1863 to the 1st January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 5*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; grand total, 9*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 6*l.*

GLASGOW.

Established in 1857. It is held in the Sailors' Home Building.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, William Ewing.

Acting-Secretary, Fred. Duncan.

Head-Master, Joseph Boss.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 161, showing a total increase of 19 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 75*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 22; chief mates, 24; only mates, 19; second mates, 24; seamen, 40; apprentices, 21; boys, 11. Total number of students, 161. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—2·75 boys; 7 adults. Evening classes—12·75 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; boys learning navigation, 3*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 3*s.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Glasgow, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 47*l.* 3*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 5*l.* 2*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 22*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 75*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 70*l.*, which sum is the payment for the masters' certificates.

Appendix B.

NAVIGATION
SCHOOLS.

GREENOCK.

Established in 1862.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, James J. Grieve.

Secretary, John Kerr Gray.

Head-Master, Thomas Cranston.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 92, showing a total increase of 22 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 67*l.* 19*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 6; chief mates, 13; only mates, 3; second mates, 11; seamen, 13; artizans, &c. 44; boys, 2; total number of students, 92. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 1.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—0·26 boys and 3·36 adults. Evening classes—7·69 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—

In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; those not studying navigation, 1*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 3*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 1*s.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 6*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 3*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Greenock, from the 1st January 1863 to the 1st January 1864 have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 48*l.* 7*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 1*l.* 1*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 18*l.* 11*s.*; grand total, 67*l.* 19*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 12*l.*

HULL.

Established in 1785. It is held in the Trinity House.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, Captain Whitaker, R.N.

Secretary, Edward S. Wilson.

Head-Master, Zebedee Scaping.

1st Assistant-Master, William K. Salmon.

Pupil-teachers, Charles Kay, and William Revell.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 207, showing a total increase of 4 since last year.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 19.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 249*l.* 10*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 1,039*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

LEITH.

Established in 1855.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, William Lindsay.

Secretary, Rev. John Thomson.

Head-Master, James Bolam.

1st Assistant-Master, John Hodgson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 305, showing a total increase of 45 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 149*l.* 15*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—extra masters, 9; masters, 23; chief mates, 22; only mates, 51; second mates, 38; seamen, 61; apprentices, 31; engineers and mechanics, 31; boys, 39; total number of students, 305. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 10.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—11·3 boys; 15·5 adults. Evening classes—16·4 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 7*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.*; those not studying navigation, 1*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Leith, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 121*l.* 16*s.* those of the boys in the day classes, 14*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 13*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 149*l.* 15*s.* The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 170*l.*, which sum includes the payment for the masters' certificates. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses 33*l.* 15*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees 52*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

LIVERPOOL.

Established in 1853. It is held in the Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, John A. Tinne.

Secretary, John T. Towson.

Head-Master, Herbert J. Smart.

1st Assistant-Master, James Gill.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 768, showing a total increase of 129 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 493*l.* 15*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 49; chief mates, 107; only mates, 56; second mates, 164; seamen and engineers, 268; apprentices, 124. Total number of students, 768.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—27·2 adults and apprentices. Evening classes—20·5 adults and apprentices.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; those not studying navigation, 3*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*s.*; boys learning navigation, 3*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 3*s.* In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation 6*d.*

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Receipts at the Navigation School at Liverpool, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults and apprentices in the day classes are 435*l.* 15*s.*; those of adults and apprentices in the evening classes, 58*l.*; grand total, 493*l.* 15*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 223*l.*, which sum is the payment for the masters' certificates, allowances, and payments to pupil-teachers. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses 293*l.* 15*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees 163*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

POPLAR.

Established in 1856. It is held in Mr. Green's Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, Henry Green.

Secretary, Captain James Furnell.

Head-Master, William Stockton.

Pupil-teachers, Richard Strachan and Charles Swinstead.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 171, showing a total decrease of 82 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 138*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters 8; chief mates, 10; only mates 4; second mates, 27; seamen, 11; apprentices, 4; midshipmen, 48; boys, 9; total number of students, 171.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes 35·2 adults. Evening classes—28·6 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes, seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*s.* In the evening classes—adults and boys not learning navigation, 4*s.* per month or 10*s.* per quarter.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Poplar, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 121*l.* 12*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 17*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 138*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 132*l.*, which sum includes the payments for certificates, &c.

The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses, 73*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 92*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

SHADWELL.

Established in 1857. It is held in the Lecture Hall and Class-room of the Sailors' Institute, Mercers Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Secretary, Thomas A. Fieldwick.

Head-Master, Robert J. Nelson, M.A.

1st Assistant-Master, Samuel H. Burchill.

Pupil-teacher, Richard Redmond.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 224, showing a total increase of 26 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 311*l.* 17*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 5; chief mates, 18; only mates, 5; second mates, 18; seamen, 86; apprentices, 57; boys, 35; total number of students, 224.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—10 boys, 12 adults. Appendix B.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

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The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 7s.; chief mates studying for masters, 5s.; only mates studying for chief mates, 5s.; second mates studying for chief mates, 3s.; seamen studying for only mates, 3s.; for second mates, 3s.; apprentices studying navigation, 1s.; those not studying navigation, 1s.; seamen not studying navigation 1s.; boys learning navigation, 5s. per quarter; boys not learning navigation, 5s. per quarter. In the evening classes, adults learning navigation, 1s. per week; not learning navigation, 1s.; boys learning navigation, 1s.; not learning navigation, 1s.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Shadwell, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 21*l.* 6s.; those of the boys in the day classes are 10*l.* 11s.; grand total, 31*l.* 17s.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 260*l.* 10s., which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, and payments to pupil-teachers. The school has received the whole of the fees in aid of local expenses.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 71*l.* 14s. on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

WELLS STREET.

Established in 1854. It is held in the Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, Admiral Bowles.

Secretary, Captain Webb, R.N.

Head-Master, John Newton, F.R.A.S.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 282, showing a total increase of 27 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 118*l.* 2s. The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 5; chief mates, 15; only mates, 9; second mates, 61; seamen, 163; apprentices, 29. Total number of students, 282.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—9·2 adults. Evening classes—2·2 adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6s.; chief mates studying for masters, 6s.; only mates studying for chief mates, 6s.; second mates studying for chief mates, 6s.; seamen studying for only mates, 6s.; for second mates, 6s.; apprentices studying navigation, 2s. 6d.; those not studying navigation, 2s. 6d.; seamen not studying navigation, 2s. 6d.

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1s.; not learning navigation, 1s.; boys learning navigation 6d.; not learning navigation, 6d.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Wells Street, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 115*l.* 3s.; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 2*l.* 19s.; grand total, 118*l.* 2s.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.*, which sum is the payment on certificates. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses 39*l.* 7s. 4d.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 36*l.* 19s. 6d. on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Established in 1857. It is held in the Trinity House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, James Kelly.

Secretary, James Gordon.

Head-Master, Wm. H. Thorn.

1st Assistant-Master, George Adamson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 139, showing a total increase of 25 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 80*l.* 2*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—engineers, 2; masters, 19; chief mates, 5; only mates, 21; second mates, 8; seamen, 3; apprentices, 15; boys, 66. Total number of students, 139. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—23·55 boys, 5·95 adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—

In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 5*s.*; for second mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 45*l.* 11*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 34*l.* 11*s.*; grand total, 80*l.* 2*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 204*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses 40*l.* 1*s.*

PLYMOUTH.

Established in 1862. It is held in the Gascoyne Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, Thomas Restarick.

Secretary, Wm. Bennett Cumming.

Head-Master, John Merrifield.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 240. The total amount of fees has been 118*l.* 9*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 64; chief mates, 26; only mates, 70; second mates, 39; master, home trade, 1; mate, home trade, 1; second engineer, 1; seamen, 10; apprentices, 6; boys, 22; total number of students, 240. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 18.

Note.—Most of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Plymouth, from the 1st of January 1863, to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults are 111*l.* 12*s.*; those of the boys 6*l.* 17*s.*; grand total, 118*l.* 9*s.* The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses, 39*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 98*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

WATERFORD.

Established in 1857. It is held in the District Model School.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, W. A. Hunter.

Secretary, Francis Eardley.

Head-Master, Michael Sullivan.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 65, showing a total increase of 24 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 14*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 4; chief mates, 6; only mates, 2; second mates, 4; seamen, 15; apprentices, 3; boys, 31; total number of students, 65. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 9.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—5·9 boys, 1·1 adults. Evening classes—3·7 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 1*s.* 8*d.*; chief mates studying for masters, 1*s.* 8*d.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 8*d.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 8*d.*; seamen studying for only mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; for second mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 10*d.*; not learning navigation, 10*d.*; boys learning navigation, 3*d.*; not learning navigation, 3*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Waterford, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 3*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 6*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 4*l.* 11*s.*; grand total, 14*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 80*l.*, which sum is the payment for the masters' certificates.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 68*l.* 1*s.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

Established in 1859. It is held at the South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, R. Steward.

Secretary, Matthew Butcher.

Head-Master, J. R. Jones.

1st Assistant-Master, R. E. Nelson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 146, showing a total increase of 3 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 58*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 1; chief mates, 1; only mates, 58; second mates, 5; seamen, 38; apprentices, 8; boys, 88. Total number of students, 146. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 20.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—16·7 boys, 3·4 adults. Evening classes—4·3 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*;

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for second mates, 3s.; apprentices studying navigation, 3s.; those not studying navigation, 3s.; seamen not studying navigation, 3s.; boys learning navigation, 6d.; boys not learning navigation, 6d.

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1s.; not learning navigation, 1s.; boys learning navigation, 6d.; not learning navigation, 6d.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Great Yarmouth, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 1st of January 1864, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 23*l.* 15s.; those of the boys in the day classes 30*l.* 6s.; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 3*l.* 19s. 10d.; grand total, 58*l.* 0s. 10d.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 207*l.* 4s. 6d., which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses 14*l.* 8s. 3d.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 43*l.* 8s. 6d. on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

(Signed) J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

Appendix C.

SCIENCE
SCHOOLS
AND
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APPENDIX C.

MR. ISELIN'S REPORT OF HIS INSPECTION OF SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

SIR,

February 1864.

DURING the past year I have inspected the science classes, mentioned below, which have been established in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. As the details of the results at the several classes will be found in Capt. Donnelly's more extended report, it will be requisite to give only a general description of the working of the Science minute in those towns which I have visited. To facilitate this object I have classified in groups the different institutions which are as far as may be under similar circumstances, and referred more particularly only to those which possess peculiarities distinct from the rest with which they are grouped.

i. MECHANICS' AND WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTES AND INSTITUTIONS OF A SIMILAR CHARACTER.

1. <i>Nottingham</i>	- Mechanics' Institute.	9. <i>Liverpool</i>	- Science School.
2. <i>Birmingham</i>	- Midland Institute.	10. <i>Metropolis</i>	- Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street.
3. <i>Stroud</i>	- Mutual Improvement Society.	11. <i>Slough</i>	- Mechanics' Institute.
4. <i>Manchester</i>	- Mechanics' Institute.	12. <i>Windsor</i>	- Working Men's College.
5. <i>Salford</i>	- Working Men's College.	13. <i>Woolwich</i>	- Mechanics' Institute, Royal Arsenal.
6. <i>Stockport</i>	- Mechanics' Institute.		
7. <i>Macclesfield</i>	- Mechanics' Institute.		
8. <i>Aberdeen</i>	- Mechanics' Institute.		

These science classes are all held in the evening, and form a portion of the educational system which is being carried on in the several institutes. Like the other evening classes for primary education held in each institute, they are under the control of its directors. The pupils are necessarily members of the institute, and in most cases pay a small additional fee for the privilege of attending the class. In some few cases the master receives a small salary or a portion of the pupils fees, in addition to the payments made by the Department. The local committee for conducting the examination generally consists of members selected from the governing body of each institute, together with some well known responsible persons of position, as required by the rules of the Depart-

ment. The results obtained at the examination of these classes, especially when established in large manufacturing towns, are worthy of notice.

It will be necessary to refer with rather more detail to the Science School established at Liverpool, inasmuch as it differs in many important respects from the institutions just mentioned. This school was established solely for the purpose of teaching science to the working classes, and all the classes held in it are under the provisions of the Department. It is maintained chiefly by voluntary contributions, by aid of which the committee is enabled to give small salaries to the four masters employed in it. But the subscription list is not sufficiently large to warrant an expectation that the school will continue to be a success without assistance received from Government. It is lodged rent-free in the excellent lecture rooms of the Free Public Library; and the advantages which it offers are well appreciated by the operatives for whose benefit it was established.

ii. SCHOOLS RECEIVING AID FROM THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

1. <i>Banbury</i> -	British School.	7. <i>Bolton</i> - -	Bridge Street School.
2. <i>Kinver</i> (near	Church School.	8. <i>Middleton</i>	National School.
3. <i>Stourbridge</i>).		(near Manches-	ter).
3. <i>Upton St. Leonards</i> (Gloucester).	National School.	9. <i>Metropolis</i> -	St. Thomas Charter-
4. <i>Painswick</i> -	National School.	house School.	
5. <i>Chipping Campden</i> .	National School.	10. <i>Tandridge</i>	National School.
6. <i>Tintwistle</i> (near Manchester).	National School.	(Surrey).	

National schoolmasters who hold the science certificate of the Department are anxious to establish science classes in connexion with their schools, as they are enabled by means of them to maintain the relation between themselves and pupils who have outgrown the day school. At present this wish is largely checked by the rule of the Department which prohibits such masters who at the same time have pupil-teachers to teach from receiving payments on account of science instruction. In some cases the master obviates this difficulty by placing the pupil-teachers under the care of the assistant master. The science classes are held after the regular hours of the day school, and in nearly all instances are attended by many of the old pupils as well as the more advanced of the regular scholars.

iii. SCIENCE CLASSES IN CONNEXION WITH SCHOOLS OF ART.

1. <i>Birmingham</i> -	School of Art.	3. <i>Crewe</i> - -	Mechanics' Institute.
2. <i>Chester</i> - -	Mechanics' Institute.	4. <i>Dundee</i> - -	School of Art.

The head masters of these art schools have taken science certificates in Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, so that they are enabled to supplement their art classes by instruction in these subjects under the regulations of the Science minute. There is every reason to expect that such instruction will be productive of great benefit to the mechanics engaged in machine works in the principal manufacturing towns. The standards of examination however in these same subjects, as taught under the two divisions of the Department, being different, it would seem advisable that the science and art classes in the same school should be kept separate and distinct.

iv. CLASSES IN DIFFERENT TOWNS OF THE SAME COUNTY OR DISTRICT CONNECTED TOGETHER BY ASSOCIATION.

- 1.* *South Staffordshire Union of Institutes.*
- 2.† *East Lancashire Union of Institutes.*
3. *Miners' Association of Devon and Cornwall.*

In some districts where educational institutes for the working classes

* Science classes are held at *Dudley, Walsall, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, Corngreaves.*

† Science classes are held at *Burnley, Haslingden, Bacup, Rawtenstall, Padiham, Nelson in Marsden.*

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are frequent, it has been found beneficial to unite the institutes under one association, thus enabling them to obtain the services of good masters, which singly they would not be in a position to afford. These masters are, in the cases above mentioned, in addition to the elementary instruction (to give which they are specially retained), permitted to hold classes in physical science in connexion with the Department.

The Miners' Association of Devon and Cornwall, though included under the above head, requires a separate notice, as differing from the others in several respects. It is an association formed for the purpose of educating the working miners of Cornwall and West Devonshire in the principles of the sciences which bear directly on their occupations, and enabling them to occupy the position of captains or overseers and mining engineers. For this purpose two teachers are employed who give short courses of lectures to classes in the principal mining districts of the two counties. The association is mainly supported by voluntary contributions, chiefly levied on the mining companies; this source of income would appear to be very precarious, and the nature of their work does not permit the teachers to take advantage to any great extent of the assistance offered by Government.

V. PRIVATE OR ENDOWED SCHOOLS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

1. <i>Gloucester</i>	- Blue Coat School.	5. <i>Metropolis</i>	- Birkbeck Schools in Southampton
2. <i>Calne</i>	- - Middle Class School.		Buildings, and Bethnal Green.
3. <i>Macclesfield</i>	- Modern Free School.	6. <i>Metropolis</i>	- Public School, Lower Road, Islington.
4. <i>Glasgow</i>	- - Secular School.		

In these schools certain branches of physical science form part of the regular school course, and the masters by taking certificates under the Department are enabled to add to their income the Government payments on the results of their science teaching. The children attending most of these schools are of the same class as those receiving instruction in the national schools.

vi. TRADE AND MINING SCHOOLS.

1. <i>Bristol</i>	- - Trade School.	2. <i>Wigan</i>	- - Mining School.
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These two institutions were among the very first which became connected with the Department, and in fact were founded principally by Government aid; their chief means of subsistence are still derived from the same source.

The day school at Bristol is established for the special instruction of the sons of mechanics and artisans in the principles of their trades. Evening classes are also held for the benefit of adults. The educational course comprises nearly all the sciences towards instruction in which the Department grants assistance.

The school at Wigan is entirely a night school to suit the convenience of the working colliers, for whose benefit it is intended. The course is confined to those sciences bearing directly on the practice of coal mining.

vii. CLASSES FORMED BY TEACHERS TO MEET PARTICULAR DEMANDS FOR INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.

1. <i>Banbury</i>	- Mr. Beesley's labora- tory.	4. <i>Manchester</i>	- Mr. Hudson's labora- tory.
2. <i>Banbury</i>	- Messrs. Samuelson's Schools.	5. <i>Oldham</i>	- Parish Church School.
3. <i>Brimcombe</i> (near Stroud).	Science School.	6. <i>Metropolis</i>	- Kingsland British School.
		7. <i>Metropolis</i>	- Poplar Sailors' Home.

These are private classes unconnected with any institution, and are held by the teachers at their own establishments and laboratories, or at public rooms of which they are enabled to obtain the use.

In reviewing the working of the Science minute and the results of the examinations, it will be found that the most satisfactory progress in education in physical science is being made in the manufacturing districts. Evening schools, which are established almost entirely in large towns, present the most favourable opportunities for developing this class of instruction, and it is in such schools in connexion with Mechanics' and similar institutions that the scheme of Government assistance to this branch of secondary education is most appreciated. The advantage of presenting to the members of the operative class knowledge which they can apply practically to their daily occupations can scarcely be overrated. At the same time it will be noticed that several of our principal manufacturing towns are still without the means of affording opportunities for their working population to acquire instruction in physical science. The teaching in preliminary schools of certain branches of science, more especially Animal and Vegetable Physiology, has been strongly recommended by competent authorities. Notwithstanding that several of the national school masters have also received the certificates of the Department in science, but little has as yet been done in National Schools or in night classes connected with them.

Before concluding this report I should wish to refer to the services of the members of the local committees. According to the regulations of the Department the establishment and maintenance of science classes is mainly due to the gratuitous assistance of these gentlemen, many of whom are in positions of public responsibility, and the calls upon whose time are such as often to make their necessary attendance during the examinations personally inconvenient. The officers of the Department and the teachers of the classes are under considerable obligations to the local committees.

I have, &c.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

J. F. ISELIN,
Occasional Inspector for Science.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF SENIOR INSPECTOR FOR ART ON SCHOOLS OF ART and ART EXAMINATIONS.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the continued action of the Schools of Art in London and the provinces which appeared in the last report, and the addition of new schools at Lincoln, Shrewsbury, and Perth. The schools at Reading and Bridgnorth have, under the new Minutes, again become entitled to receive aid, and the branch schools at Spitalfields and Westminster have become independent institutions, while the schools at Sunderland and Hereford have been closed. The total number of Schools of Art now in action is 90.

The report of the head master of the National Art Training School at South Kensington (page 60) gives a detail of its operations.

At page 62 is a list of those persons, for the most part students in the training class, who have obtained certificates of qualification as teachers of Art Schools in the examinations held in February and July.

An abstract of returns from Schools of Art, beginning at page 63, gives under the name of each school full information respecting it, showing its staff of officers, the numbers of students under instruction, the amount of fees paid by them, the results of their instruction as tested

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ART.

by examinations, and the amount of direct aid given by this Department. In those schools inspected before the end of June the payments by the Department have been reduced by the amount of one quarter's certificate allowance, a reduction for which the master will be compensated by the payments on results at the next examination being made on the work of the whole year.

These abstracts are followed at page 114 by a list of the Schools of Art, with a tabular statement of the numbers taught and the results of the instruction given in them. The number of local medals awarded has been 1,272 (135 more than last year), showing an increase of efficiency in the instruction given. There is a large increase in the number under the heading of successful students, but this does not wholly arise from greater success; the mark at which children examined in schools for the poor are considered to have passed having been changed in carrying out the Minute of 24 October 1862.

The table at page 120 shows the result of the examinations in the 1st and 2nd grades of children and elementary students in Schools of Art and other centres of examination.

A comparison of the numbers of persons receiving instruction in various classes in the past and previous years is made at page 122. This comparison must be considered satisfactory, since the total number under instruction has tripled since 1855, when the system of annual examinations and inspections was commenced. It is also gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding the anxieties awakened by the promulgation of the Revised Code, which occasioned a reduction last year of 5,000 in the numbers taught drawing in schools for the poor, the encouragement offered by the Minute of 24 October 1862 has been sufficient to raise the numbers by nearly 8,000. The number of pupil-teachers and teachers has, however, declined by 600. A similar comparison with former years accompanies the statement, page 122, of the amounts paid by the students in the shape of fees, of which the continued increase shows a sustained appreciation by the public of the value of the instruction given in the schools.

At page 125 is a return showing the amounts of the direct grants made by the Department to the several Schools of Art under the different heads of results, certificates, and prizes. The total amount, 12,548*l.*, is an increase of 600*l.* over the previous year, and when compared with the sum, 18,425*l.*, paid in fees by the students of the same schools, shows that the aid given by the Department in this direct manner, irrespective of the cost of inspection, library, &c., amounts to two-thirds of the sum paid by the public for instruction.

The report of the examiners on the works submitted in competition for the national medallions will be found at page 127, together with three tables having reference to their awards.

The number of certificates of competency to teach drawing obtained by the students in the Training schools for elementary teachers is shown at page 134 in the table of the results of the examinations in November.

The erection of a School of Art at Coventry has been completed. Schools are in progress at Burslem, Wolverton, and Nottingham, and applications for aid in building have been received from Leeds and from the Female School of Art in Bloomsbury.

In obedience to your instructions, I have examined the reports made by Messrs. Burchett, Raimbach, Muckley, Stewart, and Smith, the masters of the Kensington, Birmingham, Manchester, Macclesfield, and Leeds Schools of Art, who visited Paris in accordance with the Minute of 14 November 1863, and from a perusal of these reports, together with a special report by Mr. Crowe on the *Ecole Impériale de Dessin*, and referring to one made by myself on some of these schools in 1855, it appears that the schools of France which exhibited their works in the

Palais de l'Industrie differ in the following points from those under the superintendence of the Department.

1. That even when aided or supported by the city, the municipal and other schools are not subject to any central department in the matter of instruction, but the master of each school teaches as he thinks proper.

2. That a large number of the students are admitted gratuitously.

3. That the instruction generally appears to consist of the copying of shaded lithographs and casts of ornament or the figure on tinted paper in a rapid and vigorous manner in stumped chalk or in clay; the effort, both in drawing and modelling, being to produce an effective study in a short time rather than a highly finished work, and not as a rule from works having the prestige of acknowledged reputation, but often from examples chosen from the current decoration of the day.

4. That drawing in outline, anatomical drawing, drawing from flowers and foliage or other natural objects appear from the works exhibited to be exceptional, and not generally practised as with us; and that no use is made of flowers and foliage as suggestions of conventional forms for ornament in any way analogous to our stage of elementary design.

5. That the instruction is rarely carried beyond the teaching of drawing and modelling, but few examples of painting being exhibited.

6. That there is no evidence of instruction in the principles of design or practice of designing in the schools except in the Ecole Impériale de Dessin under M. Belloc, where demonstrations are given on ornamental themes, and where a systematic course of instruction, including practical geometry, perspective, and the drawing and modelling of ornament, flowers, and the figure, is carried on without the use of the stump, so prevalent elsewhere.

7. That the human figure appears to be the almost exclusive source of variety drawn upon by the ornamentist.

8. That a greater facility in rendering the salient features of an ornament or a figure appears to result from the mode of study adopted and from the frequent practice of competitive exercises.

The following suggestions for modifications in the action of our schools are made by the writers of the reports:—that the study of comparative anatomy should be introduced into our schools (Raimbach); that French examples in architectural and mechanical drawing should be supplied to them (Smith, Stewart); that a greater liberty of choice should be allowed in the examples used (Stewart, Burchett); that half the departmental medals should be awarded by the local authorities of the schools (Raimbach, Stewart); that more prizes should be given for designs (Burchett); that students should not be encouraged to attempt original designs (Raimbach); that Gothic examples should be set for medal drawings (Smith); that the use of the stump be introduced (Muckley); that an exhibition of drawings by pupils in private schools be collected (Smith); that more flat examples should be produced (Smith); that steps should be taken to induce men with professions to study in our schools (Burchett); and that national scholars should be sent to Paris (Raimbach). Many of these points are worthy of consideration, but I think it desirable to recommend present action on two only. 1st. To add to the power shown by our students of making careful and refined drawings the ready and effective skill exhibited by the French, I would suggest that greater inducements be held out for the execution of time studies in light and shade and colour. The student should choose his own material for these exercises, and the stump might be used in chalk studies. 2nd. That through the relations established between the Educational Museum and foreign publishers means should be taken to submit to the inspector-general examples prepared for or used by Schools of Art on the continent, and on his approval they should be placed on our lists and be accessible to schools on the usual terms.

Burchett.
Stewart.
Raimbach.
Smith.
Burchett.
Bowler, 1855

Crowe.
Burchett.
Raimbach.
Smith.
Crowe.
Burchett.

Raimbach.
Smith.
Muckley.
Crowe.
Burchett.
Stewart.

Muckley.
Raimbach.
Crowe.
Raimbach.
Burchett.
Stewart.
Muckley.
Raimbach.
Smith.
Crowe.
Bowler, 1855.

Crowe.

Crowe.
Raimbach.

Appendix D.
SCHOOLS OF
ART.

It should be observed that many important schools in France were not represented at the exhibition which has formed the subject of these reports, but still enough was shown to make it clear that no system of Art education so extensive or so carefully organized as that of our Schools of Art is in existence in France.

I have, &c.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

H. A. BOWLER.

TRAINING
SCHOOL,
SOUTH KEN-
SINGTON.

REPORT on the TRAINING SCHOOL for 1863.

SIR,

29th February 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Training School for the year ending the 29th February 1864.

The period reported on extends from the 1st March 1863 to the present date, and the subjects included in the report are the Training School proper, the school as a School of Art for the public generally, and the district and parochial schools in London that are taught from the Training School.

During the year, 47 students in training have been in receipt of allowances; 6 students have received appointments to the following schools, Dublin, (a mistress) Coventry, Bristol, St. Martin's, Spitalfields, and Westminster; 5 students in training have been allowed to retire at their own request; 1 has entered upon the practice of glass painting; and 2 have been dismissed.

The male students in training at present in receipt of allowances have been in the school an average period of three years and nine months, showing an average increase in time as compared with the preceding year of seven months and a half.

Thirty male and 7 female students are at present in receipt of allowances; 1 male and 2 female students have been placed on the allowance list during the year, and four national scholars were admitted at the commencement of the present session.

Twenty-eight certificates, of the 3rd or highest grade, have been taken during the year. They were distributed as follows:—

1st or Elementary	-	-	-	5
2nd or Painting	-	-	-	8
3rd or Figure	-	-	-	4
4th or Modelling ornament	-	-	-	3
5th or Mechanical	-	-	-	3
6th or Architectural	-	-	-	5

Besides the students in training, 18 others have obtained free scholarships in the school by passing examinations; and 37 have attended without payment of fees, having previously been students in training, teachers of the London schools, or persons in the employ of the Department.

The number of students of all classes who have paid fees was, in the half-year ending 31st July 1863, 288; the amount of fees paid 669*l.* 18*s.* In the half-year ending 29th February 1864, the number was 382; the amount of fees, 878*l.* 11*s.* Total amount of fees for the year, 1,548*l.* 9*s.* Number of individual students in all classes during the year, 795.

At the annual medal competition for 1862 and 1863, 60 bronze medals and 26 honourable mentions were awarded to the male and female students, at South Kensington, and 12 national medallions and six honourable mentions obtained by them.

In the district schools in direct connexion with the training school,

the numbers of students attending, the medals obtained, and the fees paid, have been as under:—

—	Students.	Bronze Medals.	National Medallions.	Hon. Mention.	Fees.
					£ s. d.
Spitalfields - -	174	9	1	1	92 15 0
Westminster - -	135	6	—	—	73 5 0
Hampstead - -	45	3	—	—	46 2 0
St. George's - -	59	—	—	—	26 3 0
Rotherhithe - -	28	2	—	—	16 2 0

Appendix D.

TRAINING
SCHOOL,
SOUTH
KENSING-
TON.

Abstracts from the reports of Schools of Art in London not in connexion with the Training School will be found at page 93.

During the past year the district schools at Spitalfields and Westminster have been established as independent schools, and the returns from those schools therefore extend only to the end of November 1863.

In the second grade examinations 130 awards were made and four certificates granted, and in the first or lowest grade 324 candidates obtained prizes for "*excellent*," 345 "*passed*," and 96 slate prizes were awarded.

The number of lessons given in parochial schools taught from the Training school in the past year has been reduced from 58 to 47 per week; this has arisen partly from the apportionment of some of these schools to the district schools independently established during the year, and partly from the abandonment of the teaching of drawing in others of the parochial schools. The total number of children returned for the past year is 7,930, the corresponding number for 1862 being 8,896; both these numbers represent only the greatest number present at any one time in the schools taught directly from the Training school. From the frequent changes of the pupils, there is no doubt but that double this number have been under instruction during the year.

During the year 13 students have passed from this school to those of the Royal Academy, 2 students admitted from this school in the previous year obtained medals in the Antique School during the last year. Mr. Griffiths, one of our students, obtained the 10*l*. prize offered by the Society of Arts for the model in relief of Raffaele's Graces, and several students have obtained prizes offered by manufacturers and others, which have been competed for in the school.

During the present year considerable modifications have been made in the arrangements of the school, which have lessened its cost to the State. All payments on first certificates obtained in the school have been abrogated, and examination for the mechanical certificate has been transferred to the Science division. The teaching of mechanical drawing has been united to the architectural class. A saving of not less than from 350*l*. to 400*l*. per annum has been effected by these arrangements.

By the removal of the schools in September last into the buildings erected for them, they have been, after waiting for nearly 25 years, for the first time put in possession of premises adapted for their purpose. By the increased facilities and inducements thus offered, and the consequent increase of the number of students, I have no doubt the cost of these schools will be still further diminished, and I confidently anticipate that, at no distant period, the cost to the State for that portion of the work, which is *essentially its own*, will be considerably contributed to by the fees paid by the public.

I am, &c.

R. BURCHETT.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

Appendix D. ALPHABETICAL LIST of PERSONS who obtained ART CERTIFICATES
(3rd Grade) at the EXAMINATIONS held at SOUTH KENSINGTON in
February and July 1863.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
GROUP I.— <i>Elementary Drawing and Colouring.</i>		GROUP IV.— <i>Modelling Ornament.</i>	
Atkinson, Mary -	Training Class.	Fisher, Alexander -	Training Class.
Bradley, Eleanor E. -		Moody, Francis -	Ditto.
Brophy, Andrew F. -	Limerick.	Puckett, Robert C. -	Ditto.
Carter, David -			
Dennis, Henry J. -	School of Art, Lambeth.		
Green, Charlotte S. -			
Goepel, James S. -	Training Class.		
Hull, Susannah E. -			
Hull, Clementina -	Training Class.		
Jones, David -	Ditto.		
Larking, Mary H. -			
Notley, Robert P. -			
Pritchard, Zachariah -	Training Class.		
Ryan, James F. -	Ditto.		
Sadler, Alfred -	Ditto.		
Slocombe, Fredk. A. -	Ditto.		
Sullivan, Michael -	Ditto.		
Shepherd, Emily J. -	School of Art, Lambeth.		
Thomas, Stephen -	Training Class.		
GROUP II.— <i>Painting.</i>		GROUP V.— <i>Modelling the Figure.</i>	
Glenny, William J. -	Training Class.	Nichols, Alfred -	School of Art, Bristol.
Hipwood, Sarah -	School of Art, Finsbury.		
Nichols, Alfred -	School of Art, Bristol.		
Pilsbury, Wilmot -	Training Class.		
Rawle, John S. -	Ditto.		
Randall, John -	Ditto.		
Rees, Mary -	Whitelands Training School.		
Swallow, Jane Florence.	School of Art, St. Martin's.		
Way, William C. -	School of Art, Newcastle-on-Tyne.		
Wardle, George -			
GROUP III.— <i>The Figure Drawn and Painted.</i>		GROUP VI a.— <i>Mechanical Drawing.</i>	
Julyan, Mary -	School of Art, Dublin.	Boon, W. A. -	Training Class.
Lyne, Edwin R. -	Ditto.	Brophy, Andrew F. -	Limerick.
Taylor, Edward R. -	School of Art, Lincoln.	Davidson, Ellis A. -	School of Art, Chester.
		Dennis, Henry -	School of Art, Lambeth.
		Goepel, James S. -	Training Class.
		McGill, W. Murdoch -	Ditto.
		Pritchard, Zachariah.	Ditto.
		Ryan, James F. -	Ditto.
		Slocombe, Frederick A.	Ditto.
		Stevenson, R. J. -	Ditto.
		Stopford, William -	Ditto.
		Sturgeon, William -	Ditto.
		GROUP VI b.— <i>Architectural Drawing.</i>	
		Davidson, Ellis A. -	School of Art, Chester.
		Fraser, J. P. -	Training Class.
		Gillo, Robert -	Ditto.
		Jones, David -	Ditto.
		Kennedy, James -	Ditto.
		Moody, F. W. -	Ditto.
		Stevenson, Rea J. -	Ditto.
		Thomas, Stephen -	Ditto.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SCHOOLS OF ART for the Year 1863.

Appendix D.
SCHOOLS OF
ART.

ABERDEEN.—(Population in 1861—73,794.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Lord Provost, Chairman.

James Sinclair, Secretary.

Peter Cleland, Head-Master ; 1 certificate.

Samuel Pope, Henry Peterkin, Robert Ewen, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,269, showing a total decrease of 63 since last year. This total includes 750 children of public schools, who paid 33*l.* ; 241 students of private schools, who paid 170*l.* ; 22 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* ; and 256 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 101*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 311*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 14*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—15 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 14*l.* Evening classes—263 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 94*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 25 second grade prizes, and 70 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the Mechanics' Institution Hall, and was attended by about 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, plus 30*l.* still due, which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

ANDOVER and BASINGSTOKE.—(Population in 1861—(9,885.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Bridge Street, Andover, and Cross Street, Basingstoke.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Mayor (*ex officio*) Chairman.

Rev. W. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Basingstoke ; Henry Thompson, Andover, Secretaries.

George Ryles, Head-Master ; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 371, showing a total decrease of 45 since last year. This total includes 297 children of public schools, who paid 30*l.* ; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* ; and 67 other students who have attended the Central Schools, from whom 69*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 101*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of 42*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—24 students, who

Appendix D. have paid 25s. per session of 5 months, and an entrance fee of 3s.;
 SCHOOLS OF total, 47*l.* 10s. Evening classes—50 students, who have paid 2s. and
 ART. 1s. 9*d.* per month, and 2s. entrance fee; total, 24*l.*

The school received 14 medals, Andover 12, Basingstoke 2.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January (1863), and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 58*l.* 12s. 8½*d.*, plus 10*l.* still due, which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

BATH.—(Population in 1861—52,528.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Hetling House, Westgate Buildings.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Rev. Prebendary Rhodes, Chairman.

Charles E. Davis, Secretary.

John Hill, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Arthur Francis and William Answorth are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 2,187, showing a total increase of 1,274 since last year. This total includes 2,012 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 51 students of private schools, who paid 60*l.* 3s.; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 16s. 6*d.*; and 117 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 77*l.* 11s. 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 150*l.* 1s., showing a decrease of 17*l.* 17s. 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1s. and 10s. 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 54*l.* 4s. Evening classes—76 students who have paid 6s. per quarter, and 2s. entrance fee; total 22*l.* 17s. 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 20 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 14 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by many visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 104*l.* 5s. 1*d.*, plus 5*l.* still due, which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 15s. on the results of the examination of the children.

BIRKENHEAD.—(Population in 1861—24,285.)

Established in 1861. Situate in Brook Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Laird, M.P., or George Harrison, Chairman.

James T. Mackelvie, Secretary.

J. Bentley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Richard Hartley and Hannah Thorneley, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,230, showing a total increase of 76 since last year. This total includes 1,050 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 3 pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 5*s.*; and 177 students, including the 3 pupil-teachers, who have attended the Central School, from whom 197*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 210*l.* 1*s.*, showing a decrease of 51*l.* 9*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—34 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.*; total, 101*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—146 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 98*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*) with 1 medallion at the national competition. The school has expended from its own funds 2*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 170*l.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

BIRMINGHAM.—(Population in 1861—295,955.)

With branch at Spon Lane.

Established in 1842. Situate at Paradise Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Chairman.

Edwin Laundy, Secretary.

David W. Raimbach, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

W. Wallis, E. Blizard (3 certificates), C. Whitaker (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

T. Bingley, A. Brown, and M. Preston pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,614, showing a total decrease of 92 since last year. This total includes 691 children of public schools, who paid 88*l.* 15*s.*; 28 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 12*l.* 10*s.*; and 895 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 593*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 694*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—191 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; total, 161*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—732 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter; total, 443*l.* 14*s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 30 medals 35 second grade prizes and 52 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 1,212 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 380*l.* 12*s.* (plus 22*l.* 10*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of

Appendix D. examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 4*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

SCHOOLS OF
ART.

BOLTON.—(Population in 1861—70,396.)

Established in 1857. Situate at the Church Institution, Silverwell Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Henry Powell, Chairman.

Rev. Joseph Lowe, Secretary.

James W. Walker, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 758, showing a total decrease of 69 since last year. This total includes 650 children of public schools, who paid 7*l.* 10*s.*; 27 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*l.* 16*s.*; and 81 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 103*l.* 2*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 119*l.* 8*s.*, showing a decrease of 13*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—43 students, who have paid 7*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; total, 81*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—38 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; total, 21*l.* 4*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*) with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 13 medals were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 1,147 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 96*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

BOSTON.—(Population in 1861—15,038.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Chairman.

William Gane, Secretary.

Vernon Howard, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 474, showing a total decrease of 329 since last year. This total includes 313 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 21 students of private schools, who paid 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 25 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and 115 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 131*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 197*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—60 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*, per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 103*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—55 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 27*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 7 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 6 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from

its own funds 5*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c. Appendix D.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. SCHOOLS OF ART.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 43*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* (plus 7*l.* 10*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BRIDGENORTH.—(Population in 1861—6,569.)

Established in March 1858. Situate in the New Market Buildings, Listley Street.

The officers of the Committee of Management are :—

The Rev. H. J. Ward, M.A, Chairman.

The Rev. D. D. Evans, Secretary.

Jas. Andrew Mulligan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 277, showing a total increase of 245 since last year. This total includes 245 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*, and 32 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 47*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 52*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 21*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 38*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—13 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified herself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 5 medals, 1 second grade prize, and 13 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October last.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 3*l.* 7*s.* (plus 7*l.* 6*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 3*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BRIDGEWATER.—(Population in 1861—11,361.)

Established in 1860. Situate in George Street, Bridgewater.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Browne, Mayor, Chairman.

S. A. Bailey and John Gale, Secretaries.

James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

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agency of the school during 1863 has been 147, showing a total decrease of 129 since last year. This total includes 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 8*s.*; and 141 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 83*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 84*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 52*l.* 7*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 1*l.* per quarter; total, 35*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—122 students, who have paid 1*l.* and 10*s.* per quarter; total, 48*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Two students has qualified themselves for prize studentships and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 11 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 6 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 200 visitors.

Prizes are given by the local authorities for original designs.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 67*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (16*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

BRIGHTON.—(Population in 1861—77,693.)

Established in 1859. Situate at the Royal Pavilion.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. John Griffith, Chairman.

F. Merrifield and H. N. Goulty, Secretaries.

John White, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Henry Farncombe, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,518, showing a total decrease of 32 since last year. This total includes 860 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 494 students of private schools, who paid 186*l.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 151 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 122*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 346*l.* 12*s.*, showing an increase of 39*l.* 12*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—46 students, who have paid 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 6*s.*; total, 80*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—118 students, who have paid 1*l.* 8*s.* per session, and 4*s.* entrance fee; and students who have paid 6*s.* per session; and students who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 45*l.* 9*s.*

The school received 8 medals, 10 second grade, and 28 first grade prizes, awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and examination took place in December 1863.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the school on Saturdays, and was attended by many visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 65*l.* 3*s.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

BRISTOL.—(Population in 1861—154,093.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Queen's Road, Bristol.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Phillip W. S. Miles, Chairman.

The Rev. James Heyworth, M.A., and J. Beavington Atkinson, Esq., Honorary Secretaries.

James Astbury Hammersley, Head-Master.

Alfred Nichols, Assistant-Master; 5 certificates.

Charles Edward Wright and William Henry Cowlin, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,777, showing a total increase of 541 since last year. This total includes 1,370 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 95 students of private schools, who paid 126*l.*; 27 school teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 4*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and 285 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 322*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 462*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 253*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—124 students, who have paid 18*s.*, 12*s.*, 9*s.* and 6*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total 190*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes—188 students, who have paid 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.* per month, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fee; total 131*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

The school received 20 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 10 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 16*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 160 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 336*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* (plus 7*l.*, still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BROMSGROVE.—(Population in 1861—10,822.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., Chairman.

G. W. Gibson, Secretary.

William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 237, showing a total increase of 20 since last year. This total includes 160 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 3 pupil-teachers, who paid 13*s.* 9*d.*; and 74 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 68*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 74*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 58*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—33 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 10*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

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One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 6 medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 10 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 645 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 13*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BURNLEY.—(Population in 1861—37,975.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Literary Institution, Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Chairman.

John Sutherland, Secretary.

Robert Hale, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 490, showing a total decrease of 220 since last year. This total includes 329 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 15 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.* 10*s.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and 120 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 81*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 112*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 15*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—51 students, who have paid 20*s.*, 30*s.*, and 10*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 55*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes—95 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 31*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 medals, 1 second grade prize, and 43 first grade prizes awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 51*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* (plus 5*l.*, still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—26,361.)

Established in 1858. Situate at the Town Hall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. Emery, B.D., Chairman.

Rev. W. J. Beaumont, M.A., Honorary Secretary.

Geo. Wm. Dennis, M.A., Honorary Assistant Secretary.

Daniel Wood, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

William Henry Genn, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 920, showing a total increase of 169 since last year. This total includes 576 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 129 students of private schools, who paid 81*l.* 14*s.*;

7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 5*s.*; and 208 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 268*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 375*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 124*l.* 1*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—152 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 12*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 231*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—63 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 6*s.*

One student has qualified herself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 10 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 23 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on April 13th and 14th.

An exhibition of the students' and other works took place in April and June, and was attended by 1,429 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 83*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* (plus 5*l.*, still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CARLISLE.—(Population in 1861—29,436.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Finkle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Mayor, Chairman.

Thomas H. Hannah, B.A., Secretary.

Herbert Lees, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

J. Pickering, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 423, showing a total decrease of 100 since last year. This total includes 160 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 161 students of private schools, who paid 70*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 17*s.*; and 95 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 31*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 112*l.* 6*s.*, showing a decrease of 16*l.* 3*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—13 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—89 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 16*s.*

The school received 13 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 14 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 84*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

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CARMARTHEN and SWANSEA.—(Population in 1861—52,573.)

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Established in 1854. Situate at Parade Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

William Morris, Chairman.

John Thomas, Secretary.

Frederick F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

William Jones, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,122, showing a total decrease of 4 since last year. This total includes 1,057 children of public schools, who paid 78*l.*; 18 students of private schools, who paid 9*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*s.* 9*d.*; and 41 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 42*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 130*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—32 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 29*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—33 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 9*s.*, and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 6 medals, 54 second grade prizes, and 46 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 155*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* (plus 10*l.*, still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 17*l.* 1*s.* on the results of the examination of the children. (See Llanelly School of Art.)

CARNARVON.—(Population in 1861—8,530.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Llanberis Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. J. C. Vincent, Chairman.

H. P. Manley, Hon. Secretary.

J. C. Rowland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

Richard D. Thomas and Owen M. Roberts, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,127, showing a total increase of 118 since last year. This total includes 922 children of public schools, who paid 45*l.*; 81 students of private schools, who paid 78*l.* 5*s.*; 52 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 21*l.*; and 72 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 40*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 184*l.* 15*s.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 15*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; total, 17*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—55 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter; total, 22*l.* 17*s.*

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 14 medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 32 first

grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

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The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 90*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* (plus 21*l.* 2*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CHELTEMHAM.—(Population in 1861—39,590.)

Established in 1853. Situate at No. 45, Winchcomb Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. A. Barry, B.D., Chairman.

John Middleton, Secretary.

James P. Knight, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

Edwin S. Winters, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,470, showing a total increase of 805 since last year. This total includes 1,090 children of public schools; 226 students of public and private institutions, who paid 110*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 139 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 128*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 239*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 10*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—80 students, who have paid 8*s.* half-quarter or 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 99*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes—59 students, who have paid 3*s.* the half or 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 29*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 19 medals, 70 second grade prizes, and 21 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 450 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 53*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various school for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CHESTER.—(Population in 1861—31,101.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Mechanics' Institution, Chester, branches at Savings Bank, Wrexham, Mechanics' Institution, Crewe.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

William Wardell, Chairman.

Rev. Arthur Rigg, Hon. Secretary.

Ellis A. Davidson, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Thomas Griffith and Alfred Bickerdike, pupil-teachers.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 2,616, showing a total decrease of 401 since last year. This total includes 2,462 children of public schools, who paid 105*l.*; 21 students of private schools, who paid 29*l.* 9*s.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 10*s.*; and 126 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 88*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 226*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 19*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 5*s.* and 10*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—116 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 58*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 12 medals, 18 second grade prizes, and 215 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November last.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 96*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* (plus 53*l.* 4*s.*, still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 22*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CIRENCESTER.—(Population in 1861—6,334.)

Established in 1860. Situate in Dyer Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Canon W. F. Powell, Chairman.

Henry Zachary, Hon. Secretary.

James Miller, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 816, showing a total decrease of 74 since last year. This total includes 635 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 47 students of private schools, who paid 60*l.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 5*s.*; and 121 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 76*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 167*l.* 1*s.*, showing a decrease of 9*l.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—56 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 49*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—78 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 32*l.* 10*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 23 medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 41 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 1,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 96*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 4*l.* 6*s.*, on the results of the examination of the children.

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CLONMEL.—(Population in 1861—11,190.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Anglesea Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Alderman Hackett, J.P., Chairman.

P. J. Purcell, Secretary.

Edward A. Fraser, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 186, showing a total increase of 7 since last year. This total includes 150 children of public schools, who paid 50*l.*; and 36 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 30*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 80*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 6*l.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 20*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—24 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 9*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 21 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 24*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* (plus 4*l.* 2*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

COALBROOKDALE and WENLOCK.—(Population in 1861—15,662.)

Established in 1856.

Situate at Coalbrookdale, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Henry Dickinson, Chairman.

William Gregory Norris, Secretary.

Henry Woolner, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Arthur Bowdler, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,126, showing a total decrease of 25 since last year. This total includes 1,066 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 48 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 43*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 79*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 33*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 22*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—44 students, who have paid 3*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 22*l.* 16*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

Appendix D. The school received 10 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 46 first grade prizes at the local examination.

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The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 110*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* (plus 7*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum, the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children. (See also Wenlock.)

CORK.—(Population in 1861—101,434.)

Established in 1850. Situate at Nelson Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.

Thos. S. Dunscombe, Secretary.

James Brenan, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

John J. Morrough, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 350, showing a total decrease of 185 since last year. This total includes 132 children of public schools, who paid 36*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; 1 school-teacher, who paid 10*s.*; and 217 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 167*l.* 5*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 203*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 24*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—111 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 107*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—106 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 60*l.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions (3 awards) at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 30 second grade prizes, and 34 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by 1,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 119*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

COVENTRY.—(Population in 1861—41,647.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Ford Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Lord Leigh, Chairman.

John Gulson, Secretary.

John Anderson, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

J. B. B. Frost, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 614, showing a total increase of 35 since last year. This total includes 460 children of public schools, who paid 6*5*l. 5*s*.; and 154 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 56*1* 19*s*. 6*d*. has been received. The total amount of fees has been 122*1* 4*s*. 6*d*.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 45 students, who have paid 2*s*. 6*d*. and 10*s*. per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 28*1* 7*s*. 6*d*. Evening classes, 109 students, who have paid 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 28*1* 12*s*.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l*.), with 4 medallions (5 awards) at the national competition; in addition to which 30 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 53 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by 6,427 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 720*1* 3*s*. 0½*d*. (plus 5*l*. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l*. 2*s*. on the results of the examination of the children.

DARLINGTON.—(Population in 1861—26,109.)

Established in 1857. Situate in Northgate.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Henry Pease, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

J. C. Janson, Secretary.

Saml. Elton, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

George Newcomb, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 966, showing a total increase of 10 since last year. This total includes 800 children of public schools, who paid 20*l*.; 40 students of private schools, who paid 75*l*.; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l*. 10*s*.; and 120 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 85*l*. has been received. The total amount of fees has been 182*1* 10*s*., showing a decrease of 2*s*. from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 30*s*. and 20*s*. per session, and no entrance fee; total, 42*1* 5*s*. 6*d*. Evening classes—92 students, who have paid 7*s*. 6*d*. per quarter, 2*s*. per month, and 2*s*. entrance fee; total, 45*1* 4*s*. 6*d*.

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 17 medals, 18 second grade prizes, and 87 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l*. on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by several thousand visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 109*1* 12*s*. 8½*d*. (plus 5*l*. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination,

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the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

DEVONPORT.—(Population in 1861—50,504.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Duke Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

- A member of local Committee, Chairman.
- U. H. King and I. C. Radford, Secretaries.
- T. Holmes, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
- T. Creber and C. Jago, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,028, showing a total decrease of 250 since last year. This total includes 815 children of public schools, who paid 17*l.*; 9 students of private schools, who paid 18*l.*; 32 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*l.*; and 172 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 119*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 162*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 28*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 54*l.* Evening classes—137 students, who have paid 3*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 65*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 21 medals, 43 second grade prizes, and 37 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 118*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

DUBLIN.—(Population in 1861—250,000.)

Established in 1849. Situate at Kildare Street (Royal Dublin Society).

The officers of the committee of management are :—

- Captain Shaw, Chairman.
- William E. Steele, M.D., Secretary.
- Edwin Lyne, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
- James Healy, Assistant-Master; 1 certificate.
- Mary Julyan, Assistant-Mistress; 3 certificates.
- E. C. Byrne, W. H. Murray, and F. Walker, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,348, showing a total increase of 378 since last year. This total includes 962 children of public schools, who paid 41*l.*; and 386 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 279*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 320*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 40*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—228 students,

who have paid 3s., 5s., 8s., 10s., 15s., and 1l. 7s. per month, and an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s.; total, 193l. 4s. Evening classes—158 students, who have paid 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., and 8s. per month, and no entrance fee; total, 86l. 11s. 9d.

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10l.), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 13 medals, 13 second grade prizes, and 48 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October and November, and was attended by 887 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 244l. 3s. 5d. (plus 34l. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

DUDLEY.—(Population in 1861—44,975.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Upper King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., Chairman.

Chas. H. Westley, Secretary.

Chas. T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Thomas Parkin, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,088, showing a total increase of 282 since last year. This total includes 1,021 children of public schools, who paid 20l.; 1 pupil-teacher, who paid 2s. 6d.; and 66 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 78l. 7s. 1d. has been received. The total amount of fees has been 98l. 9s. 7d., showing a decrease of 40l. 18s. 5d. from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 1l. 1s. and 15s. per quarter; total, 50l. 0s. 6d. Evening classes—46 students, who have paid 2s. and 2s. 6d. per quarter, and 2s. entrance fee; total, 28l. 9s. 1d.

The school received 8 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 58 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on 13th October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 62l. 11s. 8d. (plus 10l. 16s. 8d. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 8l. 17s. on the results of the examination of the children.

DUNDEE.—(Population in 1861—90,425.)

Established in 1856. Situate at the High School, Euclid Crescent.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Sturrock, Chairman.

David Ewing, Secretary.

John Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Robert Kinnear, Robert Cowie (resigned in March), David

Hutton, Robert Bain, and Francis M. Black, pupil-teachers.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 3,082, showing a total increase of 325 since last year. This total includes 2,595 children of public schools, who paid 37*l.*; 60 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 1*s.*; and 427 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 45*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 49*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—284 students, who have paid 10*s.* 10*d.* and 12*s.* 10*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 390*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—143 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 60*l.* 12*s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 23 medals, 17 second grade prizes, and 174 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 293*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* (plus 20*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 33*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children. (See Perth School of Art.)

DURHAM.—(Population in 1861—13,743.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Saddler Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

J. Bramwell, Chairman.

Rev. W. Greenwell, Secretary.

George H. Newton, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 460, showing a total decrease of 43 since last year. This total includes 308 children of public schools; 46 students of private schools, who paid 40*l.*; 2 pupil-teachers, who paid 5*s.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 114*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 154*l.* 17*s.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—45 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 91*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—59 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 6*d.* per week, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 7 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 7 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 45*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his

certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 4*l.* 13*s.*, on the results of the examination of the children.

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EDINBURGH.—(Population in 1861—168,098.)—Male School.

Affiliated with the Science and Art Department in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Board of Manufactures, Chairman.

The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.

Charles D. Hodder, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

William A. Morley, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.

William D. McKay, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the male school during 1863 has been 1,163, showing a total decrease of 134 since last year. This total includes 832 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 55 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 12*l.*; and 276 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 214*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 335*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, showing an increase of 39*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 2*l.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 1*l.* per session of 5 months, or 5*s.* per month; total, 66*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—293 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 160*l.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 10 medallions at the national competition, in addition to which 30 medals, 17 second grade prizes, and 14 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the male and female students' works took place in the National Gallery, for a month, in July, and was attended by 2,367 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 587*l.* 17*s.* (plus 65*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood, where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children. This statement applies to both male and female schools.

EDINBURGH.—(Population in 1861—168,098.)—Female School.

Affiliated with the Science and Art Department in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Board of Manufactures, Chairman.

The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.

Susan A. Ashworth, Mistress; 2 certificates.

Isabella Byres and Margaret Taylor are the pupil-teachers.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the female school during 1863 has been 781, showing a total decrease of 515 since last year. This total includes 574 children of public schools, who paid 74*l.*; 64 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 13*l.* 10*s.*; and 143 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 185*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 273*l.* 5*s.*, showing a decrease of 86*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—80 students, who have paid 1*l.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 2*l.* per session (5 months); total, 146*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—63 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 38*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 22 medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 28 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the male and female students' works took place for a week in July, and was attended by 2,367 visitors.

For aid afforded by the Department, see Male School.

EXETER.—(Population in 1861—33,737.)

Established in 1854. Situate in High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., C.B., Chairman.

W. Miles and C. Wescomb, Secretaries.

James B. Birkmyer, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

William F. Cross, John C. Nevett, and John M. Pinn are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,248, showing a total increase of 88 since last year. This number includes 1,039 children of public schools, who paid 62*l.* 10*s.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.*; and 196 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 184*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 250*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—41 students, who have paid 2*l.*s. per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 104*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—155 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 80*l.* 4*s.*

19 students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 24 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 108 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 6*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 205*l.* 9*s.* (plus 15*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 11*l.* 3*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

GLASGOW.—(Population in 1861—395,503.)

Established in 1845. Situate at 16, Ingram Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

James Hannan, Chairman.

James A. Campbell, Secretary.

(Vacant), Head-Master.

Robert Greenlees, A. Banner (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

James Greenlees, John Dingwall, and Robert Brydell, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 3,326, showing a total increase of 281 since last year. This total includes 2,271 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 343 students of private schools, who paid 120*l.*; 47 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; and 665 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 454*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 641*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 31*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—332 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 268*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—380 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* per month, and 1*s.*, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 194*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Fourteen students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 24 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 15 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 1,603 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 420*l.* 3*s.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

GLOUCESTER.—(Population in 1861—16,320.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Longsmith Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

T. Gambier Parry, Chairman.

Rev. C. Y. Crawley, Secretary.

John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 430, showing a total increase of 202 since last year. This total includes 300 children of public schools, who paid 2*l.*; 25 students of private schools, who paid 25*l.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 101 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 101*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 123*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 27*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—45 students,

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 ART. quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 29l.

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 13 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 2 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 71l. 19s. 8d., which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1l. 17s. on the results of the examination of the children. (See also Stroud.)

GREENOCK.—(Population in 1861—42,100.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Hamilton Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Thomas O. Hunter, Chairman.

Alexander Mackenzie, Secretary.

Daniel Urie, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Walter Yuill is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 466, showing a total decrease of 79 since last year. This total includes 360 children of public schools, who paid 13l. 3s.; and 106 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 30l. 0s. 6d. has been received. The total amount of fees has been 43l. 3s. 6d., showing a decrease of 88l. 2s. 6d. from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—106 students, who have paid 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 30l. 0s. 6d.

The school received 9 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 40 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 45l. 19s. (plus 5l. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

GUILDFORD.—(Population in 1861—8,032.)

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HALIFAX.—(Population in 1861—37,015.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Crossley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Dennison, Chairman.

H. H. Bowman, Secretary.

Charles Ryan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Herbert W. Cockroft, pupil teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

agency of the school during 1863 has been 875, showing a total increase of 359 since last year. This total includes 527 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 225 students of private schools, who paid 77*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; 33 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 90 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 62*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 159*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 71*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* and 2*l.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 24*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—73 students, who have paid 3*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 16*s.*

The school received 19 medals, 1 second grade prize, and 7 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place in June and November and were attended by about 1,400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 55*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers; also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

HANLEY.—(Population in 1861—13,000.)

Established in 1847. Situate in Pall Mall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Francis Wedgwood, Chairman.

Edwin Powell, Secretary.

James Carter, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Hugues Protat, Assistant-Master; 1 certificate.

Reuben Lees and Elijah E. Dunn are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 830, showing a total decrease of 51 since last year. This total includes 670 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 12 students of private schools, who paid 20*l.*; and 148 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 87*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 122*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 23*l.* Evening classes—113 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 64*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 28 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 49 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 226*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the

Appendix D. master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 15*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

HULL.—(Population in 1861—98,994.)

Established in 1861. Situate at Public Rooms, Kingston Square.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.

G. H. Lovell, Secretary.

W. E. Pozzi, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 586, showing a total decrease of 267 since last year. This total includes 400 children of public schools, paying 15*l.*; 22 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 164 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 105*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 123*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—42 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per month, and entrance fee of 10*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 59*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes:—144 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total 49*l.* 12*s.*

The school received 6 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 21 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on 4th February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 55*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

IPSWICH.—(Population in 1861—37,949.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Northgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. C. H. Gaye, Chairman.

G. C. E. Bacon, Secretary.

W. T. Griffiths, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

John Harris Tunmer and William Eade are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 926, showing a total decrease of 55 since last year. This total includes 669 children of public schools, who paid 23*l.*; 18 students of private schools, who paid 5*l.*; and 205 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 176*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 254*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—66 students,

who have paid 2*l.* 2*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* per session, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 108*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes — 173 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee, total 67*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

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One student has qualified herself for a prize-studentship and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with one medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 17 second grade prizes, and 53 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 126*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 9*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

KIDDERMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—15,398.)

Established in 1862. Situate at the Public Rooms, Vicar Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Brinton, Chairman.

Arthur J. Day, Secretary.

Joseph Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Benjamin Perks, pupil-teacher,

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 508, showing a total decrease of 12 since last year. This total includes 382 children of public schools, paying 53*l.*; 17 students of private schools, who paid 25*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 3*s.*; and 94 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 55*l.* 8*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 137*l.* 11*s.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 12 students, who have paid 16*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 16*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes — 82 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* per month, and 1*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* entrance fees, total 39*l.* 5*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with one medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 35 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 16*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on October 16th, 1863.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January 1863, and was attended by about 3,000 visitors. The master delivered public lectures on design applied to textile fabrics; and on Schools of Art; and a course of class lectures on ornament.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 80*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificate, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to

Appendix D. this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various
 SCHOOLS OF schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the
 ART. sum of 2*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LANCASTER.—(Population in 1861—14,478.)

Established in 1856. Situate at Castle Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Greg, the Mayor, Chairman.

William Whelon, Secretary.

Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Albert Gilmour, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,061, showing a total increase of 15 since last year. This total includes 852 children of public schools, who paid 13*l.* 10*s.*; 18 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 5*s.*; and 191 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 172*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 189*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 13*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—113 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 137*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes—96 students, who have paid 1*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 38*l.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 7 medals, 4 second grade rewards, and 54 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 70 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 79*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LEEDS.—(Population in 1861—207,153.)

Established in 1847. Situate in East Parade.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Hole, Chairman.

Henry Wardman, Secretary.

Walter Smith, Head-Master, 4 certificates.

James Ford, 5 certificates; A. Stevenson, 2 certificates, Assistant Masters.

D. Smith, T. W. H. Robinson, and J. C. Harrison, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 5,936, showing a total increase of 2,770 since last year. This total includes 5,001 children of public schools, who paid 50*l.*; 587 students of private schools, who paid 550*l.*; 37 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 12*l.* 5*s.*; and 311 students who have attended the Central and Branch schools, from whom

226*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 838*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 228*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year. Appendix D.
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The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—57 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 68*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Evening classes—291 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 157*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Ten students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 41 medals, 23 second grade prizes, and 63 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 4,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 301*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 16*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LIMERICK.—(Population in 1861—46,320.)

Established in 1852. Situate at the Athenæum.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Fras. Cleary, Chairman.

Albert V. Wilson, Secretary.

Nicholas A. Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 362, showing a total decrease of 53 since last year. This total includes 180 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 40 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 25*l.*; and 129 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 106*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 186*l.* 15*s.*, showing a decrease of 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 20*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 67*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—81 students, who have paid 10*s.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 5 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 12 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 27*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* (plus 9*l.* 10*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals prizes, &c.

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LINCOLN.—(Population in 1861—20,995.)

Established in 1863. Situate at the Corn Exchange.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Charles Doughty, Chairman.

Rev. J. Somerville Gibney, Secretary.

Edward R. Taylor, Head-Master, 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 653. This total includes 476 children of public schools who paid 12*l.* 10*s.*; 16 students of private schools, who paid 19*l.* 2*s.*; 25 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 15*s.*; 40 students of the training school, who paid 20*l.*; and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 106*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 163*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—36 students, who have paid 1*l.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 6*s.* and 4*s.*; total 69*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* Evening classes—60 students, who have paid 8*s.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*

The school has not yet been examined.

The amount of aid afforded to the School by the Department has been 56*l.* 10*s.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

LIVERPOOL (North District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate in Shaw Street, Everton (Collegiate Institution).

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Dr. Howson, Chairman.

J. Gregory Jones, Secretary.

W. J. Bishop, Head-Master.

S. Burkinshaw, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

Mary Josephine Relph, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 2,446, showing a total increase of 248 since last year. This total includes 1,723 children of public schools, who paid 55*l.*; 147 students of private schools who paid 132*l.* 4*s.*; 104 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 32*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and 472 other students who have attended the Collegiate and Central Schools, from whom 256*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 475*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—559 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 352*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—164 students who have paid 7*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 68*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 10 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 35 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 1,067 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 87*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples; the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

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LIVERPOOL (South District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Liverpool Institute, Mount Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Richard Johnson, Chairman.

Astrup Cariss, Secretary.

John Finnie, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Emma Gammage and Thomas M. Lindsay, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,431, showing a total decrease of 419 since last year. This total includes 1,094 children of public schools, who paid 190*l.*; 49 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 288 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 225*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 421*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—54 students, who have paid 2*l.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 105*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—283 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 125*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 27 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 56 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by about 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 161*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

LLANELLY.—(Population in 1861—27,973.)

Re-opened 1858. Situate at the Athenæum.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

C. W. Nevill, Chairman.

S. Bevan, J. W. Buckley, Secretaries.

F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Thomas W. Morgan, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 905, showing a total increase

Appendix D. of 210 since last year. This total includes 850 children of public
SCHOOLS OF schools, who paid 10*l.*; 7 students of private schools, who paid 3*l.* 10*s.*;
ART. 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 12*s.* 3*d.*; and 45 students
who have attended the Central School, from whom 44*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* has
been received. The total amount of fees has been 58*l.* 6*s.*, showing an
increase of 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—21 students,
who have paid 5*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total,
26*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—34 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 3*s.*
per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 21*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 2 medals, 13 second grade prizes, and 15 first
grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has
been 25*l.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the
master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the
payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of
examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. (See Carmarthen
School of Art.)

MACCLESFIELD.—(Population in 1861—36,095.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Mechanics' Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.

Wm. Jeffery, Secretary.

Geo. Stewart, Head-Master.

A. S. Taylor, and T. H. Rathbone, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the
agency of the school during 1863 has been 699, showing a total decrease
of 337 since last year. This total includes 558 children of public
schools, who paid 26*l.*; 34 students of private schools, who paid 87*l.*; 13
school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; and 94 stu-
dents who have attended the Central School, from whom 37*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*
has been received. The total amount of fees has been 151*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*,
showing an increase of 6*l.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—18 students, who
have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 14*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*
Evening classes—76 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per month,
and no entrance fee; 22*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize studentships, and
have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at
the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 22 second
grade prizes, and 79 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local ex-
amination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* on account
of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting,
printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in
February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and
was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has
been 221*l.* 5*s.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments
to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination,

the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 5*s.*, on the results of the examination of the children.

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MANCHESTER.—(Population in 1861—338,346.)

Established in 1842. Situate at the Royal Institution, Bond Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Thomas Bazley, M.P., Chairman.

Richard Aspden, Secretary.

William J. Muckley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

John Evans and John Rowe, 2 certificates, Assistant-Masters.

Sarah More and Valentine Seaton, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 2,982, showing a total decrease of 233 since last year. This total includes 2,614 children of public schools, who paid 135*l.* 5*s.*; 73 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 26*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; and 295 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 393*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 555*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Six day classes—122 students, who have paid from 5*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*; total, 269*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Six evening classes—258 students, who have paid 3*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* entrance fees; total, 150*l.* 4*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 28 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 136 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 9*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December and January.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 371*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

METROPOLIS.—(Population in 1861—2,803,034.)

An account of the District Schools which receive instruction in drawing under the superintendence of the Head-Master of the Training School, and are practising schools for the masters and mistresses, will be found in the Head-Master's report, Appendix C., page 60. In addition to these, the following Schools of Art are established in London.

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FEMALE SCHOOL.—BLOOMSBURY.

SCHOOLS OF
ART.

Established 1842-3. Held in 43, Queen's Square, W.C.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields,
Chairman and President.

Louisa Gann, Secretary and Head-Mistress ; 1 certificate.

Helena Wilson, 1 certificate ; Laure de la Belinaye, 1 certificate ; Clarisse Mateaux, 1 certificate ; Assistant Mistresses.

Fanny Stock, pupil-teacher.

The total number of individual students receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 127, showing a total decrease of 10 since last year. This total includes 2 pupil-teachers of national schools, who paid 10s. ; and 125 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 362*l.* 5s. have been received. The total amount of fees has been 362*l.* 15s., showing a decrease of 3*l.* 4s. 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day-classes—99 students, who have paid from 4s. to 16s. per month, and an entrance fee of 5s. ; total, 339*l.* 17s. Evening classes—28 students, who have paid from 1s. to 2s. per month, and 2s. 6*d.* entrance fee ; total, 22*l.* 18s.

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions, at the national competition ; in addition to which 30 medals and 13 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on March 14th and 26th.

An exhibition of the students' works took place on March 28th, 30th, and 31st, and was attended by 487 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 240*l.* 9s. 9*d.* (plus 2*l.* 10s. still due), which sums include the payments to the mistress on her certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

FINSBURY.

Established in 1853. Situate at William St., Wilmington Square.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

W. W. Williams, Chairman.

Josiah Houle, Secretary.

J. B. Williamson, Head-Master ; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 174. This total includes 50 children of public schools who paid 1*l.* 5s. ; and 124 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 127*l.* 7s. has been received. The total amount of fees has been 128*l.* 12s., showing a decrease of 40*l.* 8s. from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—38 students who have paid 4s. per month, and an entrance fee of 2s. ; total, 53*l.* 6s. Evening classes—86 students, who have paid 2s. per month, and 2s. entrance fee ; total, 74*l.* 1s.

The school received 12 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 13 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 64*l.* 14*s.* 6½*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers; also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

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LAMBETH.

Established in 1854. Situate at Millers Lane, Upper Kennington Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Robert Gregory, Chairman and Secretary.

John Sparkes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Edwin Bale, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.

Henry J. Dennis, John J. Oxer, and Emily J. Shepherd,
Pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 3,372, showing a total increase of 143 since last year. This total includes 2,960 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 56 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 356 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 201*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 239*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 5*l.* 10*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—129 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter; total, 70*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—1,233 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 130*l.* 7*s.*

Nine students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 23 medals, 28 second grade prizes, 75 pass cards, and 83 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 19*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 200 visitors. A class meets once a fortnight contributing subject sketches.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 212*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* (plus 25*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 9*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

MARYLEBONE.

Established in 1862. Situate at 202 Portland Road, W.; formerly at 78, Wells Street.

The officers of the committee of management are—

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., &c., Chairman.

C. Macdonald Clarke, Secretary (pro tem.).

C. Macdonald Clarke, Head-Master.

Wilmot Pilsbury, Master in Training, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

William Cousens, pupil-teacher.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 430, showing a total increase of 207 since last year. This total includes 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 1*s.*; and 332 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 144*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 147*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 75*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes, 430 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and (public school teachers excepted) 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 147*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 10 medals, and 16 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds, 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The master reports that "A Sketching Class for Ornamental Design," which has been in operation during the last two sessions, has proved of very great value in training the students practically, in originating ornamental compositions. The works for this class are done at home, and being given in anonymously are carefully examined by me, and their relative merits indicated by a number written upon each, and by the corresponding order in which they are hung for the students' own examination on the class-night. The class meets fortnightly, (weekly, last session) and less than one hour a fortnight is all the time it abstracts from the routine school work. When the class has assembled before the works, the merits and demerits of the designs are pointed out, and questions invited, and answered; after which the names of the students whose sketches stand highest are entered in a book; those not so successful being placed afterwards, where their authors may take, each his own, without having suffered any further mortification than was absolutely necessary to his instruction. The subjects are usually the composition of works similar in spirit to a given example placed before the students, using as material the elements existing therein, or such other as may be indicated."

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 70*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* (plus 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Established in 1854. Situate in Castle Street, Long Acre.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Vicar of St. Martins, Chairman.

Rev. R. G. Maul, Secretary.

W. L. Casey, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

W. H. Stopford, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

William Trego, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of this school during 1863 has been 1,858, showing a total increase of 548 since last year. This total includes 1,571 children of public schools, who paid 38*l.* 15*s.*; 31 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 9*l.* 10*s.*; and 256 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 129*l.* 16*s.* have been received. The total amount of

fees has been 178*l.* 1*s.*, showing a decrease of 32*l.* 14*s.* from the sum received last year. Appendix D.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—287 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 139*l.* 6*s.* SCHOOLS OF ART.

Seven students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 24 medals, 23 second grade prizes, and 14 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 12*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March for one night, and was attended by 320 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 173*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 4*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

ST. THOMAS', CHARTER HOUSE.

Established in 1853. Situate in Goswell Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. Rogers, Chairman.

George Phillipson, Secretary.

Thomas Clack, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

F. Hulme, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 877, showing a total decrease of 89 since last year. This total includes 761 children of public schools, who paid 38*l.* 16*s.*; 6 students of private schools, who paid 20*l.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 105 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 151*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 29*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—13 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per term of 5 months, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 29*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—92 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 63*l.* 9*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 15 medals, 7 second grade prizes and 21 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 105*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the

Appendix D. Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—(Population in 1861—12,938.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Brunswick Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. John Samuel Broad, Chairman.

James Winstanley, Honorary Secretary.

J. P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

George Rhead, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 473, showing a total increase of 42 since last year. This total includes 414 children of public schools, who paid 2*l.*; 1 pupil-teacher, who paid 3*s.* 6*d.*; and 58 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 3*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 52*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—4 students, who have paid 30*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 4*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—55 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 9*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 27*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 7 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 42 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 7*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 60*l.* 1*s.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 4*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—(Population in 1861—109,291.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Library Place, Westgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Joseph Watson, Chairman.

James Leathart, Secretary.

William Cosens Way, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Thomas G. Bowman and John M. Winter, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,972, showing a total increase of 761 since last year. This total includes 1,582 children of public schools, who paid 38*l.* 15*s.*; 17 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.*; and 373 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 158*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 202*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 15*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Evening classes—300 students, who have paid 7s. 6d. per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 118*l.* 12s. 1½*d.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 1 second grade prize and 11 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January and June, and was attended by about 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 233*l.* 13s. 1*d.* (plus 10*l.*, still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 12s. on the results of the examination of the children.

NORWICH.—(Population in 1861—74,414.)

Established in 1846. Situate at Broad Street, St. Andrew's.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

J. Barwell, Chairman.

F. T. Keith, Secretary.

Mr. Robert Cochrane, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

Charlotte Cartwright and Thomas J. Scott, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 918, showing a total increase of 78 since last year. This total includes 719 children of public schools, who paid 13*l.* 12s.; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 10s.; and 179 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 103*l.* 10s. 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 119*l.* 12s. 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 37*l.* 9s. from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10s., 1*l.* 1s., 15s., and 10s. 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 3s. and 5s.; total, 49*l.* 5s. 3*d.* Evening classes—142 students, who have paid 2s. per month, and 1s. entrance fee; total, 54*l.* 5s. 3*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 30 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 32 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on the 25th February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 116*l.* 9s. (plus 17*l.* 10s. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 13s. on the results of the examination of the children.

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NOTTINGHAM.—(Population in 1861—74,531.)

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Established in 1843. Situate at Commerce Square, High Pavement.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Richard Birkin, Chairman.

William Richards, Secretary.

Fredk. Ralph Fussell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

Henry Hood and John James pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,643, showing a total decrease of 782 since last year. This total includes 1,447 children of public schools, who paid 42*l.*; 21 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; and 175 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 98*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 143*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 12*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—26 students, who have paid 10*s.* per quarter and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 33*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—170 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 67*l.* 16*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 57 second grade and 129 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 360*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 12*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PAISLEY.—(Population in 1861—47,419.)

Established in 1848. Situate at Gilmour Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

David Murray, Chairman.

William Hodge, Secretary.

William Stewart, Head-Master.

Charles Hays and David M'Gechan are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,019, showing a total increase of 22 since last year. This total includes 900 children of public schools, who paid 39*l.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 8*s.*; and 114 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 50*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 92*l.* 4*s.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 11*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—100 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 1*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 12*s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.



The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 1 second grade prize and 19 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

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The annual inspection and public examination took place on 17th June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by 200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 236*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.* (plus 11*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PENZANCE.—(Population in 1861—9,414.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Boundervour Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rowland Davies, the Mayor, Chairman.

William H. Rodd, Secretary.

Henry M. Geoffroi, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

William Powell Geoffroi, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 889, showing a total increase of 34 since last year. This total includes 793 children of public schools, who paid 38*l.*; 15 students of private schools, who paid 39*l.* 10*s.*; and 81 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 52*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 129*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 15*l.* 4*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—15 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 25*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—66 students, who have paid 9*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 8 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 57 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 66*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 10*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PERTH.—(Population in 1861—25,250.)

Established in 1863. Situate at No. 3, Stormont Street, Perth.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Hugh Barclay, LL.D., Chairman.

John McNeill, Secretary.

Wm. S. Duncan, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 629. This total includes 525 children of public schools, who paid 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; 7 pupil-teachers who paid 6*s.*; and 97 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 30*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 33*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* or 16*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—94 students, who have paid 6*s.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The school has not yet been examined. The school has expended from its own funds 17*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

An exhibition of the students' works, examples, and specimens of prizes took place in the School of Art, and was attended by 200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

PRESTON, with a branch at Southport.—(Population in 1861—82,961.)

Established in 1860. Situate at the Institution Avenham.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Richard Newsham, Chairman.

William Ascroft, Secretary.

Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

William Duckett and Winifred Duckett, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,643, showing a total increase of 441 since last year. This total includes 1,389 children of public schools, who paid 14*l.* 10*s.*; 47 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.* 15*s.*; and 207 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 141*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 167*l.* 17*s.*, showing an increase of 34*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—91 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 105*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—163 students, who have paid 1*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 47*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 17 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 48 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 50 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers; also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 9*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children. (See also Lancaster.)

READING.—(Population in 1861—24,965.)

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Re-opened in 1863. Situate at 123, Castle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Okey Taylor, Chairman.

Charles Barber, Secretary.

Charles R. Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 656. This total includes 522 children of public schools, who paid 1*l.*; 68 students of private schools who paid 68*l.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*s.*; and 62 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 57*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 127*l.* 6*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 35*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes—47 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 5*s.*; total, 22*l.* 18*s.*

The school received 18 second grade prizes and 24 first grade prizes at the local examination.

A public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 5*s.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

SHEFFIELD.—(Population in 1861—185,157.)

Established in 1843. Situate at Arundel Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

William Fisher, Chairman.

Benjamin Wightman, Secretary.

William H. Sounes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Lionel Legge, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.

George Theaker, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 790, showing a total increase of 166 since last year. This total includes 501 children of public schools, 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; and 279 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 208*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 210*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 83*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 25*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 70*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—231 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 137*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 8 medals, 13 second grade prizes, and 51 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 413*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (plus 25*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

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SHREWSBURY.—(Population in 1861—22,055.)

Re-opened in 1856. Situate at the Museum, College Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Chairman.

Robert Pool, Secretary.

Henry James Noyes, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 147, showing a total increase of 8 since last year. This total includes 90 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 1 pupil-teacher, who paid 5*s.*; and 56 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 65*l.* 2*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 80*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—11 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 29*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—45 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and 5*s.* entrance fee; total, 35*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 4 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 8 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the Music Hall, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 9*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers; also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

SOUTHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—46,970.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Victoria Rooms, Portland Terrace. Branches at Romsey and Ringwood.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Mayor (ex officio), Chairman.

Robert B. Critchlow, Secretary.

William John Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

William Thomas Roberts, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,017, showing a total increase of 125 since last year. This total includes 750 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 120 students of private schools, who paid 109*l.* 10*s.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 7*l.* 11*s.*; and 127 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 105*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 237*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of 18*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—63 students, who have paid 8*s.* and 4*s.* per month; total, 78*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—64 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 19 medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 57 first grade prizes at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 100*l.* 1*s.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments to Art pupil-teachers; also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

STIRLING.—(Population in 1861—13,846.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Spittal Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Provost Murrie, Chairman.

Leonard Baker, Secretary and Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 473, showing a total increase of 30 since last year. This total includes 390 children of public schools, who paid 7*l.*; 12 students of private schools, who paid 16*l.*; and 71 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 90*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 113*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 16*l.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 75*l.* Evening classes—21 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 3 medals and 15 first grade prizes awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 16*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on 11th June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* (plus 2*l.* 4*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—(Population in 1861—101,302.)

Established in 1847. Situate at the Minton Memorial Building Park Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bart., Chairman.

William Keary, Secretary.

Silas Rice, Head-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 285, showing a total decrease of 139 since last year. This total includes 205 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 18*s.* 9*d.*;

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and 72 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 50*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 86*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 2*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 30*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 8*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—66 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 43*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 23 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 8 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 14*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 530 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 248*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

STOURBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—22,958.)

Established in 1852. Situate at Talbot Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Lord Lyttelton, Chairman.

William Henry King, Secretary.

William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Edwin Grice, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 640, showing a total decrease of 31 since last year. This total includes 486 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 15 students of private schools, paying 15*l.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*s.*; and 132 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 163*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 17*l.* 10*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—22 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 19*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—112 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 93*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 11 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 33 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 64*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* (plus 9*l.* 6*s.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

STROUD.—(Population in 1861—35,513.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman.

S. S. Dickinson, Secretary.

John Kemp, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.

Joshua Wall, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 397, showing a total increase of 28 since last year. This total includes 270 children of public schools ; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 10s. ; and 121 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 99*l.* 5*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 99*l.* 15*s.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day and Saturday classes—81 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 80*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes—46 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 8*s.* per half year, and no entrance fee ; total, 18*l.* 8*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 13 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 5 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in April, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 42*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes &c. (See Gloucester.)

SUNDERLAND.—(Population in 1861—80,324.)

The school was closed after the examination held in February.

TAUNTON.—(Population in 1861—14,660.)

Established in 1856. Situate in Bath Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

A. Mills, M.P., Chairman.

Rev. W. A. Jones and J. Blizard, Secretaries.

Archibald Gunn, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.

William Tucker, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 498, showing a total decrease of 107 since last year. This total includes 310 children of public schools, who paid 9*l.* ; 88 students of private schools, who paid 170*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ; 11 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* ; and 89 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 151*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 332*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 74*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—58 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* ; total, 131*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—42 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees ; total 21*l.* 7*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

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The school received 24 medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 32 first grade prizes at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in May, and was attended by 450 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 71*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

TRURO.—(Population in 1861—11,336.)

Established in 1853. Situate in River Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

C. Barham, M.D., Chairman.

Thomas Solomon, Secretary.

Richard Griffiths, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 397, showing a total decrease of 48 since last year. This total includes 300 children of public schools; 29 students of private schools, who paid 32*l.* 10*s.*; 38 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.*; and 30 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 15*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 58*l.* 11*s.*, showing a decrease of 28*l.* 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—8 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 18*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 4*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—22 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 10*l.* 7*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 7 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 25 first grade prizes, at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 29*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (plus 1*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

WARMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—6,500.)

Established in 1861. Situate at the Athenæum, Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

(Vacant), Chairman.

Rev. Thos. E. Crallon, M.A., Secretary.

George Ryles, Head-master; 2 certificates.

Annie Bannister, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 201, showing a total increase

of 165 since last year. This total includes 147 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.*; 5 students of a private school, who paid 15*l.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 44 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 47*l.* 18*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 84*l.* 8*s.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 3*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 25*s.* and 2*l.*s. per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 33*l.* 7*s.* Evening classes—29 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 14*l.* 11*s.*

The school received 4 medals at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on December 17th, 1863.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 4*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. (See Andover and Basingstoke.)

• WARRINGTON.—(Population in 1861—25,953.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Museum, Bold Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Chairman.

Edward Brewtnall, Secretary.

J. C. Thompson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Samuel L. Fildes and Henry Woods, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,468, showing a total increase of 289 since last year. This total includes 1,113 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 218 students of private schools, who paid 190*l.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.* 15*s.*; and 111 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 136*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 363*l.* 9*s.*, showing an increase of 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—41 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 90*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—70 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 46*l.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 27 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 63 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 4,810 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 150*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* (plus 50*l.* 10*s.* still due), which sums include the payments

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to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 12*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

WATERFORD.—(Population in 1861—23,220.)

Established in 1852. Situate at King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Very Rev. E. A. Hoare, Dean of Waterford, Chairman.

George Gibson, Secretary.

Samuel McCloy, Head-master ; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1861 has been 568, showing a total increase of 161 since last year. This total includes 380 children of public schools, who paid 30*l.* ; 53 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.* ; 32 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; and 103 students who have attended the Central and Branch schools at Portlaw, from whom 83*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 145*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 1*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—85 students (including Portlaw Branch), who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 74*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—18 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 3*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has obtained a certificate of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition ; in addition to which 11 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 9 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by 982 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 42*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—60,858.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Darlington Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Henry Loveridge, Chairman.

(Vacant), Secretary.

Chas. T. Sturtevant, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.

Chas. Gregory, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 788. This total includes 648 children of public schools, 5 students of private schools, who paid 5*l.* ; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* ; and 119 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 9*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 97*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 48 students, who have paid 21s., 10s., and 5s. per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 55*l.* 13s. 6*d.* Evening classes:—87 students, who have paid 5s. per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* 13s.

The school received 8 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 23 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* 10s. on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place on October 12th.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 39*l.* 9s. 7½*d.* (plus 8*l.* 14s. still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department will also pay to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 17s. on the results of the examination of the children.

WORCESTER.—(Population in 1861—31,123.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Pierpoint Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, Chairman.

J. S. Packington and R. W. Binns, Secretaries.

G. P. Yeats, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

James E. Hartshorne, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been (independently of Bromsgrove now attached to Stourbridge) 1,141, showing a total increase of 36 since last year. This total includes 815 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.*; 69 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5s.; and 253 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 99*l.* 18s. has been received. The total amount of fees has been 150*l.* 3s., showing an increase of 7*l.* 5s. 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—57 students, who have paid 5s. 6*d.* and 12s., per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 43*l.* 14s. 6*d.* Evening classes—201 students, who have paid 2s., 2s. 9*d.*, 3s., 3s. 6*d.*, and 5s. 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 56*l.* 3s. 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 22 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 20 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 9s. 5*d.*, on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January and was attended by 1,076 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 190*l.* 8s. 2*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this

Appendix D. sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools
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 ART. 2*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

YARMOUTH.—(Population in 1861—34,800.)

Established in 1857. Situate at South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Mayor, Chairman.

Henry Robert Harmer, Secretary.

Patrick Bernard Brophy, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.

John Emms and George Henry Wilson are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,213, showing a total increase of 215 since last year. This total includes 1,110 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.* ; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 10*s.* 9*d.* ; and 103 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 72*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 77*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 6*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 8*s.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, and entrance fees of 4*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* ; total, 51*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—62 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee ; total, 21*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Eight students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition ; in addition to which 14 medals, 20 second grade prizes, and 88 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 160*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* (plus 10*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught the sum of 8*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

YORK.—(Population in 1861—40,377.)

Established in 1842. Situate at Minster Yard.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. I. Spencer, Chairman.

Edward Taylor and J. Proctor, Secretaries.

John Charles Swallow, Head-Master ; 4 certificates.

Walter Craister, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1863 has been 1,136, showing a total increase of 6 since last year. This total includes 940 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.* ; 17 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* ; and 179 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 84*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been

93*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year. Appendix D.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—39 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.*; total, 25*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—140 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 58*l.* 7*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have obtained certificates of the second grade.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 21 medals, 12 second grade prizes, and 30 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 1,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* (plus 5*l.* still due), which sums include the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught the sum of 6*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

In addition to the foregoing, examinations were held during the year at the under-mentioned schools, and the results were as follow, viz. :—

DERBY PRACTISING SCHOOL.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 6), 4 were successful :—2 meriting prizes, and 2 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

LIVERPOOL PRACTISING SCHOOL.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 19), 8 were successful :—3 meriting prizes, and 5 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

CAMDEN TOWN SCHOOL.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination, 11 were successful, meriting the mark "pass" in the first grade.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 125), 91 were successful :—50 merited prizes, and 36 the mark "pass" in the first grade. In the second grade 5 obtained the mark "good."

METROPOLIS.—421 children of schools for the poor not connected with any district school of art have been instructed by art certificated mistresses. The number examined and the results of their examination are included in the returns for the various metropolitan district schools.

pendix D.
SCHOOLS OF
ART.

LIST of SCHOOLS of ART throughout the United Kingdom in connexion with the
COUNCIL of the

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Aberdeen	1853	73,794	The Lord Provost .	James Sinclair .
Andover	1854	5,221	} The Mayor . . . {	Thompson, H. .
Basingstoke	1854	4,664		Lightfoot, Rev. W. B. .
Bath	1854	52,528		Davis, Charles E., F.S.A.
Birkenhead	1861	24,285	Rhodes, Rev. Prebendary.	
Birmingham, Spon Lane, Smethwick.	1842	295,955	Laird, John, M.P. and George Harrison.	Mackelvie, James T. .
			Rt.Hon.C.B.Adderley, M.P.	Edwin Laundry .
Bolton	1857	70,396	Powell, Rev. H. .	Lowe, Rev. Joseph .
Boston	1860	15,038	Blenkin, Rev. G. B. .	Gane, W.
Bridgnorth	1858	6,569	Ward, Rev. H. J. .	Evans, Rev., D.D. .
Bridgwater	1860	11,361	The Mayor	Bailey, S., and Gal John.
Brighton	1859	77,693	Griffith, Rev. John .	Merrifield, F., and Goulty, H. N.
Bristol	1853	154,093	Miles, P. W. S. . .	Heyworth, Rev. J., and Atkinson, J. B.
Bromsgrove	1860	10,822	Collis, Rev. John D., D.D.	Gibson, G. W. . .
Burnley	1858	37,975	Shuttleworth, Sir J.K., Bart.	Sutherland, John .
Burslem	1853	19,725	No return.	
Cambridge	1858	26,361	Emery, Rev. W. . .	Beaumont, Rev. J. W.
Carlisle	1854	29,436	The Mayor	Hannah, Thomas H. .
Carmarthen and Swansea .	1854	52,573	Morris, William . .	Thomas, John . . .
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.	1853	8,530	Vincent, Rev. J. C. .	Manley, H. P. . .
Cheltenham	1853	39,590	Barry, Rev. A. . . .	Middleton, John . .
Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham.	1853	31,101	Wardell, William . .	Rigg, Rev. Arthur .
Cirencester	1860	6,334	Powell, Rev. Canon .	Zachary, Henry . .
Clonmel	1854	11,190	Hackett, J. P., Alderman.	Purcell, P. J. . . .
Coalbrookdale, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.	1856	15,662	Dickinson, Henry . .	Norris, William Gregory.
Cork	1850	101,434	The Mayor	Dunscombe, Thomas S.
Coventry	1844	41,647	Leigh, The Lord . .	Gulson, John . . .
Darlington	1857	26,109	Pease, Henry, M.P. .	Janson, J. C. . . .
Devonport and Plymouth .	1859	50,504	The Committee . . .	King, U. H., and Radford, J. C.
Dublin	1849	249,733	Shaw, Captain . . .	Steele, Wm. Edward, M.D.
Dudley	1853	44,975	Browne, Rev. J. C., D.C.L.	Westley, Charles H. .
Dundee	1856	90,425	Sturrock, John . . .	Ewing, David . . .

with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF
EDUCATION, 1863.

Appendix D.
SCHOOLS OF
ART.

Masters, and the Number of Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Art Pupil- Teachers, 1863.	No. taught in Pub- lic and other Schools, 1863.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1863.	Total No. under Instruction, 1863.	No. of Successful Students, 1863.	Local Medals awarded, 1862-3.	National Medal- ions awarded, 1863.	Name of Place.
Peter Cleland, 1	3	991	278	1,269	91	18	1	Aberdeen.
Ryles, George, 1, 6a	—	297	74	371	72	13	—	{ Andover. Basingstoke.
Hill, John, 1, 6a, 6b	2	2,063	124	2,187	55	21	—	Bath.
Bentley, J., 1, 4, 6a, 6b.	—	1,050	180	1,230	108	25	1	Birkenhead.
Raimbach, D. W., 1; Wallis, W.; Blizard, E., 1, 6a, 6b.; C. H. Whit- aker, 1, 4, 5.	3	691	923	1,614	403	{ 30 3	2	Birmingham.
Walker, J. W., 1, 2, 6a	—	650	108	758	180	17	1	Bolton.
Howard, Vernon, 1, 2, 6a	—	334	140	474	53	7	—	Boston.
Mulligan, J. A., 1, 6a.	—	245	32	277	31	5	—	Bridgnorth.
Davis, James A., 1, 6a	—	—	147	147	29	19	—	Bridgwater.
White, John, 1, 6a	1	1,354	164	1,518	125	6	—	Brighton.
Hammersley, J. A., Ni- chols, Alf., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6a.	2	1,465	312	1,777	200	20	—	Bristol.
Bowen, Wm. P., 1, 2	—	160	77	237	22	9	—	Bromsgrove.
Hale, Robert, 1, 6a	1	344	146	490	96	4	—	Burnley.
No return.								Burslem.
Wood, Daniel, 1, 2, 4, 6a	1	705	215	920	104	10	—	Cambridge.
Lees, Herbert, 1, 2, 6a	1	321	102	423	60	18	—	Carlisle.
Hosford, F. F., 1, 2	1	1,075	47	1,122	114	7	—	Cardarthen and Swansea.
Rowland, J. C., 1	2	1,003	124	1,127	98	{ 7 1	—	Cardarvon and Bangor, &c.
Knight, James P., 1	1	1,316	154	1,470	76	18	—	Cheltenham.
Davidson, Ellis A., 1, 6a, 6b.	2	2,483	133	2,616	363	16	—	Chester, Crewe, and Wrexham.
Miller, James, 1, 6a, 6b	—	682	134	816	103	23	1	Cirencester.
Fraser, Edward, 1, 6b	—	150	36	186	26	3	—	Clonmel.
Woolner, Henry, 1, 4, 5, 6a.	1	1,066	60	1,126	97	8	—	Coalbrookdale.
Brenan, James, 1, 2, 3, 6a	1	132	218	350	57	28	2	Cork.
Anderson, I., 1, 2, 3, 6a	1	460	154	614	68	30	4	Coventry.
Elton, Samuel, 1, 6a	1	840	126	966	175	17	—	Darlington.
Colmes, T., 1, 2, 6a	2	824	204	1,028	141	8	—	Devonport.
Lyne, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6a; Healy, Jas, 1; Julyan, Mary, 1, 2, 3.	3	962	386	1,348	311	19	2	Dublin.
Sturtevant, Charles T., 1, 2, 6a.	1	1,021	67	1,088	125	5	—	Dudley.
Kennedy, John, 1, 2, 6a	5	2,595	487	3,082	642	21	1	Dundee.

Appendix D.
SCHOOLS OF
ART.List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Durham	1853	13,743	Bramwell, J. . . .	Greenwell, Rev. W.
Edinburgh	1853	168,098	The Board of Manufactures (any member of).	Primrose, The Hon. F.
Exeter	1854	33,737	Northcote, Sir S. H., Bart., C.B., M.P.	Miles, W., and Welch, C.
Glasgow	1845	395,503	Hannan, James . .	Campbell, James A.
Gloucester	1859	16,320	Parry, T. Gambier .	Crawley, Rev. C. Y.
Greenock	1857	42,100	Hunter, Thomas O. .	Mackenzie, Alexander
Guildford	1853	8,032	Bovill, W., M.P. . .	Matthews, Rev. R. I.
Halifax	1859	37,015	Dennison, James . .	Bowman, H. H.
Hanley	1847	13,000	Wedgwood, Francis .	Powell, Edwin
Huddersfield (<i>See Leeds</i>)	1859	34,874		
Hull	1861	98,994	The Mayor	Lovell, G. H. .
Ipswich	1858	37,949	Gaye, Rev. C. H. . .	Bacon, G. C. E.
Kidderminster	1862	15,398	Brinton, John . . .	Day, Arthur J.
Lancaster	1856	14,473	The Mayor	Whelon, William
Leeds	1846	207,153	Holc, James	Wardman, Henry
Limerick	1852	46,320	Cleary, Jno. Francis .	Wilson, Albert V.
Lincoln	1863	20,995	Doughty, Charles . .	Gibney, Rev. J. S.
Liverpool, North District .	1855	443,874	Howson, Rev. Dr. . .	Jones, J. Gregory
Liverpool, South District .	1855		Johnson, Richard . .	Cariss, Astrup
Llanelly	1854	27,973	Nevill, C. W. . . .	Bevan, S. and Buckley, J. W.
Macclesfield	1851	36,095	The Mayor	Jeffery, William
Manchester	1842	338,346	Bazley, Thomas, M.P.	Aspden, Richard
Metropolitan Schools:—				
Bloomsbury	1842	2,803,034	Thorold, Rev. Anthony W.	Gann, Miss Louisa
Finsbury	1853		Williams, W. W. . .	Houle, Josiah .
Lambeth	1854		Gregory, Rev. Robert	Gregory, Rev. R.
Marylebone	1862		Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, M.A., D.C.L.	Clarke, C. M. .
St. Martin's	1854		Humphry, Rev. W. G.	Maul, Rev. R. G.
St. Thomas', Charter-house.	1853		Rogers, Rev. W. . .	Phillipson, George
Westminster	1863		Borradaile, Rev. A. .	Borradaile, Vincent
Hampstead	1856		Howlett, Rev. S. P. .	Howlett, Rev. S. P.

List of Schools of Art—continued.

Appendix D
SCHOOLS OF
ART.

Masters, and the Number of Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Art Pupil- Teachers, 1863.	No. taught in Pub- lic and other Schools, 1863.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1863.	Total No. under Instruction, 1863.	No. of Successful Students, 1863.	Local Medals awarded, 1862-3.	National Medal- ions awarded, 1863.	Name of Place.
Newton, Geo. H., 1, 2, 3	—	354	106	460	56	10	1	Durham.
Hodder, C. D., 1, 2; Mor- ley, W. A., 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Ashworth, Miss S. A., 1, 2.	1 M. 2 F.	832	331	1,163	195	27	10	Edinburgh.
		574	207	781	110	18	—	
Birkmyer, James B., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	3	1,039	209	1,248	247	17	—	Exeter.
Greenlees, Robert: Ban- ner, A., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	3	2,614	712	3,326	188	22	1	Glasgow.
Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a	—	325	105	430	66	13	—	Gloucester.
Urie, Daniel, 1, 6 a	1	360	103	466	45	7	—	Greenock.
Pyne, C. C., 1	—	80	50	130	55	—	—	Guildford.
Ryan, Charles, 1, 2	1	752	123	875	49	14	—	Halifax.
Carter, James, 1, 2, 3, 6 a; Protat, H., 6.	2	682	148	830	71	28	5	Hanley.
See Leeds.								
Pozzi, W. E., 1, 2, 4, 6 a	—	400	186	586	75	6	—	Huddersfield.
Griffith, W. T., 1, 6 a, 6 b	2	687	239	926	182	12	1	Hull.
Kennedy, Joseph, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	1	399	109	508	81	10	1	Ipswich.
Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a	1	852	209	1,061	370	11	—	Kidderminster.
Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Ford, J., 1, 2, 4, 6 a, 6 b; Stevenson, A., 1, 6 a.	3	5,588	348	5,936	578	26	1	Lancaster.
Brophy, N. A., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	—	220	142	362	33	10	1	Leeds.
Taylor, Edward R., 1, 2, 3, 6 a.	—	532	121	653	Not examined.			Limerick.
Bishop, W. J.; Burkin- shaw, S., 1, 2, 6 a.	1	1,870	576	2,446	356	7	—	Lincoln.
Finnie, John, 1, 2, 6 a.	2	1,094	337	1,431	266	21	2	Liverpool, N.D.
Hosford, F. F., 1, 2	1	857	49	906	50	3	—	Liverpool, S.D.
Stewart, George	2	592	107	699	169	12	1	Llanelly.
Muckley, W. J., 1, 2, 3, 6; Evans, J.; Rowe, J., 1, 6 a.	2	2,614	368	2,982	543	24	3	Macclesfield.
								Manchester.
Metropolitan Schools:—								
Gann, L., 1; Wilson, H., 1; Belinaye, De la L., 1; Mateaux, C., 1.	1	—	127	127	34	30	2	Bloomsbury.
Williamson, J. B., 1, 2, and a Master in Train- ing.	—	50	124	174	40	11	—	Finsbury.
Sparkes, Jno., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Bale, Edwin, 1, 3, 4, 6 a.	3	2,960	412	3,372	268	21	—	Lambeth.
Clarke, C. M., 1, 2; Pils- bury, W., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	1	—	430	430	38	10	2	Marylebone.
Casey, W. L., 1, 2, 3; W. H. Stopford, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	1	1,571	287	1,858	331	24	3	St. Martin's.
Clack, T., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 a; Hulme, F., 1, 2, 6 b.	—	767	110	877	125	17	2	St. Thomas' Charter- House.
Locke, H. H., 1, 4, 6 b, and a Master in Train- ing.	—				166		—	Westminster.
Masters in Training	—				3	3	1	Hampstead.

Appendix D.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*SCHOOLS OF
ART.

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
<i>Metropolitan Schools—cont.</i>				
* Rotherhithe	1854		Blick, Rev. E.	Moore, R.
* St. George's-in-the-East	1858		MacGill, Rev. G. H.	Duke, James
South Kensington	1854			Science and Art De- partment.
Spitalfields	1842		Vanner, W.	Tyler, W. J.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1853	12,938	Broad, Rev. John Samuel.	Winstanley, James
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1844	109,291	Watson, J.	Leathart, James
Norwich	1846	74,414	Barnwell, J.	Keith, F. T.
Nottingham	1843	74,531	Birkin, Richard	Richards, William
Paisley	1848	47,419	Murray, David	Hodge, William
Penzance	1853	9,414	Mayor, The	Rodd, Wm. H.
Perth.	1863	25,251	Barclay, Hugh, LL.D.	McNeill, John
Preston	1860	82,961	Newsham, Richard	Ascroft, William
Reading	1860	24,965	Taylor, John O.	Barber, Charles
Sheffield	1843	185,157	Fisher, William	Wightman, B.
Shrewsbury	1863	22,055	Kennedy, Rev. B. H., D.D.	Pool, Robert
Southampton, Romsey, and Ringwood.	1855	46,970	The Mayor	Critchlow, R. B.
Stirling	1857	13,844	Murrie (Provost)	Baker, Leonard
Stoke-upon-Trent	1847	101,302	Stamer, Rev. Sir L. T. Bart.	Keary, William
Stourbridge	1852	22,958	Lyttelton, The Right Hon. Lord.	King, W. H.
Stroud	1860	35,513	Vacant	Dickinson, S. S.
Sunderland	1861	80,324	The Mayor	Dodd, C. H.
Taunton	1856	14,660	Mills, A., M.P.	Jones, Rev. W. A., and Blizard, J.
Truro	1853	11,336	Barham, C., M.D.	Solomon, T.
Warminster	1861	6,500		Crallon, Rev. T.E., M.A.
Warrington	1853	25,953	Patten, Col. Wilson, M.P.	Brewtnall, E.
Waterford	1853	23,220	Hoare, The Very Rev. E., the Dean of Waterford.	Gibson, George
Wenlock	1858	8,000	See Coalbrookdale.	
Wolverhampton	1854	60,858	Loveridge, Henry	Vacant
Worcester	1851	31,123	Dudley, The Earl of	Packington, J. S. and Binns, R. W.
Yarmouth, Great	1857	34,800	The Mayor	Harmer, H. R.
York	1842	40,177	Spencer, Rev. I.	Taylor, E. and Proc- tor, J.

* In connexion with the Training School at South Kensington.

List of Schools of Art—continued.

Appendix

SCHOOLS
ART.

Masters, and the Number of Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Art Pupil- Teachers, 1863.	No. taught in Pub- lic and other Schools, 1863.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1863.	Total No. under Instruction, 1863.	No. of Successful Students, 1863.	Local Medals awarded, 1862-3.	National Medal- ions awarded, 1863.	Name of Place.
Masters in Training . . .	—	7,930	1,134	9,064	87	2	—	Metropolitan—cont.
Masters in Training . . .	—				49	—	—	Rotherhithe.
Burchett, R., and others	—				278	{ 30 30	{ 5 F. 7 M. }	St. Geo.'s-in-East. South Kensington.
Mills, S. F., and a Master in Training.	—	414	59	473	165	9	—	Spitalfields.
Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a . . .	1				90	7	—	Newcastle - under - Lyme.
Way, Wm. C., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b	2				89	21	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cochrane, Robt., 1, 2, 6 a	2	719	199	918	112	30	1	Norwich.
Fussell, F. R., 1, and Fus- sell, J.	2	1,447	196	1,643	411	19	1	Nottingham.
Stewart, William . . .	2	900	119	1,019	105	9	1	Paisley.
Geoffroi, H. M., 1 . . .	1	808	81	889	157	10	—	Penzance.
Duncan, W. S., 1 . . .	—	525	104	629	See Dundee.		—	Perth.
Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a . .	2	1,389	254	1,643	See Lan- caster.		—	Preston.
Havell, C. R., 1	1	590	66	656	83	7	—	Reading.
Sounes, W. H., 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Legge, L., 1, 4.	1	501	289	790	152	16	2	Sheffield.
Noyes, Henry James, 1 . .	—	90	57	147	29	—	—	Shrewsbury.
Baker, W. J., 1	1	870	147	1,017	146	9	—	Southampton.
Baker, Leonard, 1	—	402	71	473	63	3	—	Stirling.
Rice, Silas	1	205	80	285	26	23	4	Stoke-on-Trent.
Bowen, Wm. P., 1, 2 . . .	1	501	136	637	80	10	—	Stourbridge.
Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a . . .	1	270	127	397	See Glou- cester.		—	Stroud.
Lees, Herbert, 1, 2, 6 a . .	1	540	47	587	171	12	—	Sunderland.
Gunn, Archd., 1, 6 a, 6 b	1	387	111	498	75	23	—	Taunton.
Griffiths, Richd., 1, 6 a . .	—	329	68	397	70	5	—	Truro.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a . . .	—	152	49	201	68	4	—	Warminster.
Thompson, J. C., 1, 2 . . .	2	1,331	137	1,468	183	29	3	Warrington.
McCloy, Samuel, 1	—	433	135	568	27	15	1	Waterford.
See Coalbrookdale.								
Sturtevant, C. T., 1, 2, 6 a	1	653	135	788	41	—	—	Wenlock.
Yeats, G. P., 1, 2, 3 . . .	1	883	258	1,141	67	27	1	Wolverhampton.
Brophy, P. B., 1, 2, 6 a . .	2	1,110	105	1,215	186	14	1	Worcester.
Swallow, John C., 1, 2, 4, 6 a.	1	940	196	1,136	109	21	3	Yarmouth.
Totals	104	79,305	16,480	96,325*	11,934	1,272	83	York.

* This total does not include 52 students in training for masters at the Central School at Kensington.

Appendix D. This TABLE shows the RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of the 1st and
 SCHOOLS OF ART. 2nd Grade only. Students in Public Schools are also examined in
 Slate Drawing, and all the Works of Students in Schools of Art are
 also examined once in each Year.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Persons taught.	No. of Exercises worked by Persons examined.	No. of Persons successful.	
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.
Aberdeen - - - -	1,269	188	70	21
Andover - - - -	371	72	53	19
Basingstoke - - - -				
Bath - - - -	2,187	216	35	20
Birkenhead - - - -	1,230	269	60	48
Birmingham and Spon Lane, Smeth- wick branch - - - -	1,614	568	170	99
Bolton - - - -			107	27
Boston - - - -	758	375	157	23
Bridgnorth - - - -	474	182	41	12
Bridgwater - - - -	277	66	26	5
Brighton - - - -	147	111	13	16
Bristol - - - -	1,518	373	83	42
Bromsgrove - - - -	1,777	644	139	61
Burnley - - - -	237	44	16	6
Burslem - - - -	490	96	78	18
Cambridge - - - -	In abeyance.			
Carlisle - - - -	920	244	78	26
Carmarthen and Swansea - - - -	423	131	48	12
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.	1,122	236	67	47
Cheltenham - - - -	1,127	183	60	38
Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham.	1,470	193	49	27
Cirencester - - - -	2,616	363	318	45
Clonmel - - - -	816	239	86	17
Coalbrookdale, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.	186	58	21	5
Cork - - - -	1,126	184	85	12
Coventry - - - -	350	171	36	21
Darlington - - - -	614	215	48	20
Devonport and Plymouth - - - -	966	268	144	31
Dublin - - - -	1,028	298	106	35
Dudley - - - -	1,348	474	226	85
Dundee and Perth - - - -	1,088	289	102	23
Durham - - - -	3,082	1,126	543	99
Edinburgh (Male) - - - -	460	132	36	20
Edinburgh (Female) - - - -	1,163	251	130	65
Exeter - - - -	781	260	81	29
Glasgow - - - -	1,248	537	202	45
Gloucester and Stroud - - - -	3,326	638	159	29
Greenock - - - -	430	195	37	29
Guildford - - - -	466	131	33	7
Halifax - - - -	130	109	41	14
Hanley - - - -	875	141	34	15
Huddersfield (<i>see</i> Leeds).	830	185	52	19
Hull - - - -	586	166	54	21
Ipswich - - - -	926	517	140	42
Kidderminster - - - -	508	191	60	21

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Persons taught.	No. of Exercises worked by Persons examined.	No. of Persons successful.		Appendix D. SCHOOLS OF ART.
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	
Lancaster and Preston - -	1,061	859	315	55	
Leeds and Huddersfield - -	5,936	1,335	493	85	
Limerick - - - - -	362	53	23	10	
Lincoln - - - - -	653	87	—	—	
Liverpool, North District - -	2,446	752	294	62	
Liverpool, South District - -	1,431	789	224	42	
Llanelly - - - - -	906	87	35	15	
Macclesfield - - - - -	699	375	144	25	
Manchester - - - - -	2,982	1,081	491	52	
Metropolitan Schools :—					
Bloomsbury - - - - -	127	110	—	34	
Finsbury - - - - -	174	95	28	12	
Lambeth - - - - -	3,372	769	206	62	
Marylebone - - - - -	430	111	22	16	
St. Martin's - - - - -	1,858	645	252	79	
St. Thomas, Charterhouse - -	877	298	108	17	
Westminster - - - - -	9,064	435	143	23	
Hampstead - - - - -		13	1	2	
Rotherhithe - - - - -		248	77	10	
St. George's-in-the-East - -		151	43	6	
South Kensington - - - - -		570	180	98	
Spitalfields - - - - -		301	146	19	
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	473	209	77	13	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	1,972	254	60	29	
Norwich - - - - -	918	277	81	31	
Nottingham - - - - -	1,643	615	354	57	
Paisley - - - - -	1,019	180	91	14	
Penzance - - - - -	889	345	138	19	
Perth - - - - -	629	No examination.			
Preston - - - - -	1,643	See Lancaster.			
Reading - - - - -	656	127	64	19	
Sheffield - - - - -	790	301	103	49	
Shrewsbury - - - - -	147	122	20	9	
Southampton, Romsey, and Ringwood	1,017	285	83	63	
Stirling - - - - -	473	107	60	3	
Stoke-upon-Trent (Potteries) -	285	74	15	11	
Stourbridge - - - - -	637	158	53	27	
Stroud - - - - -	397	See Gloucester.			
Sunderland (closed after examination)	587	198	156	15	
Taunton - - - - -	498	179	59	16	
Truro - - - - -	397	167	55	15	
Warminster - - - - -	201	116	48	20	
Warrington - - - - -	1,468	365	163	20	
Waterford - - - - -	568	67	17	10	
Wenlock (see Coalbrookdale) -	—	—	—	—	
Wolverhampton - - - - -	788	83	37	4	
Worcester - - - - -	1,141	156	42	25	
Yarmouth (Great) - - - - -	1,215	233	146	40	
York - - - - -	1,136	164	82	27	
Totals - - - - -	†96,325	25,507	9,358	2,576	

† This total does not include the 52 students in training at South Kensington.

Appendix D. TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS receiving INSTRUCTION in DRAWING through the Agency of the SCHOOLS OF ART in 1863, compared with that of previous Years.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Public and other Schools	18,988	22,746	30,802	65,465	67,490	72,267	76,303	71,423	79,845
Provincial Schools of Art	8,274	10,204	10,238	10,784	13,787	11,121	11,569	11,521	12,497
Metropolitan District Schools (including St. Martin's, Long Acre, Female School, 43, Queen Square, and Marylebone, Lambeth, Prince's Road, Finsbury, and St. Thomas' Charterhouse and Westminster) . . .	610	602	778	1,147	1,309	1,530	1,791	2,342	2,522
Students in Training for Masters at South Kensington	79	106	71	62	64	68	50	59	52
Schoolmasters and Pupil-teachers in the Provinces . .	1,547	1,425	1,323	2,012	2,322	2,495	2,123	2,044	1,461
Totals	29,498	35,083	43,212	79,470	84,972	89,481	91,836	87,389	96,377

TABLE OF FEES. TABLE showing the AMOUNT of FEES paid during the Year ending the 31st December 1863, by the various Classes of Persons under Instruction in Drawing at the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art.

School.	FEES PAID.						
	By Public Schools.	By Private Schools.	By Teachers and Pupil- teachers.	Schools of Art.		Totals.	
				By Morning Students.	By Evening Students.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen	33 0 0	170 0 0	6 18 9	14 0 0	87 5 1	311 3 10	
Andover and Basingstoke	30 0 0	.	2 0 0	47 10 0	22 0 0	101 10 0	
Bath	10 0 0	60 3 0	2 16 6	54 4 0	22 17 6	150 1 0	
Birkenhead	10 0 0	.	2 5 0	101 16 6	95 19 6	210 1 0	
Birmingham	88 15 0	.	12 10 0	161 19 0	431 4 0	694 8 0	
Bolton	7 10 0	.	8 16 0	81 18 0	21 4 0	119 8 0	
Boston	25 0 0	34 2 6	6 18 9	103 18 6	27 4 9	197 4 6	
Bridgnorth	5 0 0	.	.	38 5 0	9 7 6	52 12 6	
Bridgwater	.	.	1 8 0	35 18 9	47 8 6	84 15 3	
Brighton	35 0 0	186 0 0	2 17 6	80 13 0	42 1 6	346 12 0	
Bristol	10 0 0	126 0 0	4 4 10	190 8 0	131 17 4	462 10 2	
Bromsgrove	5 0 0	.	0 13 9	58 17 6	10 0 0	74 11 3	
Burnley	15 0 0	10 10 0	5 11 6	55 8 0	25 16 0	112 5 6	
Burslem	No return.	In abeyance.	.	.	.	.	

TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*

Appendix D.

TABLE OF
FEES.

School.	FEES PAID.					
	By Public Schools.	By Private Schools.	By Teachers and Pupil- teachers.	Schools of Art.		Totals.
				By Morning Students.	By Evening Students.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cambridge . . .	25 0 0	81 14 0	1 5 0	231 14 6	36 1 0	375 14 6
Carlisle . . .	10 0 0	70 0 0	0 17 0	7 13 0	23 16 0	112 6 0
Carmarthen and Swansea . . .	78 0 0	9 16 3	0 5 9	29 9 3	13 2 6	130 13 9
Carnarvon, with branches at Ban- gor and Port- madoc . . .	45 0 0	78 5 0	21 0 0	17 13 0	22 17 0	184 15 0
Cheltenham . . .	110 0 0	0 17 6	99 17 0	23 13 0	239 7 6	
Chester, branches at Crewe and Wrexham . . .	105 0 0	29 9 0	3 10 0	34 5 0	54 12 6	226 16 6
Cirencester . . .	25 0 0	60 0 0	5 5 0	49 11 0	27 5 0	167 1 0
Clonmel . . .	50 0 0	.	.	20 16 0	9 10 6	80 6 6
Coalbrookdale, branches at Madeley and Broseley . . .	35 0 0	.	1 10 0	22 2 3	21 6 0	79 18 3
Cork . . .	36 1 3	.	0 10 0	107 5 0	60 0 0	203 16 3
Coventry . . .	65 5 0	.	.	28 7 6	23 12 0	122 4 6
Darlington . . .	20 0 0	75 0 0	2 10 0	42 5 6	42 14 6	182 10 0
Devonport and Plymouth . . .	17 0 0	18 0 0	8 0 0	54 0 0	65 8 2	162 8 2
Dublin . . .	41 0 0	.	.	193 4 0	86 11 9	320 15 9
Dudley . . .	20 0 0	.	0 2 6	50 0 6	23 6 7	98 9 7
Dundee . . .	37 0 0	.	3 1 0	390 9 6	60 12 0	491 2 6
Durham . . .	.	40 0 0	0 5 0	91 11 6	23 0 6	154 17 0
Edinburgh { Male . . .	109 0 0	.	12 0 0	66 12 0	148 0 0	335 12 0
{ Fem. . .	74 0 0	.	13 10 0	146 17 6	33 17 6	273 5 0
Exeter . . .	62 10 0	.	4 0 0	104 4 6	80 4 0	250 18 6
Glasgow . . .	58 0 0	120 0 0	8 4 6	268 4 6	186 14 0	641 3 0
Gloucester . . .	2 0 0	23 0 0	0 17 6	72 17 6	28 2 6	128 17 6
Greenock . . .	13 3 0	.	.	.	30 0 6	43 3 6
Guildford . . .	No return.		.	.	.	.
Halifax . . .	10 0 0	77 15 9	8 17 6	24 18 6	37 16 0	159 7 9
Hanley . . .	15 0 0	20 0 0	.	23 0 0	64 2 2	122 2 2
Huddersfield . . .	See Leeds.	.	.	.	.	.
Hull . . .	15 0 0	.	3 7 6	59 1 6	46 4 6	123 13 6
Ipswich . . .	23 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	108 8 9	67 18 8	254 7 5
Kidderminster . . .	53 0 0	25 0 0	4 3 0	16 3 0	39 5 0	137 11 0
Lancaster . . .	13 10 0	.	3 5 0	137 2 0	35 4 6	189 1 6
Leeds and Hud- dersfield . . .	50 0 0	550 0 0	12 5 0	68 9 8	157 19 2	838 13 10
Limerick . . .	25 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	67 5 0	39 10 0	186 15 0
Lincoln . . .	12 10 0	39 2 0	4 15 0	69 7 7½	37 5 11½	163 0 7
Liverpool, N. Dis. Liverpool, S. Dis. Llanelly . . .	55 0 0 190 0 0 10 0 0	132 4 0 3 10 0	32 8 6 5 12 6 0 12 3	187 10 6 105 10 6 23 9 3	68 11 5 119 18 5 20 14 6	475 14 5 421 1 5 58 6 0
Macclesfield . . .	26 0 0	87 0 0	1 6 6	14 13 3	22 14 6	151 14 3
Manchester . . .	135 5 0	.	26 0 6	269 12 6	124 3 6	555 1 6
Metropolitan:—						
Bloomsbury . . .	.	.	0 10 0	339 17 0	22 8 0	362 15 0
Finsbury . . .	1 5 0	.	.	53 6 0	74 1 0	128 12 0
Lambeth . . .	25 0 0	.	13 7 6	70 14 0	130 7 0	239 8 6
Marylebone . . .	.	.	3 11 0	.	144 2 0	147 13 0
St. Martin's . . .	33 15 0	.	9 10 0	.	129 16 0	178 1 0
St. Thomas . . .	38 16 0	20 0 0	1 15 0	29 9 6	61 14 0	151 14 6
Westminster . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampstead . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rotherhithe . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
* St. George's in the East . . .	254 0 0	.	4 15 0	1,197 5 0	537 11 0	1,993 11
South Ken- sington . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spitalfields . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix D. TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*TABLE OF
FEES.

School.	FEES PAID.						
	By Public Schools.	By Private Schools.	By Teachers and Pupil- Teachers.	Schools of Art.		Totals.	
				By Morning Students.	By Evening Students.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Newcastle-under-Lyme . . .	21 0 0	. . .	0 3 6	4 10 0	26 19 3	52 12 9	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . .	38 15 0	. . .	5 10 1½	39 19 6	118 11 10½	202 16 6	
Norwich . . .	13 12 0	. . .	2 10 0	49 5 3	54 5 3	119 12 6	
Nottingham . . .	42 0 0	. . .	2 17 7	33 12 0	64 18 5	143 8 0	
Paisley . . .	39 0 0	. . .	2 8 0	15 12 0	35 4 0	92 4 0	
Penzance . . .	38 0 0	39 10 0	. . .	25 13 0	26 8 9	129 11 9	
Perth . . .	3 0 8	. . .	0 6 0	10 10 6	19 16 6	33 13 8	
Preston . . .	14 10 0	. . .	11 15 0	105 18 6	35 13 6	167 17 0	
Reading . . .	1 0 0	68 0 0	0 11 0	35 8 0	22 7 0	127 6 0	
Sheffield . . .	. . .	. . .	2 10 0	70 10 0	187 12 6	210 12 6	
Shrewsbury . . .	15 0 0	. . .	0 5 0	29 12 0	35 10 0	80 7 0	
Southampton, with Romsey and Ringwood . . .	15 0 0	109 10 0	7 11 0	78 12 9	26 16 3	237 10 0	
Stirling . . .	7 0 0	16 0 0	. . .	75 0 0	15 14 0	113 14 0	
Stoke-upon-Trent, (Potteries) . . .	35 0 0	. . .	0 18 9	8 6 0	42 12 6	86 17 3	
Stourbridge . . .	35 0 0	15 0 0	0 15 0	19 19 0	92 19 0	163 13 0	
Stroud . . .	. . .	. . .	0 10 0	80 17 0	18 8 0	99 15 0	
Taunton . . .	9 0 0	170 7 6	1 11 6	131 18 6	19 15 6	332 13 0	
Truro . . .	. . .	32 10 0	11 0 0	4 14 0	10 7 0	58 11 0	
Warminster . . .	20 0 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	33 7 0	14 11 0	84 8 0	
Warrington . . .	25 0 0	190 0 0	11 15 0	90 14 0	46 0 0	363 9 0	
Waterford . . .	30 0 0	10 0 0	22 6 8	74 9 3	8 13 6	145 9 5	
Wenlock . . .	See Coalbrookdale.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Wolverhampton . . .	. . .	5 0 0	2 0 0	55 13 6	34 13 0	97 6 6	
Worcester . . .	20 0 0	30 0 0	0 5 0	43 14 6	56 3 6	150 3 0	
Yarmouth, Great York . . .	5 0 0	. . .	0 10 9	51 5 9	20 16 0	77 12 6	
	5 0 0	. . .	4 0 0	25 16 6	53 7 0	93 3 6	
Grand Totals {	For 1863 . . .	2,625 2 11	3,039 9 0	404 2 11½	7,213 18 9½	5,143 3 9½	18,425 17 5½
	For 1862 . . .	3,145 2 5	2,682 3 4	487 6 6	6,664 19 10	5,037 18 5	18,017 10 6
	For 1861 . . .	3,650 12 4	2,419 15 4	503 5 8	6,396 4 5	4,933 3 6	17,903 1 3
	For 1860 . . .	3,406 0 3	2,391 11 0	632 14 2	6,067 2 6	4,723 18 9	17,221 6 8½
	For 1859 . . .	3,285 1 3	1,626 10 5½	730 14 8	5,555 15 7	4,168 2 6½	15,366 4 6

* In connexion with the Training School.

Public schools are National and other schools for the poor, for the most part assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Private schools are private enterprise schools, not assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Morning students are those who are not prevented by their occupations from attending in the daytime, and are chiefly female students paying high fees.

Evening students are almost wholly artizans, who pay not more than 6d. a week for three lessons.

RETURN showing the GRANTS made by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT to SCHOOLS of ART, and MANAGERS of SCHOOLS for the POOR, in 1863, exclusive of the Cost of the Travelling Collection of Art Objects, Loans of Books, Pictures, &c.

Appendix D.
SCHOOLS OF ART.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c. to the Master of the School of Art.	Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children.	Cost of Prizes.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen - - -	133 10 0	- - -	14 8 11	147 18 11
Andover and Basingstoke.	50 5 0	- - -	58 12 8½	108 17 8½
Bath - - -	91 0 0	1 15 0	18 5 1	111 0 1
Birkenhead - - -	143 7 4	- - -	170 3 9	313 11 1
Birmingham, with branch at Sponlane.	327 0 0	4 0 0	75 16 0	406 16 0
Bolton - - -	60 4 0	- - -	36 1 1	96 5 1
Boston - - -	40 8 0	1 13 0	11 0 2	53 1 2
Bridgnorth - - -	7 6 0	1 3 0	3 7 0	11 16 0
Bridgwater - - -	67 13 0	- - -	15 15 6	83 8 6
Brighton - - -	55 19 0	- - -	19 4 0	75 3 0
Bristol - - -	330 11 10	5 9 0	13 5 7	349 6 5
Bromsgrove - - -	8 12 0	0 16 0	5 4 1½	14 12 1½
Burnley - - -	44 12 0	- - -	11 8 2½	56 0 2½
Burslem - - -	No Return.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cambridge - - -	71 10 3	3 18 0	17 5 8	92 13 11
Carlisle - - -	51 11 5	- - -	32 17 10	84 9 3
Carmarthen and Swansea.	119 10 0	17 1 0	45 18 8	182 9 8
Carnarvon, with branches, Bangor and Portmadoc.	102 2 0	5 19 0	9 4 6	117 5 6
Cheltenham - - -	50 10 0	3 9 0	7 12 2	61 11 2
Chester, with branches, Crew and Wrexham.	108 4 0	22 18 0	41 5 7	172 7 7
Cirencester - - -	61 2 0	4 6 0	35 8 10	100 16 10
Clonmel - - -	25 2 0	- - -	3 6 4	28 8 4
Coalbrookdale, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.	98 9 0	6 2 0	9 3 2	113 14 2
Cork - - -	83 8 0	1 14 0	41 5 9	126 7 9
Coventry - - -	*631 7 10	5 2 0	93 15 2½	730 5 0½
Darlington - - -	87 17 0	7 12 0	26 15 8½	122 4 8½
Devonport & Plymouth	105 2 0	5 6 0	23 13 11½	134 1 11½
Dublin - - -	249 1 10	- - -	29 11 7	278 13 5
Dudley - - -	60 16 8	8 17 0	12 11 8	82 5 4
Dundee - - -	256 10 0	33 6 0	57 4 1	347 0 1
Durham - - -	26 7 2	4 13 0	18 18 4	49 18 6
Edinburgh (Male) -	565 17 0	5 9 0	87 0 0	658 6 0
Edinburgh (Female) -	Included in Male School Return.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Exeter - - -	189 3 0	11 3 0	31 6 0	231 12 0
Glasgow - - -	380 0 0	- - -	40 3 0	420 3 0
Gloucester - - -	58 10 0	1 17 0	13 9 8	73 16 8
Greenock - - -	40 0 0	- - -	10 19 0	50 19 0

* This item includes 560*l.* granted towards building School of Art.

Appendix D.

SCHOOLS OF
ART.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c. to the Master of the School of Art.	Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Exa- mination of the Pupil- teachers and Children.	Cost of Prizes.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Guildford - - -	10 0 0	- - -	2 9 5	12 9 5
Halifax - - -	44 6 0	0 19 0	15 16 7	61 1 7
Hanley - - -	175 18 0	2 15 0	60 10 3	239 3 3
Huddersfield - - -	See Leeds.			
Hull - - -	46 6 0	2 13 0	9 1 2	58 0 2
Ipswich - - -	102 18 11	9 16 0	34 0 11	146 15 10
Kidderminster - - -	63 6 0	2 7 0	22 4 1	87 17 1
Lancaster - - -	64 4 0	6 5 0	20 3 1	90 12 1
Leeds & Huddersfield	258 6 4	16 8 0	42 18 5	317 12 9
Limerick - - -	32 0 0	- - -	5 1 11	37 1 11
Lincoln - - -	56 2 6	- - -	0 7 6	56 10 0
Liverpool, N. D. - - -	79 4 6	6 11 0	13 6 5	99 1 11
Liverpool, S. D. - - -	111 8 0	- - -	59 14 2½	171 2 2½
Llanelly - - -	30 0 0	See Carmarthen.		30 0 0
Macclesfield - - -	200 10 0	6 5 0	30 15 0	237 10 0
Manchester - - -	294 15 0	- - -	86 6 10	381 1 10
Metropolitan District Schools:—				
Bloomsbury - - -	199 0 0	- - -	43 19 9	242 19 9
Finsbury - - -	64 19 7	- - -	9 14 11½	74 14 6½
Lambeth - - -	206 0 10	9 18 0	31 18 1	247 16 11
Marylebone - - -	37 10 0	- - -	35 1 4	72 11 4
St. Martin's - - -	148 10 0	2 4 0	35 9 1	186 3 1
St. Thomas Charter- house.	64 17 0	7 7 0	40 8 5	112 12 5
In connexion with Training School:—				
Hampstead - - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 6	2 18 6
Rotherhithe - - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 10½	6 5 10½
St. George's in the East.	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 6 1	4 7 1
South Kensington - - -	- - -	- - -	51 6 3	51 6 3
Spitalfields - - -	90 0 0	- - -	14 9 6	104 9 6
Westminster - - -	15 0 0	- - -	16 4 3	31 4 3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	49 17 0	6 4 0	15 4 0	71 5 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	215 16 4	2 12 0	27 16 9	246 5 1
Norwich - - -	98 4 8	3 13 0	35 15 4	137 13 0
Nottingham - - -	283 14 0	12 18 0	87 1 5	383 13 5
Paisley - - -	232 16 0	3 12 0	15 3 6½	251 11 6½
Penzance - - -	54 17 0	10 5 0	16 19 10	82 1 10
Perth - - -	8 6 10	See Dundee.		8 6 10
Preston. (See also Lancaster.)	96 8 0	9 8 0	31 8 6½	137 4 6½
Reading - - -	1 10 0	- - -	6 15 0	8 5 0
Sheffield - - -	409 10 10	- - -	29 6 8	438 17 6
Shrewsbury - - -	4 5 7	1 0 0	4 18 3	10 3 10
Southampton, with Romsey and Ring- wood.	76 14 0	3 5 0	28 7 0	108 6 0
Stirling - - -	7 4 0	1 2 0	3 16 1	12 2 1
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	181 6 0	0 13 0	67 8 2	249 7 2
Stourbridge - - -	60 16 0	1 13 0	13 6 4	75 15 4

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c. to the Master of the School of Art.	Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children.	Cost of Prizes.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stroud - - -	37 0 0	- - -	10 16 8½	47 16 8½
Sunderland - - -	63 0 0	3 10 0	17 4 11	83 14 11
Taunton - - -	64 8 0	2 19 0	12 0 6	79 7 6
Truro - - -	21 11 0	3 7 0	9 5 6	34 3 6
Warminster - - -	See Andover & Basingstoke.		4 5 4	4 5 4
Warrington - - -	146 18 0	12 13 0	54 6 6	213 17 6
Waterford - - -	40 4 0	- - -	6 17 1	47 1 1
Wenlock - - -	See Coalbrookdale.		10 0 0	10 0 0
Wolverhampton - - -	28 14 0	1 17 0	19 9 7½	50 0 7½
Worcester - - -	160 3 0	2 16 0	35 5 2	198 4 2
Yarmouth (Great) - - -	142 8 0	8 2 0	28 9 10	178 19 10
York - - -	87 15 0	6 9 0	35 0 6½	129 4 6½
GRAND TOTALS -	9,751 13 3½	335 1 0	2,461 15 4	12,548 9 7½

NOTE.—Many of the payments on account of the results of the examinations were still due on the 31st December, by the necessary claims not having been sent in before the end of the year.

Appendix D.
REPORT OF
EXAMINERS
ON COMPE-
TITION FOR
NATIONAL
MEDAL-
LIONS.

REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the various
SCHOOLS of ART in COMPETITION for NATIONAL MEDAL-
LIONS.—April 1863.

THE works locally rewarded with medals and sent up for National Competition this year again show an increase on those of last year, which, as the number of schools remains the same as on the former occasion, indicates the advanced instruction afforded to the pupils. Last year 579 works were allowed by the Inspectors to be forwarded to London; on this occasion the number has increased to 651 works from 82 schools of art.

The examiners notice with satisfaction that the execution of the works in competition is freer from manner than heretofore; that in the treatment of light and shadow, more attention is given to breadth and relief combined with truth of detail, and less to the mere executive mode in which those qualities are rendered and expressed.

In making the awards they are aware that, while two works from the same school may in any given stage of instruction be permitted to compete for National Medallions, it has not been usual for the department to permit both works to receive rewards.

In cases where there are schools for male and female students, conducted separately from each other, the objection to double awards in the same stage does not hold good; but even in other instances, such has been the marked excellence of the works from some schools that the examiners could not withhold double awards; and they hope that, without establishing any rule or precedent for the practice, the awards will be confirmed.

They have much pleasure in noticing a great advance in one or two schools, in the works in stage 8, "drawing the figure from the round."

Those from Edinburgh afford an example of the double awards already adverted to, and such is the excellence of the drawings, as well indeed as of the works from this school generally, that the examiners would recommend some gratuity from the Board to the Master to mark its sense of the success of his teaching.

They have to regret that so few studies from the living model, either nude or draped, have been submitted to them.

In stage 22*a*, the object of which is to analyze flowers and foliage for the ornamental forms to be derived from them, they would remark that representations, however accurate, of flowers in plan, elevation, and sections, do not include all the suggestions for ornament which such objects contain; others might be sought in flattened views of the flower as seen foreshortened, or as compressed with varied turns of the sepals, petals, &c., of which many examples may be found in decorative works of the Renaissance.

Again, in using such forms, whether of flowers or foliage, as diapers, it is not always necessary that the display of the unit should be entirely symmetrical; in such cases symmetry will necessarily arise from the geometrical combinations of the powdering or diaper. Also, it is to be noted that elegant natural growths of plants or flowers may be flatly treated for this purpose, and so used, may, in their combined arrangement, produce more agreeable complication and intricacy (valuable qualities in some species of decoration), than the more symmetrical display of the unit of form.

In stage 22*d*, studies of historic styles, they would remark that it is objectionable to contrast indifferently the relief ornament of one style with the flat ornament of another; such as Roman capitals on friezes with Greek ornaments painted on the surface of vases, or the carved work of the Renaissance with forms from the textile fabrics of the East. They

rather recommend that relief ornament should be contrasted with relief ornament, and surface decoration with surface decoration. They have also to note that a valuable regulation as to this stage is but seldom complied with, since they find only a few instances in which the student has accompanied his contrasts of styles with references to the original sources from which the ornament has been derived. As the chief use of this section of study consists in the information the student thus gathers, the practice should be more stringently enforced in future.

A list of the awards of the examiners has been appended, and in concluding their labour on this occasion, they are happy to report that the instruction throughout the schools as evinced by the works submitted, appears to be sound and satisfactory.

C. L. EASTLAKE.
DAN. MACLISE.
RICH. REDGRAVE.
H. A. BOWLER.

Appendix D.
REPORT OF
EXAMINERS
ON COMPE-
TITION FOR
NATIONAL
MEDAL-
LIONS.

TABLE I.
ALPHABETICAL LIST of STUDENTS rewarded at the NATIONAL
COMPETITION, 1863.

STUDENTS
REWARDED
AT
NATIONAL
COM-
PETITION.

Names of Students.	School.	Stage rewarded.	Subject.
Atkins, Thomas .	Coventry . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Barnes, James .	Liverpool S. D. .	4 b. 6 b.	Shading from the flat and the figure after Mulready.
Baseden, Thomas .	St. Martin's . . .	12 a.	Monochrome painting from the round.
Beecham, Mary K. .	Cirencester . . .	22 b.	Elementary design.
Birch, Georgina .	Dublin . . .	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
* Bishop, John .	Stoke . . .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Boissonade, George B.	Kensington (Male) .	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
** Brain, George .	Stoke . . .	20	Foliage modelled from nature.
Braun, Fredk. .	Marylebone . . .	23 c.	Designs cut in marqueterie.
Brophy, Andw. F. .	Limerick . . .	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Brownsword, Henry .	Hanley . . .	23 d.	Design for pottery.
Butterfield, Millward	Kensington (Male) .	23 b.	Design for a mansion.
Cowie, Robert .	Dundee . . .	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Catley, Charles .	York . . .	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Cameron, John .	Glasgow . . .	23 c.	A design for a scarf.
Darby, Alfred G. .	Birmingham . . .	19 d.	Bas-relief from nature.
Davenport, Henry .	Stoke . . .	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
David, Mary R. .	Kensington (Female) .	8 d.	A head in chalk from nature.
Drury, Herbert .	Sheffield . . .	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
*** Dunn, Elijah E. .	Hanley . . .	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Edelsten, Elizabeth M.	Warrington . . .	23 c.	Design for muslins.
Edmonds, Robt. .	Paisley . . .	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Fellowes, Caroline K.	Yarmouth . . .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
* Fildes, Saml. L. .	Warrington . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Franklin, Geo. C. .	Coventry . . .	23 c.	Designs for ribbons.
French, William .	Ipswich . . .	10 b.	Foliage from nature.
* Gammage, Emma .	Liverpool (S.D.) .	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Gibb, Robert .	Edinburgh . . .	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Green, John .	Coventry . . .	12 a. 22 b.	Ornament in monochrome and elementary design.
Gummery, Henry .	Worcester . . .	15	Group in colour.
Harman, Hester A. .	Dublin . . .	23 c.	Design for muslin.
Harris, Ellen L. .	Waterford . . .	14 a.	Flower painting.
* Harris, Joseph .	Nottingham . . .	22 b.	Elementary design.
Harton, Chas. Edwd.	Kensington (Male) .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.

* Has already been successful at one National Competition.

** Has been twice successful at the National Competition.

*** Has been three times successful at the National Competition.

Appendix D.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*STUDENTS
REWARDED
AT
NATIONAL
COM-
PETITION.

Names of Students.	School.	Stage rewarded.	Subject.
Haslam, Sarah	Warrington	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Hays, Isabella	Durham	14 a.	Painting (general) from nature.
Hill, Francis	Norwich	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Holder, Charlotte	York	16 a.	The figure in monochrome.
Howes, Thomas	Kensington (Male)	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
Hull, Susanna E.	Kensington (Female)	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
*Humphreys, Jane K.	Kensington (Female)	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Jockel, Chas. A.	Edinburgh	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Jones, William	Manchester	22 c.	Elementary design.
Kirkwood, Robt.	Edinburgh	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Kemp, Annie	Kensington (Female)	5 b.	Shading from the round.
*Lee, John . . .	Birkenhead	22 c.	Elementary design.
Lewis, Henry J.	Birmingham	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Massee, George	York	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
McKay, Willm. D.	Edinburgh	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Montford, Horace	Marlebone	19 b.	The figure modelled.
Morris, Rowland	Hanley	23 d.	Design for pottery.
Nevinson, Mary S.	Hampstead	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Nicholson, John R.	Kensington (Male)	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Perks, Benjamin	Kidderminster	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Quilliam, John	Manchester	22 c.	Elementary design.
Reekie, Philip A.	Edinburgh	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Reich, Henry . .	St. Martin's	5 b.	Shading from the round.
*Reid, George . .	Edinburgh	22 b.	Elementary design.
Rich, Fredk. W.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	5 b.	Shading from the round.
**Shepherd, Julianna C.	Manchester	15	Group in colour.
Simpson, Ebenezer	Edinburgh	16 a.	The figure in monochrome.
*Slocombe, Fred. A.	Kensington (Male)	23 c.	A design for china painting.
Small, William	Edinburgh	8 b. 2 and 9 a.	The figure from the antique and anatomical study.
*Snellgrove, Emily	Bloomsbury	15	Group in colour.
Stannard, John	Charterhouse	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Stewart, Alexr.	Edinburgh	5 b. and 12 a.	Shading from the round and ornament in monochrome.
Stock, Fanny . .	Bloomsbury	15	Group in colour.
Taylor, Abram.	Macclesfield	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
**Thorpe, Fanny N.	Cork	14 a. and 22 a.	Flower painting and analysis of flowers.
Turner, Edwin . .	Stoke	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Waddington, Edwd. J.	Kensington (Male)	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Wagstaff, William	Hanley	8 a.	The figure from the antique in outline.
*Walton, William	Hanley	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Wallace, William	Aberdeen	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Warner, Alfred . .	St. Martin's	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Watson, John . . .	Bolton	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Watson, Andrew . .	Edinburgh	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
Wherry, Annie . .	Charterhouse	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
White, Jane . . .	Cork	23 c.	Design for a carpet.
Whitehead, Henry .	Sheffield	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Wilkie, Helen . . .	Kensington (Female)	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
*Woodward, John G.	Coventry	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Young, William . .	Leeds	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.

HONOURABLE MENTIONS, 1863.

Allen, Henry . . .	Hanley	23 d.	Design for pottery.
Benwell, Richard	Liverpool, N.D. . . .	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Blake, Sarah . . .	Bloomsbury	22 b.	Elementary design.
Brabazon, Joseph	Waterford	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.

* Has already been successful at one National Competition.

** Has been twice successful at the National Competition.

List of Students rewarded—continued.

Appendix D.

STUDENTS
REWARDED
AT
NATIONAL
COM-
PETITION.

Names of Students.	School.	Stage rewarded.	Subject.
Brown, Jemima . . .	Cirencester . . .	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Brown, Thomas . . .	Sheffield . . .	22 b.	Elementary design.
Brownsword, Henry . .	Hanley . . .	23 d.	Design for pottery.
Buckman, Willm. . .	Birmingham . . .	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
Byres, Isabella . . .	Edinburgh . . .	22 c.	Elementary design.
Bibbs, Louisa H. . .	Worcester . . .	23 h.	Porcelain painting.
Clayton, Emily . . .	Birkenhead . . .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Davis, Susannah E. . .	Kensington (Female) . .	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Dundas, Caroline . . .	Edinburgh . . .	14 a.	Flower painting.
Dunn, Elijah E. . .	Hanley . . .	14 a.	Butterflies from nature.
Edwards, Edgar J. . .	Bridgewater . . .	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Fisher, Ellen . . .	Kensington (Female) . .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Gibb, Robert . . .	Edinburgh . . .	5 b.	Shading from the flat.
Gilbert, Charles . . .	Leeds . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Gillespie, Thos. . .	Glasgow . . .	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Greenlees, James . . .	Glasgow . . .	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Gummary, Henry . . .	Worcester . . .	14 a.	Flower painting.
Hayball, Edith . . .	Sheffield . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Henk, John . . .	Stoke . . .	10 a, 18 a.	Foliage in outline and ornament modelled.
Hockin, Annie . . .	Penzance . . .	14 a.	Flower painting.
Holdsworth, George . .	Halifax . . .	22 b.	Elementary design.
Holt, Mary Anne . . .	Kensington (Female) . .	15	Group in colour.
Hood, Henry . . .	Nottingham . . .	14 a.	Flower painting.
Hutchison, Alexr. . .	Dundee . . .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
James, Charlotte . . .	Bloomsbury . . .	23 c.	Design for wall paper.
Kilpatrick, William . .	Glasgow . . .	23 b.	Design, a scarf.
Lindsay, Thomas M. . .	Liverpool, S.D. . .	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Littleton, Lucy . . .	Glasgow . . .	23 c.	Designs for china painting.
Martin, Eliza . . .	Kensington . . .	17 b.	A head painted from nature.
Mason, Mary . . .	Ditto . . .	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
McGill, Willm. . .	Dudley . . .	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Mitchell, John . . .	Aberdeen . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Morton, Emanuel . . .	Halifax . . .	19 a.	The figure modelled.
Pedlingham, W. . .	Birmingham . . .	20	Fruit modelled.
Pinn, John M. . .	Exeter . . .	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Pope, Samuel . . .	Aberdeen . . .	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Slater, John . . .	Stoke . . .	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Smith, Isabella F. . .	Bloomsbury . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Stewart, Alexr. . .	Edinburgh . . .	15	Group in colour.
Tapley, Sarah . . .	Exeter . . .	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Taylor, Pauline . . .	Bolton . . .	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Thomson, Fredk. . .	Exeter . . .	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Thompson, John A. . .	Newcastle-on-Tyne . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Thorpe, Maria J. . .	Cork . . .	10 b.	Foliage from nature.
Tillot, Marion . . .	Spitalfields . . .	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Tripé, Cornelia S. . .	Kensington (Female) . .	14 a.	Flower painting.
Whitchurch, Thos. . .	Nottingham . . .	16 a.	The figure in monochrome.
Wynne, John . . .	Carnarvon . . .	16 a.	The figure in monochrome.

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of LOCAL MEDALS and NATIONAL MEDALLIONS awarded to each SCHOOL of ART.

Name of Schools.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.
Aberdeen	5	1	10	3	9	1	17	2	12	2	16	1	18	
Andover	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	10	—	14	—	13	
Basingstoke . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	See Andover.			
Bath	4	1	6	1	16	—	19	1	14	—	17	—	21	
Belfast	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Birkenhead	4	—	7	1	4	—	5	—	9	—	14	—	25	
Birmingham . . .	24	3	22	5	23	3	34	1	30	5	29	5	30	
Spon Lane Branch }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	3	
Bolton	—	—	4	1	11	—	14	1	15	2	18	—	17	
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	
Bridgenorth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	5	
Bridgwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	19	
Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	11	—	6	
Bristol	4	1	7	—	18	1	18	—	14	1	13	—	20	
Bromsgrove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	
Burnley	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	5	—	4	
Burslem	13	4	16	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	10	1	12	1	10	
Carlisle	4	—	—	—	11	—	13	1	14	—	14	2	18	
Carmarthen	—	—	5	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	7	
Swansea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carnarvon	3	—	9	1	9	—	15	—	6	—	7	1	7	
Portmadoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cheltenham	10	1	12	1	8	1	15	—	18	—	16	—	18	
Chester	3	—	4	—	8	—	6	—	9	1	19	—	16	
Cirencester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	23	
Gloumel	2	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	7	—	3	
Coalbrookdale . . .	—	—	9	1	12	—	7	—	1	—	4	—	8	
Cork	14	3	21	1	15	1	22	2	20	—	20	1	28	
Coventry	18	3	13	2	14	1	22	2	16	2	24	3	30	
Darlington	—	—	—	—	13	—	17	3	17	1	15	1	17	
Devonport	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	12	—	8	
Dublin—														
School of Art . . .	14	2	26	1	20	1	23	2	25	1	17	2	19	
Lace School	15	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dudley	5	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	1	5	
Dundee	8	—	20	1	13	1	23	—	17	2	23	2	21	
Durham	8	1	3	—	7	—	5	—	11	—	10	—	10	
Edinburgh, Male . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	7	—	27	
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	1	18	—	18	
Exeter	8	2	11	1	12	1	14	2	12	1	14	—	17	
Glasgow	25	5	20	3	19	1	23	3	22	1	23	2	22	
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	13	
Greenock	—	—	2	—	6	1	7	1	12	1	7	1	—	
Guildford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Halifax	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	1	17	—	14	
Hanley	7	4	21	8	25	7	21	7	21	5	18	4	28	
Hereford	7	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	
Hull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	14	—	12	
Kidderminster . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Lancaster	—	—	2	—	6	—	5	—	8	—	8	—	11	
Leeds	3	—	1	—	5	—	11	—	20	—	25	1	26	
Limerick	7	1	10	1	10	1	8	—	11	1	8	2	10	
Liverpool, N. Dist.	3	—	5	—	9	—	7	—	6	—	8	—	7	
Liverpool, S. Dist.	10	1	21	—	28	2	23	1	13	3	18	2	21	
Llanelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Macclesfield	9	1	3	1	6	3	6	3	7	3	10	3	12	
Manchester	30	5	26	2	29	3	29	3	30	2	26	3	24	

* 3 awards.

† 5 awards.

‡ 12 awards.

Number of Local Medals and National Medallions awarded to each
School of Art—*continued.*

Name of School.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.
Metropolitan District Schools—														
Female, Queen's Sq.	16	10	19	3	22	3	26	2	31	5	29	4	30	2
t. Martin's	7	1	15	1	25	2	22	1	16	—	25	1	24	3
St. Thomas',	2	1	2	—	8	3	6	1	5	—	5	2	17	2
Charterhouse.														
Lambeth . . .	—	—	2	—	1	1	12	—	25	1	28	1	21	—
Finsbury . . .	10	2	7	1	3	—	16	2	—	—	20	—	11	—
Marylebone . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
District Schools in connexion with the Training School:—														
Hampstead . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
Rotherhithe . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	2	—
St. George's in the East.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kensington														
Female . . .	11	2	10	—	16	—	20	3	31	6	30	6	30	5
Male . . .	14	5	10	2	17	5	23	5	30	8	30	9	30	7
Hospitalfields . .	9	1	2	—	8	—	8	2	14	1	14	1	9	—
Westminster . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Newcastle-under-Lyne.	6	2	8	—	10	2	8	—	6	1	11	2	7	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	13	2	13	1	11	1	14	2	14	1	20	4	21	1
Rich . . .	1	1	16	—	12	—	4	—	21	—	22	1	30	1
Nottingham . . .	9	2	17	2	23	2	12	1	17	4	26	2	19	1
Walsley . . .	15	1	6	2	6	2	10	5	12	1	7	2	9	1
Walsby . . .	10	—	7	—	5	—	3	—	11	—	8	1	10	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	18	—
Walsby . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsby . . .	2	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	7	—
Walsby . . .	28	5	28	7	26	6	29	7	21	2	21	1	16	2
Walsby . . .	3	—	5	1	10	1	15	—	7	1	10	—	9	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	3	—
Walsby . . .	22	7	22	4	26	4	16	3	26	6	21	4	23	4
Walsby . . .	3	1	7	—	10	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	10	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	10	3	24	1	21	1	19	1	22	1	23	—
Walsby . . .	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsby . . .	5	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	5	—
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Walsby . . .	23	2	26	2	25	2	21	2	23	2	30	5	29	3
Walsby . . .	7	2	9	2	10	1	14	—	17	4	13	—	15	1
Walsby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	—
Walsby . . .	7	—	12	—	—	—	17	—	8	1	9	1	—	—
Walsby . . .	25	3	23	1	22	1	19	1	20	1	20	2	27	1
Walsby . . .	—	—	5	—	13	1	11	—	16	1	14	—	14	1
Walsby . . .	2	—	2	1	12	—	9	1	10	—	11	—	21	3
Number of Medals awarded.	536	92	651	75	758	67	861	76	969	85	1137	90	1272	83
Number of awards.	—	103	—	81	—	72	—	80	—	91	—	94	—	88

See Coalbrookdale.

Appendix D.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

TABLE III.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION of AWARDS among the various STAGES of INSTRUCTION at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1863.

STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.	STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments:		Brought forward . . .	38
a. Linear Geometry . . .		a. In monochrome, either in water colour, tempera, or oil . . .	}
b. Mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture from copies . .		b. In colours . . .	
c. Linear Perspective . . .		12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.:	
2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies:		a. In monochrome, either in water colour, oil, or tempera . . .	8
a. Objects . . .		13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.:	
b. Ornament . . .		a. Flowers or natural objects, in water colour, in oil, or in tempera . . .	
3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round":		b. Landscapes . . .	
a. Models and objects . . .	7	14. Painting (general) direct from nature:	
b. Ornament . . .		a. Flowers or still life, in water colour, oil, or tempera, without background . . .	3
4. Shading from flat examples or copies:		b. Landscapes . . .	
a. Models and objects . . .	6	15. Painting groups as compositions of colour:	
b. Ornament . . .		a. In water colour, oil, or tempera . . .	4
5. Shading from the round or solid forms:		16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome, from casts:	
a. Models and objects . . .	8	a. In oil, water colour, or tempera . . .	2
b. Ornament . . .		17. Painting the human figure or animals in colour:	
c. Time sketching and sketching from memory.		a. From the flat, or copies . .	
6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from copies:		b. From nature, nude or draped . . .	
a. In outline . . .	2	c. Time sketches* and compositions.	
b. Shaded . . .		18. Modelling ornament:	
7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from flat examples or copies:		a. Elementary, from casts . .	1
a. In outline . . .		b. Advanced, from casts . . .	
b. Shaded . . .		c. From drawings . . .	
8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature:		d. Time sketches from examples and from memory . .	
a. In outline from casts . . .	1	19. Modelling the human figure, or animals:	
b1. Elementary . . .	3	a. Elementary, from casts of hands, feet, masks, &c. . .	1
b2. Shaded . . .		b. Advanced, from casts or solid examples . . .	
c. Studies of the human figure from nude model . . .	1	c. From drawings . . .	1
d. " " draped . . .		d. From nature, nude or draped . . .	
e. Time sketching and sketching from memory.		20. Modelling fruits, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from nature . .	1
9. Anatomical studies:			
a. Of the human figure . . .	3		
b. Of animal forms . . .			
c. Of either, modelled . . .			
10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature:			
a. In outline . . .	6		
b. Shaded . . .	1		
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies:			
Carried forward . . .	38	Carried forward . . .	59

Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages—*continued*.

Appendix D

STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.	STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.	DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.
Brought forward . . .	59	Brought forward . . .	74	
21. Time sketches in clay of the human figure or animals, from nature.		23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies:		
22. Elementary design:		<i>a.</i> Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping, and surveys done from actual measurement.	4	
<i>a.</i> Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.	3	<i>b.</i> Architectural design . . .	1	
<i>b.</i> Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome.	4	<i>c.</i> Surface design . . .	7	
<i>c.</i> Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in colour.	3	<i>d.</i> Plastic design . . .	2	
<i>d.</i> Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled.	5	<i>e.</i> Moulding, casting, and chasing.		
		<i>f.</i> Lithography . . .		
		<i>g.</i> Wood engraving . . .		
		<i>h.</i> Porcelain painting . . .		
Carried forward . . .	74	Total . . .	88	

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the DIOCESAN and other TRAINING COLLEGES for CERTIFICATES in DRAWING, in November 1863.

EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ONLY.

Name of School.	Students.		Teachers.		Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
	No. Examined.	No. Successful.	No. Examined.	No. Successful.		
Bangor (British and Foreign School Society's) . . .	42	30	—	—	—	*71
Battersea (National Society's) . . .	73	61	—	—	8	*83
Carmarthen (National Society's) . . .	39	32	—	—	—	*82
Carnarvon (Ch. of Eng.) . . .	37	28	1	—	1	*75
Chelsea, St. Mark's (Nat. Soc.) . . .	99	87	1	—	5	*87
Chester (Diocesan) . . .	40	38	—	—	5	*95
Chichester (Diocesan) . . .	28	23	—	—	—	*82
Culham (Oxford Diocesan) . . .	77	65	—	—	8	*84
Durham (Diocesan) . . .	45	36	2	—	4	*80
Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal) . . .	18	9	—	—	—	*50
Exeter (Diocesan) . . .	48	43	—	—	4	*14
Hammersmith, St. Mary's (R.C.) . . .	64	46	—	—	1	*76
Metropolitan (Ch. of Eng.) High-bury . . .	83	72	—	—	5	*86
Peterborough (Ch. of Eng.) . . .	43	39	—	—	2	*90
Saltley, near Birmingham (Worcester Diocesan) . . .	73	60	13	4	13	*78
Winchester (Diocesan) . . .	37	29	2	1	2	*78
York and Ripon (Diocesan) . . .	63	40	2	1	5	*63

FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.

Brighton (Chichester Diocesan) . . .	50	6	—	—	—	*12
Bristol, Fishponds (Diocesan) . . .	74	19	—	—	—	*25
Derby (Lichfield Diocesan) . . .	44	15	1	1	—	*34
Durham (Diocesan) . . .	46	26	—	—	—	*56
Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society) . . .	122	35	2	—	1	*28
Lincoln . . .	40	20	—	—	2	*50
Liverpool (Roman Catholic, 96, Mount Pleasant) . . .	37	9	2	2	2	*24
Norwich (Diocesan) . . .	48	13	—	—	—	*29
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (R. Cath.) . . .			Not examined.			
Salisbury (Diocesan) . . .	66	14	—	—	—	*21
Truro (Exeter Diocesan) . . .	29	5	—	—	—	*17
Warrington (Chester Diocesan) . . .	99	15	—	—	—	*15
Whitlands (National Society's) . . .	104	50	—	—	2	*48
York and Ripon (Diocesan) . . .	60	15	—	—	1	*25

Appendix D.

Result of Examination—*continued.*

FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

EXAMINATION OF
TRAINING
COLLEGES.

Name of School.	Students.		Teachers.		Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
	No. Examined.	No. Successful.	No. Examined.	No. Successful.		
Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's) . .	194	90	—	—	10	*48
Cheltenham (Ch. of Eng.) . .	146	90	—	—	4	*61
Edinburgh (Established Church) . .	192	77	1	—	3	*40
Edinburgh (Free Church) . .	189	136	—	—	8	*72
Glasgow (Established Church) . .	169	102	4	1	6	*63
Glasgow (Free Church) . .	167	63	—	—	—	*37
Westminster (Wesleyan) . .	124	63	—	—	2	*50
Totals . . .	2,914	1,601	31	10	102	*55
Totals for 1862 . . .	2,836	1,661	27	19	147	*58
Ditto for 1861 . . .	2,773	1,498	40	25	122	*54
Ditto for 1860 . . .	2,655	1,558	66	42	79	*58
Ditto for 1859 . . .	2,557	1,441	226	60	58	*45
Ditto for 1858 . . .	2,213	954	317	104	62	*41

PRIZES
ISSUED,
1863.

ABSTRACT of PRIZES ISSUED, 1863.

ART SCHOOLS.

<i>Slate Prizes.</i>						£	s.	d.
Cases of Pencils	—	—	—	—	817	30	12	9
<i>First grade Prizes.</i>								
Small Drawing Boards and T Squares	—	—	—	—	2,592	280	16	0
„ Colour Boxes	—	—	—	—	1,113	111	6	0
Grant's Geometry, Burchett's Definitions, &c.	—	—	—	—	3	0	6	1½
Universal Compasses	—	—	—	—	211	29	0	3
Total	—	—	—	—	3,919	421	8	4½
<i>Second grade Prizes.</i>								
Boxes of Instruments	—	—	—	—	193	96	10	0
„ Colours (large)	—	—	—	—	284	142	0	0
Drawing Boards (large) and T Squares, &c.	—	—	—	—	34	13	3	6
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	—	—	—	—	81	36	15	9
Wornum's Analysis, and Lindley's Botany	—	—	—	—	51	25	18	6
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes sets of	—	—	—	—	14	7	0	0
Ditto Sepia ditto „	—	—	—	—	28	14	0	0
Boxes of Crayons	—	—	—	—	68	34	0	0
Binns' Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each	—	—	—	—	23	12	3	5
Total	—	—	—	—	776	381	11	2
<i>Third grade Prizes.</i>								
Local Medals in Cases	—	—	—	—	604	166	13	4
Gullick and Timbs' Painting copies of	—	—	—	—	162	60	15	0
Scott's "Half-Hour Lectures" „	—	—	—	—	102	51	0	0
Wornum's Lectures „	—	—	—	—	55	18	15	10
Timbs' Biography of Painters „	—	—	—	—	89	30	8	2
Duppa's "Michael Angelo" „	—	—	—	—	73	27	7	6
Total	—	—	—	—	1,085	354	19	10

<i>Certificates.</i>				£	s.	d.
2nd Grade Certificate Cards	-	-	-	1,808		
" Certificates	-	-	-	28		
Prize Students' Certificates	-	-	-	216		
School Teachers' Certificates	-	-	-	20		
Art Masters' Certificates	-	-	-	31		
Total	-	-	-	2,103		
<i>National Prizes.</i>						
National Medallions in Cases	-	-	-	70	56	0 0
Leslie's Handbook and Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture, copies of each	-	-	-	8	15	16 0
Eastlake's Materials, and Vasari's Lives of Painters, in 5 vols., copies of each	-	-	-	4	10	17 4
Kugler's Italian Schools, and Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, copy of each	-	-	-	1	3	15 6
Total	-	-	-	83	86	8 10
<i>Local Medal Awards.</i>						
Examples	-	-	-	394	121	1 10
Casts	-	-	-	338	97	7 8
Books	-	-	-	196	145	16 4
Photographs	-	-	-	387	38	6 7
Electrotypes	-	-	-	27	62	19 0
Total	-	-	-	1,342	465	11 5
<i>National Medallion Awards.</i>						
Examples	-	-	-	8	31	1 7
Casts	-	-	-	20	24	19 5
Books	-	-	-	69	298	10 11
Photographs	-	-	-	184	23	17 4½
Electrotypes	-	-	-	57	158	18 9
Drawings	-	-	-	2	17	0 0
Total	-	-	-	340	554	8 0½
TRAINING COLLEGES.						
<i>First grade Prizes.</i>						
Small Drawing Boards and T Squares	-	-	-	5	0	10 10
<i>Second grade Prizes.</i>						
Boxes of Instruments	-	-	-	291	145	10 0
" Colours (large)	-	-	-	301	150	10 0
Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c. (large)	-	-	-	25	9	13 9
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	-	-	-	107	48	11 11
Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's Botany, copies of each	-	-	-	42	21	7 0
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes	-	-	sets of	11	5	10 0
Ditto Sepia ditto	-	-	"	36	18	0 0
Boxes of Crayons	-	-	-	67	33	10 0
Binn's Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each	-	-	-	11	5	16 5
Total	-	-	-	891	438	9 1
<i>Certificates.</i>						
Second grade Certificate Cards	-	-	-	789		
School Teachers' Certificates	-	-	-	147		
Total	-	-	-	936		

Appendix D.

PRIZES
ISSUED,
1863.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Second grade Prizes.

Boxes of Instruments	-	-	-	-	21	10	10	0
" Colours (large)	-	-	-	-	19	9	10	0
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	-	-	-	-	7	3	3	7
Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's Botany, copy of each	-	-	-	-	1	0	10	2
Boxes of Crayons	-	-	-	-	4	2	0	0
Total	-	-	-	-	52	25	13	9

Certificates.

Second grade Certificate Cards	-	-	-	-	147			
School Teachers' Certificates	-	-	-	-	17			
Total	-	-	-	-	164			

SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

Book Prizes.

Books, Class A.	-	-	-	-	40	38	17	2
" B.	-	-	-	-	77	45	19	2
" C.	-	-	-	-	121	62	16	5
" D.	-	-	-	-	255	68	13	1
Total	-	-	-	-	493	216	5	10

Medals.

Silver Medal, and Case	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	8
Old Bronze, " "	-	-	-	-	11	3	10	7
Total	-	-	-	-	13	6	4	3

Certificates.

Certificate, First Group	-	-	-	-	1			
" Second "	-	-	-	-	1			
" Third "	-	-	-	-	3			
" Fifth "	-	-	-	-	2			
Total	-	-	-	-	7			

NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

Prizes.

Books	-	-	-	-	15	3	2	5
Silver Watch	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	6
Total	-	-	-	-	16	8	14	11

Total for Art Schools	-	-	-	-	12,513	2,758	4	1
Total for Science Schools	-	-	-	-	513	223	10	1
Total for Navigation Schools	-	-	-	-	16	8	14	11
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	13,042	2,990	19	1

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

AID by EXAMPLES granted to SCHOOLS for the POOR, MECHANICS,
and other similar INSTITUTIONS for ARTIZANS, &c.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members.		Aid by Depart-ment.
		M.	F.	
Alloway -	The Subscription School -	57	33	£ s. d. 0 12 6
Ashton-under-Lyne -	Ashton and Dukenfield Mechanics' Institute -	30	-	2 15 2
" "	St. Peter's National School -	217	-	0 6 2
Bangor -	Normal College -	58	-	0 11 0
Birmingham -	Saint Mark's National School -	200	-	0 2 10
Boston -	Free Church School -	62	-	0 15 6
" "	National School -	100	-	0 12 10
Bridgenorth -	St. Mary's National School -	63	60	0 6 8
Bristol -	School of Art -	130	185	1 19 6
" "	St. Michael's School -	170	-	0 5 9
" "	The Lewin's Mead British School -	140	90	0 4 6
Carrickfergus -	Model National School -	-	-	0 11 8
Dublin -	Central Model National School -	-	-	0 11 6
" "	Church Educational Society -	180	122	0 13 8
" "	Church Educational Model School -	172	130	0 12 5
" "	St. John's Parish School -	30	28	0 3 9
" "	St. Michan's School -	46	54	0 11 2
" "	The Society for promoting the Employment of Educated Women -	-	72	1 5 2
" "	St. Nicholas (Without), and St. Luke's School -	45	64	0 6 1
Dumfries -	Episcopal School -	57	48	0 9 8
Durham -	School of Art -	30	39	0 17 2
Edinburgh -	Free Church Training School -	100	92	0 15 1
Glasgow -	Established Church Training School -	-	-	5 18 3
Gloucester -	Public Schools -	-	-	0 2 4
Halifax -	School of Art -	62	18	1 17 4
Ipswich -	School of Art -	80	93	0 14 11
Keighley -	Mechanics' Institution -	-	-	3 18 8
Killin -	Free Church School -	60	55	1 4 5
Kingswinford -	The Worsley National School -	140	-	0 9 11
Lawrencekirk -	Parochial School -	120	16	0 6 11
Lincoln -	School of Art -	-	-	15 14 2
" "	Diocesan Training School -	159	-	0 7 5
" "	Christ Hospital School -	124	-	0 13 0
" "	The Eastgate Church of England School -	-	140	0 13 4
Liverpool -	North District School of Art -	-	-	2 16 6
Londonderry -	Derry Model National School -	-	-	2 10 6
London:				
Chelsea -	St. Mark's College -	105	-	0 18 0
Hampstead -	School of Art -	12	15	0 17 1
Islington -	Day Schools (Halton Street) -	75	25	0 10 5
Lambeth -	School of Art -	-	-	0 10 6
" "	Hawkstone Hall School -	-	-	0 1 1
Little Guildford St.,				
Russell Square -	Christ Church National School -	103	-	0 8 8
London -	St. Michael's, and A. A. Mission School -	-	-	6 0 11
Marylebone -	School of Art -	180	40	6 14 10
" "	St. Thomas' Boys National School -	80	-	0 15 5
Westminster -	St. George's Hanover Square School -	201	233	0 9 2
" "	St. James' National School -	50	-	0 4 9
" "	St. Luke's, Berwick Street, School -	60	-	0 1 8
Lurgan -	Model National School -	-	-	2 15 5

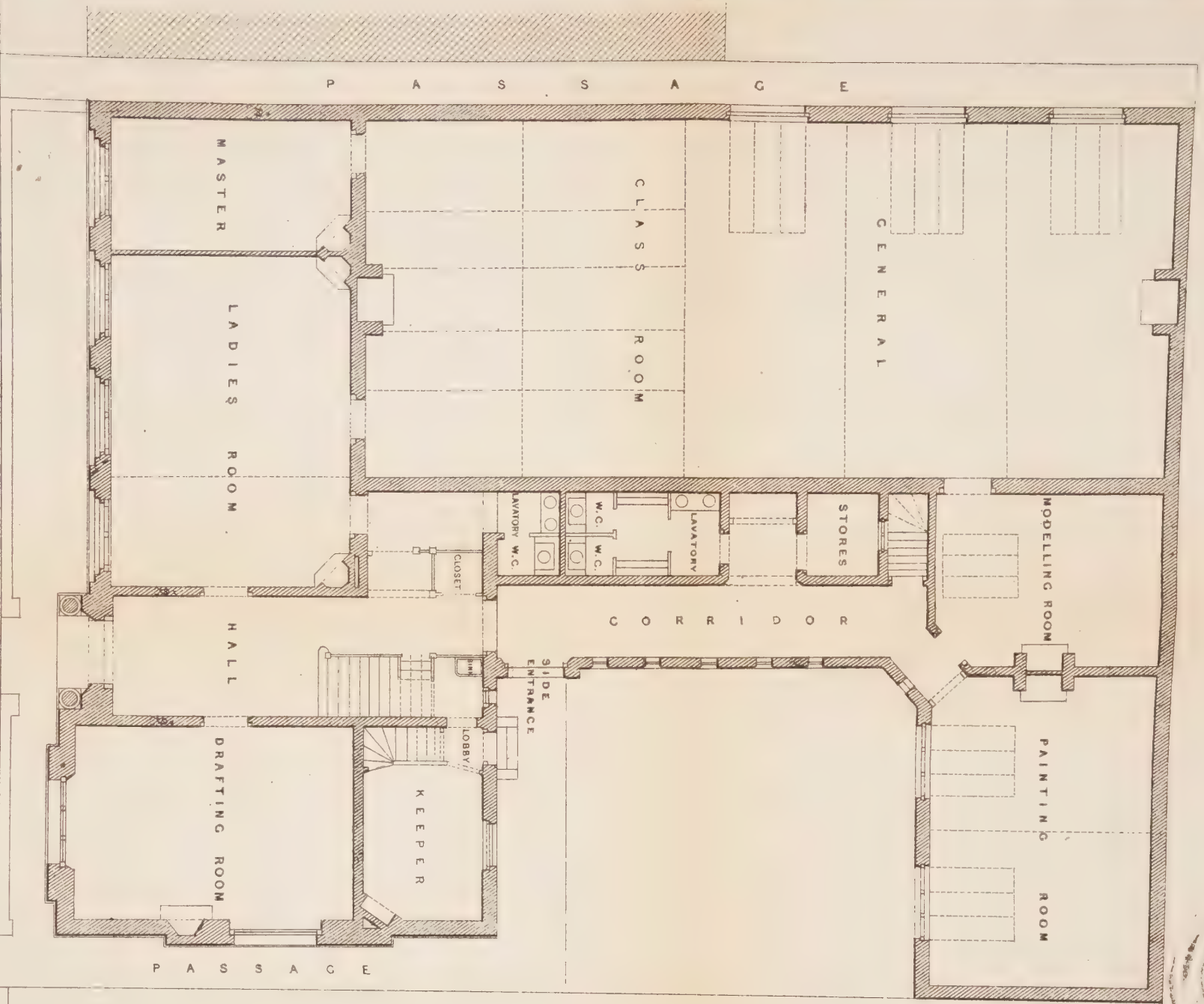
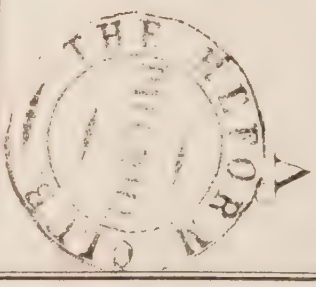
Appendix D.

AID BY
EXAMPLES.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members.		Aid by Department.
		M.	F.	
Manchester	Cathedral National School	140	-	£ s. d. 0 8 1
Marykirk	Parochial School	-	-	0 6 9
Middleton	National Parochial School	208	38	0 16 6
Mowcop	The Woodcock's Well National Schools	90	56	0 1 8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	St. Andrew's R. C. School	250	-	0 5 5
"	Elswick Engine Works School	351	-	1 6 7
"	St. Nicholas' Boys' National School	116	89	0 1 8
"	St. Mary's Hospital School	-	-	0 7 2
Newcastle, West	The Christian Brothers' School	250	-	4 10 3
New Pitsligo	Parochial School	-	-	0 9 0
North Harborne	Messrs. Chances' School	50	8	0 2 3
Nottingham	The Peoples' College Schools	160	54	0 16 10
Oldbury	Wesleyan School	-	-	0 2 9
Oldham	Science School	108	-	3 3 3
Over	National School	57	41	1 9 6
Perth	Kinnoull St. Academy	150	80	0 11 2
"	School of Art	-	-	8 6 10
Rochdale	Archbishop Parker's Grammar School	21	-	0 9 8
St. Cyrus	Parochial School	-	-	0 6 9
Shrewsbury	School of Art	40	6	1 5 7
Southport	The Athenæum	170	-	0 11 6
"	Christ Church National School	140	160	0 12 1
"	Holy Trinity National School	100	-	0 6 3
Stourbridge	School of Art	95	10	3 1 4
Stroud	School of Art	-	-	0 2 10
Truro	Training School	352	-	0 0 8
Warminster	School of Art	-	-	1 5 5
Warrington	The Training School	99	-	0 7 3
Wenlock	School of Art	-	-	1 12 4
				£ 107 8 7
SCIENCE.				
Aberdeen	Science School	41	-	2 1 3
Dublin	Science Class Mechanics' Institution	-	-	0 11 3
Huddersfield	The Science Class	-	-	4 6 1½
Haslingden	Science School	80	55	0 13 6
London:				
Islington	Science School, Cross Street	106	-	2 16 7½
Lower Islington	Public School	170	-	10 15 6
Kingsland	Science Class	58	-	0 16 1½
North Ormesby	The Church Institute	12	-	1 8 6
Oldham	Science School	108	-	18 3 6
Over	National School	57	-	2 8 0½
Tintwistle	Science Class	8	-	1 8 0
				£ 45 8 5

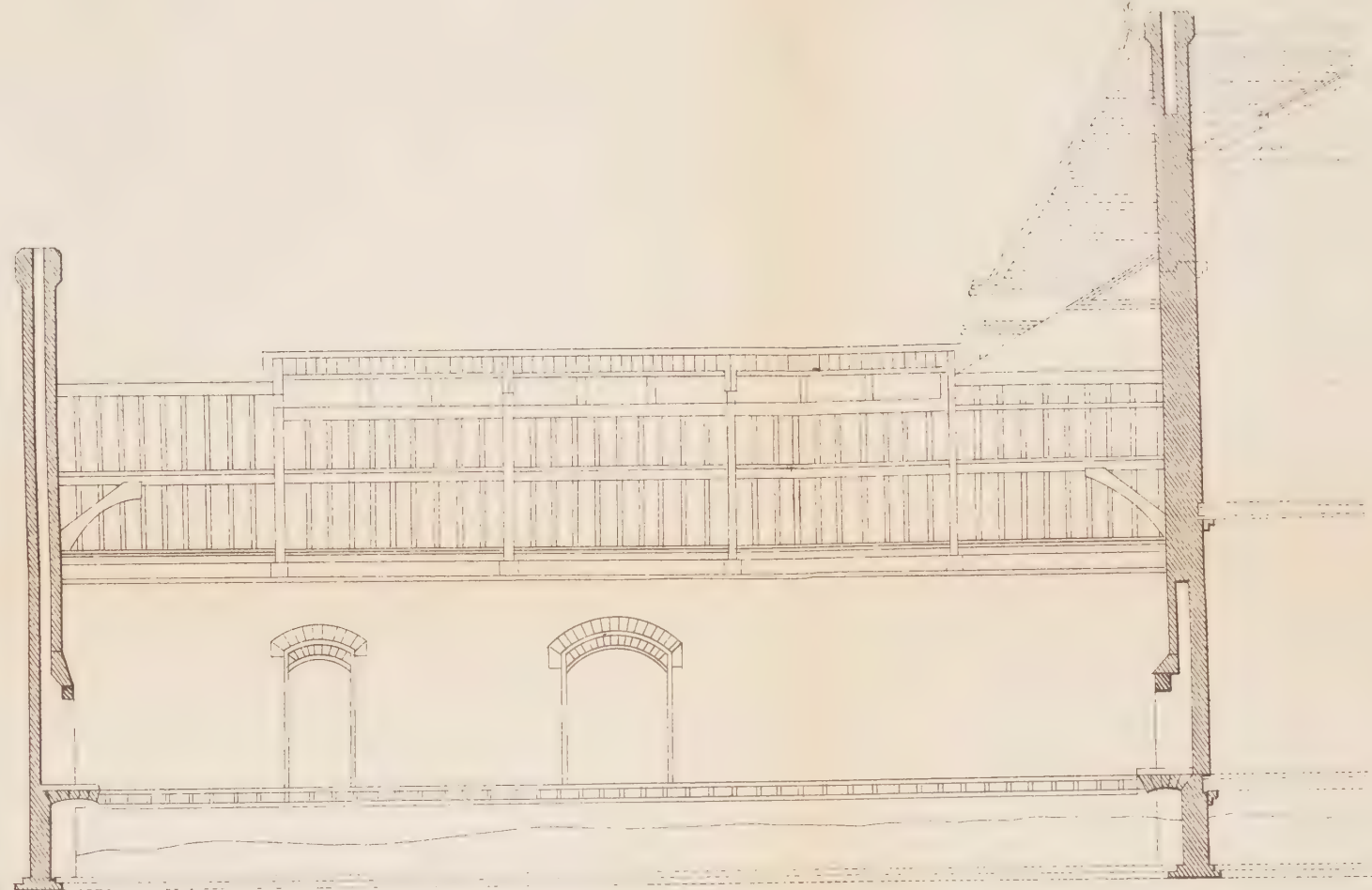
W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

SCHOOL OF ART, COVENTRY.



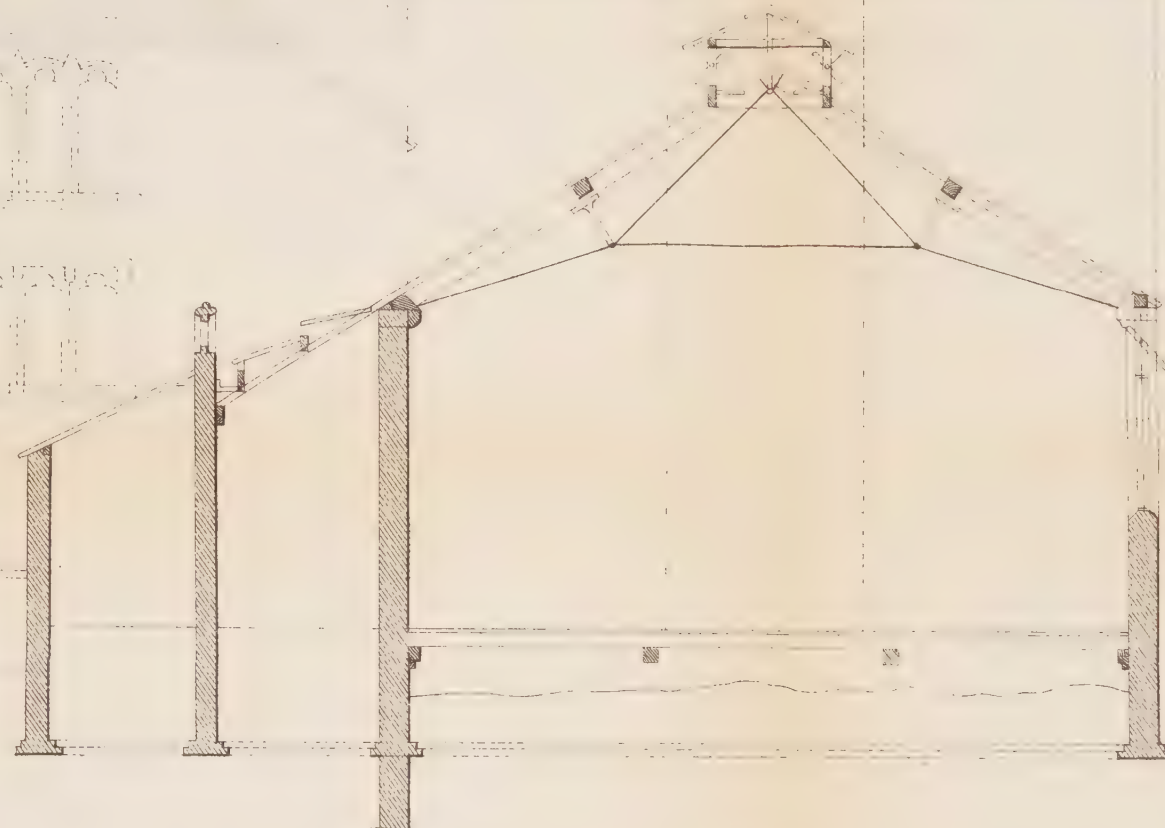
GROUND PLAN

SCALE OF FEET
 10 20 30 40 feet
 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF ELEMENTARY ROOM.





TRANSVERSE SECTION OF ELEMENTARY ROOM.





APPENDIX E.

Appendix E.

REPORT ON
SOUTH
KENSING-
TON
MUSEUM.REPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON
MUSEUM.

1. THE increased space provided by permanent buildings during 1863 has afforded an opportunity of effecting improvements in the administration and arrangement of the several divisions of the Museum.

ADMINISTRATION.

2. The whole premises are now subjected to a complete system of superintendence and watching during day and night. Excepting on Sundays, the Museum and schools are open daily to the public. The Museum is open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and from 10 till sunset on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The National Art Training Schools are open daily from 10 till 9.30 p.m. The Museum is not closed at any time either for cleaning or repairs. The various works of cleaning, &c. begin at 6 a.m., and are continued as long as necessary after the Museum and schools are closed to the public.

3. The duty of the *General Superintendent* is never to leave the premises without officially putting them in charge of his *deputy*, or the *Engineer*, or a *Museum Keeper* in residence, and none of these officers leave the premises without recording the fact. Four official residences erected upon a portion of the Museum, which is fireproof, have been provided to enable this service to be performed. A clerk of works and a fireman, together with a small detachment of the Royal Engineers, also reside on the premises, to be ready to act in case of fire or other emergencies. The Metropolitan Police patrol the premises during the night, and the performance of their duty is checked by tell-tale clocks, which are made to act every half-hour. When the public are present in the Museum an increased number of police are on duty.

4. Three *Museum Keepers* are charged with the carrying into effect the general principles of administration: one has the duty of the locally arranging all objects; a second all business connected with describing objects, the catalogues and inventories of all divisions, the direction of the libraries, and work generally requiring special scholarship. The third *Museum keeper* is responsible for the reception and delivery of objects coming into or going out of the Museum for inspection, for purchase, on loan, or for the use of the Local Schools of Art, &c., also for the public labelling of objects, the accuracy of the weekly payments to officers in the Museum, and for the cleaning and duties of the like nature. Besides the *Museum keepers*, there are *assistant keepers* of two grades; first, those in charge of special divisions, and secondly, *assistant keepers* for general duties.

5. *For the cleaning of the Museum and the objects.*—Labourers and attendants are appointed, who are divided into three classes:—1st. Labourers for the cleaning of the floors and the removal of heavy objects. 2nd. Attendants who are charged with the duty of dusting objects not under glass cases and the outsides of glass cases. 3rd. Attendants of a superior order, who are trusted to handle and remove objects and to clean the insides of the glass cases.

Appendix E.

ARRANGEMENT.

REPORT ON
SOUTH
KENSING-
TON
MUSEUM.

6. *As respects Objects of Decorative Art.*—They have been brought together into their respective classes as far as practicable until further space is provided.

Entering the Art division by the South Court, the *East Wing* has been assigned to objects of modern manufacture, produced generally since 1800. The adjoining *East Cloister* is assigned to objects of Indian, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, and Oriental art generally.

The *West Wing* is assigned to the reception of loans contributed by private possessors, and there is no difficulty in keeping it constantly supplied by their liberality. The adjoining *West Cloister* is assigned to objects chiefly of British origin, not arranged under other classes.

The large *North Court* is devoted to large monumental and other objects which could not be exhibited in ordinary space, or only exhibited disadvantageously, and to temporary arrangements.

The *East Cloister* is assigned to Italian sculpture, original and reproductions, the west to Italian wall decoration, furniture, and majolica.

The *North Cloister* is assigned to objects of Classical, Egyptian, and Assyrian art chiefly reproductions.

The *Chamber at the North Staircase* is assigned to works in precious metals, enamels, &c.

The *School Cloister North*, which provides especially hanging space, is assigned to woven fabrics, including tapestry of all periods; furniture of all modern nations, except Italian; works in iron, copper, bronze, pewter, leather, caskets, arms, &c. of all nations; carving in stone, wood, ivory, and all materials, and the reproductions of carving, except those of Italian origin.

This provisional arrangement has been adopted on the grounds of general utility and facility in consultation of the objects, influenced occasionally by the nationality of the objects. As space is provided, other subdivisions of arrangement may be extended and improved.

The plaster casts, electrotypes, and other reproductions belonging to the Department have been arranged with the examples of decorative art of an analogous kind. Thus casts of Italian sculptured decoration are arranged with original specimens of the same kind. The casts, instead of forming a secondary collection of inferior interest, are by this arrangement made to increase the completeness and interest of original objects.

Decorations.—Coloured designs for mosaic pictures to decorate the panels of the South Court have been made by the following artists:—

Mr. Godfrey Sykes	-	-	Michael Angelo Buonarrotti.
Mr. F. Leighton	-	-	Cimabue.
Mr. Burchett	-	-	William of Wykeham.
Mr. Wehnert	-	-	Ghiberti and Andrea Mantagna.
Mr. Eyre Crowe	-	-	Hogarth and Wren.
Mr. Cave Thomas	-	-	Albert Durer.

Commissions for other works have been accepted by Mr. Watts, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mr. Paynter, and others.

Messrs. Minton of Stoke-on-Trent, and Messrs. Maw of Broseley, have produced tesserae in pottery which in their range of colours are very extensive and satisfactory. Some of the more intense colours, such as the crimsons and reds, may have to be produced in glass. The manufacturers of this country have not hitherto produced glass tesserae at all equal to the specimens obtained from St. Petersburg. Messrs. Powell have produced in quantities some very satisfactory gold mosaics. The experiments of Mr. Rust are promising, but he does not appear to have carried them very far at present.

The decorations of the gallery to be appropriated to the exhibition of the works of the various Schools of Art have been commenced. A scheme of decoration was proposed by the Inspector General for Art, and has been carried out in two lunettes by students under the direction of Mr. Sykes. The pilasters of this gallery have been painted in imitation of marbles, with the highest skill, by Mr. Kershaw.

3. *The Art Library*.—Additional space has been provided and an entrance made direct from the North Court. The effect has been greatly to increase the number of students to the Library.

4. *The casts belonging to the Architectural Museum* have been brought together and re-arranged on the ground floor of the Iron Museum and the adjacent corridor.

5. *The collection of wood engravings* has been arranged in the Iron Museum at the entrance to the Sheepshanks Gallery.

6. The vacant space made by the removal of the casts of the *Architectural Museum* from the Gallery of the iron building will be occupied by the models of naval architecture from the Admiralty which are sufficiently light to be placed in this Gallery.

7. Some additional space in the Iron Museum has been afforded to the overcrowded *Collections of Education, Animal Products, Food, and Building Materials*; but each of these collections requires immediately at least twice the amount of space occupied by it.

8. A complete series of new permanent buildings for the National Art Training School, with the requisite offices for male and female students, have been brought into use during 1863. They are the first permanent habitation which the schools have enjoyed since the establishment of the School of Design in Somerset House in 1837, whence it was removed to Marlborough House in 1853, and then to temporary buildings at South Kensington in 1856.

(Signed) HENRY COLE,
General Superintendent.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT of Captain FOWKE, R.E., on the NEW BUILDINGS.

Since the date of the last report the western wing of the new school buildings has been built, and the entire schools finished and occupied. The western wing has been constructed, like the part already described, entirety of fire-proof materials.

The fire-proof floors are of the construction known as Fox and Barrett's, and consist of wrought-iron joists filled in between with cement concrete, and covered with cement, asphalte, or tiles.

The heating is by hot-water pipes laid in trenches, which are obtained in the thickness of the floor by leaving out where necessary a portion of the concrete between two of the wrought-iron joists.

As the school will be surrounded on all sides by other buildings, the exterior has been kept perfectly plain and without ornament.

The upper floor is occupied by the school for male students, and is reached by a large stair at the north-west angle, the central point of the building. The north wing contains large and well ventilated classrooms for the life, antique, ornament, and modelling classes; with north lighted painting rooms, including a large studio for the principal master. The west wing, which runs at right angles to the last-mentioned part of

Appendix E.

REPORT ON
SOUTH
KENSING-
TON
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Appendix F.

REPORT ON
THE NEW
BUILDINGS.

Appendix F.
REPORT ON
THE NEW
BUILDINGS.

the building, contains towards the west, the principal master's office, rooms for the elementary and architectural classes, and the class for mechanical drawing, the eastern or inner side being devoted to the necessary offices, ablution rooms, and refreshment rooms for masters and students.

The school for female students occupies the floor below that just described, and by taking advantage of a difference of level in the ground, this floor becomes in reality a ground floor as respects its immediate entrance. This entrance is by a short stair, also at the north-west angle, but totally distinct from that of the school for male students, from which it is separated by the office of the attendant, whose duty it is to check the hours of coming and going of the students, and who is by this arrangement of position enabled to exercise control over both the entrances.

The general arrangement of rooms on this floor is similar to that already described, the space corresponding to the principal master's studio being, however, occupied by a large class lecture room, which is so placed as to be entered both from the school for female students and from the entrance stair leading to the upper floor; and it is thus capable of being used by either or both schools.

Under the schools and on the general ground floor level of the Museum, a considerable additional space has been obtained for the purposes of the art collections of the Museum.

This space being cut off from immediate communication with the large ventilating courts, great care was necessary to provide for the efficient abstraction of the products of the combustion of gas, and this has been effected by supplying chimneys to each of the clusters of gas burners, by which the deleterious products are conveyed into flues provided in the exterior walls.

The heating and ventilating of these rooms is effected on the same general principle as that of the rest of the Museum, namely, by the introduction of fresh air into trenches under the floor, where it is heated by contact with a large surface of pipes kept at a moderate temperature by means of hot water, and then passes into the rooms through open gratings in the floor.

For the heating of these buildings a large quantity of hot-water pipe was necessary, and additional boiler power has in consequence been added to the heating apparatus.

A small portion of the cross building running in front of and parallel to the north wing of the school buildings has been commenced. This will eventually connect the two wings of the Museum with one another, and both Museum and schools with the theatre and refreshment rooms, and will thus form one of the principal thoroughfares.

In the execution of the ornamental front of this building a slight but important departure has been made from the adjacent and similar front built last year; that the use of stone, which in the last-named building was confined to the projecting cornices and horizontal mouldings, has here been entirely done away with, experience having shown that these mouldings, equally with the ornamental work, can be readily produced in terra cotta.

The experience of several years' exposure to the weather both here and in the arcades of the Horticultural Gardens has proved that the power of resistance of terra cotta to the deteriorating influences of the London atmosphere is very much greater than that of Portland stone. The contrast between the degraded and sooty tints of the latter and the bright fresh colour of the non-absorbent terra cotta being so remarkable as to provoke a doubt of their having been exposed for equal periods; and it

is this remarkable quality, even more than its more beautiful original colour, which has induced the change above alluded to, and which marks it so emphatically as the best material for architectural decoration in large and smoky towns.

In the interior of the Museum the roof of the North Court has been provided with an internal gallery, giving ready access to the various gas pipes and ventilations, and affording also a stand point, from which the extensive and difficult system of blinding can be efficiently controlled.

The internal decoration of both courts, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, has been proceeded with in the north, and half of the south court almost to completion.

The rooms devoted to the reception of the Art Schools' drawings in competition for the national medal, have also been decorated by Mr. Kershaw, to a large extent in fictitious marble.

A part of the cloister rooms to the east of the South Court, intended for the exhibition of objects of oriental art, has been decorated in that style by Mr. Owen Jones.

Owing to the occupation during the past year of the official residences, two of the old houses temporarily occupied by resident officers of the department have been vacated; of these one has already been removed, and the other will also be now immediately cleared away.

(Signed) F. FOWKE, Capt. R.E.,
Engineer and Architect.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

REPORT OF
THE
INSPECTOR-
GENERAL
FOR ART
ON THE
BRITISH
PICTURES.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL for ART on the BRITISH PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the STATUES, BUSTS, &c. being the Property or under the Charge of the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

I HAVE the honour to report on the condition of the works of Art under the above designation, and on the additions which have been made to the collections by gift or purchase, or by temporary loan, during the past year.

First as to the preservation of the pictures, &c.

The works of Art under my charge have had constant care and attention, and the methods adopted for their conservation from injury have been diligently persevered in; they are continuously and periodically examined, and I am able to report they are in a satisfactory state.

I cannot pass silently in my annual report the death of the munificent donor of so large and important a part of our collection of pictures and drawings. It is with regret I have to record that Mr. John Sheepshanks, to whom the nation owes a debt of grateful remembrance, died on the 5th of October 1863.

Moreover, by the lamented death of W. Mulready, R.A., the duty has now devolved upon me by virtue of the deed of gift of the late Mr. Sheepshanks to advise the Board "in all matters connected with the preservation of the pictures and drawings" included in his gift to the nation. At the early part of the last year Mr. Mulready sanctioned the repair of two pictures by Sir A. Calcott, R.A., Nos. 9 and 15 in the Catalogue, and one by T. Stothard, R.A., No. 197, all of which had come into the possession of the Department in an unsound state from the nature of the pigments and vehicles used by the respective painters. I

am happy to state that some of the pictures had progressed satisfactorily under the eye of Mr. Mulready previous to his decease, and that they have since been completed and put into a thoroughly satisfactory state. A small picture by Mr. Mulready himself, No. 157, painted on a coach panel and cracked from the breaking up of the under varnish, has since his death been also satisfactorily restored.

With a view to the conservation of the water colour paintings, the gift of Mrs. Ellison, as well as others the property of the Department, curtains have been hung which are let down at all times when the museum is closed to the public, in order that these works may be exposed to the day-light as little as is consistent with their proper public display.

During the past year a small selection from the oil pictures and a large collection of drawings and water colour paintings have been lent to various schools of Art for the purpose of local exhibition.

As keeper of the Sheepshanks pictures, I approach with some diffidence one subject connected with my duties, feeling its importance in relation to the future disposal of the British pictures belonging to the nation.

During the last two or three years the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery have taken a course which appears to have given much satisfaction to the public, and to fulfil the just expectations of British artists—that of purchasing, as opportunities arose, fine works of deceased British painters, to supplement the collections already belonging to the nation by gift or purchase—and the question suggests itself, as to how these collections may be combined and brought into unity with one another and with the National Gallery. There can be no reasonable doubt that our National Gallery should include *some* of the works of eminent *deceased* artists of the British school, as is the case with those of French artists in the National Gallery of the Louvre. But a National Gallery cannot be supposed to include,—

First. Works by living artists, however eminent.

Secondly. More pictures by any one artist than are sufficient properly to represent him according to his rank and position with regard to the art of all ages.

Thirdly. Works of artists which, whatever temporary reputation they may have had, are not of sufficient excellence to form part of a gallery of paintings of all schools and all periods.

The Sheepshanks and Vernon, Turner, &c., collections, though placed under separate control, contain works in all these categories; and, if it were advisable to bring them into unity, Mr. Sheepshanks, although he intended his pictures to form part of a national collection, has especially guarded those of his gift remaining at Kensington. What, then, could be done with the surplus in the event of any possible arrangement being practicable to bring the chief works of the best artists into *the* National Gallery?

Here again the practice followed in France might afford some suggestions towards a solution of the difficulty. There the pictures of living French artists are deposited in the Luxembourg, only to be removed into the Louvre when time and the death of the artist has established their reputation, and given them a title to be so placed.

Would it be possible that while the general collection of British pictures should remain at South Kensington, any arrangement could be entered into by which the National Gallery—wherever placed—should select from time to time representative works of the most eminent British painters from any of these collections, the rest, combined with the works of British artists, forming a separate gallery?

Such a question might properly be remitted to competent authorities to decide.

2nd. As to temporary and permanent additions to the collections at South Kensington.

In accordance with the practice prevailing in all the sections of the South Kensington Museum, the following works have been contributed on loan during the past year :—

By F. Sellar, Esq. - - - 1 oil painting, by Pether.

The following remain on loan from former years :—

From the Society of Arts	- 1 oil painting,	by J. Barry.
From Mrs. Nasmyth	- 1 " "	by F. Grant.
From H. Vaughan, Esq.	- 2 " "	by Constable.
From Capt. Cumming	- 1 " "	by Brooking.
Also " "	- 3 water colours,	by Hills.
Macleod of Macleod	- 1 " "	by Carl Haag.
Dyer Edwards, Esq.	- 1 " "	by Wallis.

The following works have been added by gift or purchase :—

One picture in oil, by Northcote ; " British officers presented to Pope Pius VI.," presented by Robert Clayton Browne, Esq. By purchase one picture in oil, by Ibbetson, one picture in oil by Gilpin, and 19 water colour paintings and drawings, by Cosway, Zucharelli, Wilson, Westall, Wild, Dorell, Stephanoff, Heaphy, Hills, Ince, Purser, Shepherd, Pugin, Finch, Delamotte, Gainsborough, Vickers, and Richardson.

The collection of statues and busts, some few of which are the property of the Department, but the greater part loans from the artists and others, have been removed from the iron building and more suitable places found for them in the picture galleries and in the gallery of the south court.

No injury of any kind has resulted to the works under my charge, either from carelessness or wantonness, notwithstanding the large number of visitors during the past year.

RICHARD REDGRAVE.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the ART COLLECTIONS.

THE business of the Art Museum has been chiefly confined, during the year 1863, to the more systematic arrangement of the objects permanently acquired; the main purpose of the re-arrangement being to give greater facility of reference by the art student to the various styles, periods, and special phases of decorative art and art manufacture.

In the classified list of objects purchased will be found specimens of great interest and technical value, ranging over the best periods of art. Some important donations, too, have been made during the year, amongst which will be found the cast from the frieze of the Royal Palace at Copenhagen, representing the triumphal entry of Alexander the Great into Babylon, by Thorwaldsen, presented by the Danish Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862. This has been fixed in a suitable position in the North Court, of which it now forms a valuable feature.

Appendix H.
 REPORT OF
 MR. WALLIS
 ON
 ART COL-
 LECTIONS.

The system of receiving objects on loan, to which so great an impetus was given by the Special Loan Exhibition of 1862, has been further developed. Many of the objects which formed part of that display were continued on loan for a great portion of 1863, by the liberality of their possessors; whilst the changes which have been necessarily made from time to time by the withdrawal of some of the specimens have been fully compensated for, so far as the present space for loans will permit, by fresh examples.

The permanent arrangement of the North Court has proceeded so far during the year as to permit the fixing in position of many important works of Italian art; amongst others may be named:—

I. The Tribune of the conventual church of Santa Chiara, Florence, originally erected A.D. 1493. The architecture ascribed to Simone Pollaiuolo; the frieze by Andrea della Robbia.

II. The High Altar of the same church, the work of Leonardo del Tasso; date, about 1520: the centre tabernacle being ascribed to Desiderio da Settignano; date, about 1470–80.

III. Lavello or fountain by Benedetto da Rovezzano and Jacopo Sansovino. Florentine; date, about 1490.

IV. Lavello or fountain for domestic use, in Istrian marble, recently removed from a house in Venice; date, about 1500.

By special permission of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the wedding presents accepted by their Royal Highnesses on the occasion of their marriage were exhibited during 17 days at end of April and beginning of May, and were visited by 229,435 persons. (*See detailed return, page 149.*)

The operations of the Circulating Museum have been suspended since June 1863, owing to the necessity for its return to the Central Museum for the purpose of examination, and the identification of the objects in connexion with them in the general collection. It is proposed that its circulation shall be resumed at as early a date as possible. In addition, however, to the facilities offered to Schools of Art throughout the country by the operations of the Travelling Collection, a system has been commenced for circulating works on loan for stated periods, such as oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and a selection of suitable objects from the Central Museum. The privileges thus afforded to art masters and students of the provincial schools appear to be highly appreciated by those who have availed themselves of this arrangement, which is capable, under judicious but necessarily stringent regulations, of considerable extension.

The additional space afforded in immediate connexion with the North Court, by the removal of the classes of the Female School into the permanent rooms provided for them in the National Art Training Schools, will be rendered available for a more satisfactory arrangement of the specimens of enamelled terra cotta by Luca della Robbia, and kindred examples of art.

The cloisters under the National Art Training Schools are being adapted to the display of mediæval works of various classes. An exhibition of modern stained glass, by British artists in that speciality, has been so far successfully organized that the windows of these cloisters, &c. will be filled by suitable specimens during the summer months of 1864, the exhibition being intended to open in May.

GEORGE WALLIS.

TABLE showing the RETURN of VISITORS to the WEDDING PRESENTS
and NUMBER of CATALOGUES sold.RETURN
OF VISI-
TORS TO
WEDDING
PRESENTS.

Day.	Date.	Number of Persons admitted.	Catalogues sold.
Wednesday - -	April 15	4,924	662
Thursday - - -	„ 16	5,930	2,462
Friday - - -	„ 17	5,413	2,190
Saturday - - -	„ 18	16,274	3,576
Monday - - -	„ 20	20,467	917
Tuesday - - -	„ 21	21,161	—
Wednesday - -	„ 22	6,251	577
Thursday - - -	„ 23	7,007	1,963
Friday - - -	„ 24	10,527	2,839
Saturday - - -	„ 25	27,392	1,918
Monday - - -	„ 27	24,289	1,321
Tuesday - - -	„ 28	17,128	973
Wednesday - -	„ 29	4,372	377
Thursday - - -	„ 30	5,018	1,261
Friday - - -	May 1	8,168	1,460
Saturday - - -	„ 2	21,591	1,503
Monday - - -	„ 4	23,513	959
Totals - - -	- - -	229,425	24,958

Appendix H.

SUMMARY of General Results of the CIRCULATING MUSEUM from

RESULTS
OF TRA-
VELLING
COLLEC-
TION.

Towns.		Date.	No. of Days the Exhibi- tion was open in each Town.
Birmingham	- -	February, March, and April - 1855	39
Nottingham	- -	April, May, and June - - - -	37
Macclesfield	- -	June, July, and August - - - -	45
Norwich	- -	September, October, and Nov. - -	41
Leeds (1st visit)	- -	November, December, and Jan. - 1855-6	40
Sheffield	- -	January, February, and March - 1856	42
York	- -	March and April - - - - -	41
Newcastle on Tyne	- -	May and June - - - - -	24
Carnarvon, N.W.	- -	July - - - - -	22
Hanley (Potteries)	- -	August, September, and October - -	42
Stourbridge	- -	December and January - - - 1856-7	32
Worcester	- -	February and March - - - 1857	29
Liverpool (1st visit)	- -	March, April, and May - - - -	36
Glasgow	- -	May, June, and July - - - -	55
Paisley	- -	August, September, and October - -	31
Dundee	- -	November and December - - - -	21
Aberdeen	- -	January - - - - - 1858	22
Belfast	- -	February and March - - - -	28
Dublin (1st visit)	- -	April, May, and June - - - -	65
Limerick	- -	July and August - - - - -	38
Clonmel	- -	September and October - - - -	46
Waterford	- -	November, December, and Jan. - 1858-9	39
Devonport	- -	March and April - - - - 1859	30
Exeter (1st visit)	- -	April, May, and June - - - -	34
Barnstaple	- -	May and June - - - - -	5
Taunton	- -	August and September - - - -	23
Dorchester	- -	June - - - - - 1860	5
Dudley	- -	July and August - - - - -	31
Hartshill (Stoke)	- -	August and September - - - -	29
Bridgnorth	- -	October - - - - -	14
Salford	- -	December, January, Feb., March 1860-1	94
Newark	- -	April - - - - - 1861	21
Banbury	- -	May - - - - -	18
Dublin (2nd visit)	- -	June, July, August, September - -	90
Liverpool, S. Dist. (2nd visit)	- -	September, October - - - -	24
Edinburgh	- -	November, December, January 1861-2	51
Hull	- -	February and March - - - 1862	42
Leeds (2nd visit)	- -	December and January - - - 1862-3	39
Darlington	- -	March - - - - - 1863	26
Manchester	- -	April and May - - - - -	39
Exeter (2nd visit)	- -	June - - - - -	5
		Totals - - - - -	1,435

its institution in February 1855 to June 1863 inclusive.

Appendix H.

Visitors.						Catalogues sold.	Articles copied.	Season Tickets sold.	Total Receipts.
Morning.		Evening.		TOTAL.					
Paid.	Cards.	Paid.	Cards.						
2,247	1,075	8,072	1,317	12,711	1,369	323	-	-	£ s. d. 96 6 11
852	398	3,622	700	5,572	209	88		5	21 10 10
1,710	1,883	8,065	1,283	12,941	618	131		178	108 12 8
657	564	1,163	273	2,657	221	157		25	20 15 5
1,075	550	19,195	688	21,508	277	-	-	16	119 12 9
692	349	2,989	905	4,935	374	147		6	52 2 3
1,376	636	1,736	346	4,094	674	-	-	23	58 7 1
331	302	958	350	1,941	101	2		4	18 1 2
169	441	392	308	1,310	43	2	-	-	6 7 7
2,161	703	16,632	1,076	20,572	467	66		192	208 16 5
182	13	350	122	667	58	8		2	8 15 5
658	971	590	650	2,869	138	215		31	21 13 10
4,742	8,180	3,060	983	16,965	801	16		720	169 2 5
2,034	411	2,566	819	5,830	216	173		14	60 2 10
404	101	1,945	890	3,340	23	9		28	14 3 4
1,015	428	3,755	1,145	6,343	103	20		128	66 6 8
3,333	2,202	6,069	3,847	15,451	182	-	-	115	67 1 0
654	542	1,486	640	3,322	147	11		83	36 2 10
10,140	27,310	15,420	2,452	55,322	3,404	603		1,789	1,095 4 2
2,654	3,766	3,503	604	10,527	1,047	64		357	171 0 9
1,762	3,963	4,794	3,479	13,998	586	12		559	178 18 3
1,518	4,900	7,181	2,086	15,685	654	90		666	188 10 11
2,950	2,812	1,177	2,226	9,165	866	-	-	430	176 18 7
5,162	2,627	3,510	1,186	12,485	1,525	12		233	300 7 1
27,399	5,000	-	-	32,399	1,524	-	-	-	2,437 17 6
11,202	382	2,100	684	14,368	219	-	-	1,551	308 9 2
22,658	14,500	-	-	37,158	1,700	-	-	-	2,069 7 0
645	197	4,315	194	5,351	602	-	-	13	104 4 7
325	402	1,272	752	2,751	136	12		39	28 7 11
1,448	1,389	3,160	881	6 878	876	-	-	204	139 10 9
-	-	-	-	71,050	360	-	-	-	-
1,021	911	3,598	1,056	6,586	188	23		258	135 3 0
1,209	3,549	2,521	4,861	12,140	918	36		969	177 13 9
45,226	21,352	32,162	20,418	119,158	8,519	62		1,769	5,897 5 10
1,992	1,269	7,658	1,428	12,347	3,053	11		35	142 15 9
10,568	4,622	11,058	2,053	28,301	4,542	72		901	985 1 9
5,517	2,783	20,498	2,177	30,975	4,520	60		716	389 9 4
8,029	1,290	27,497	3,187	40,003	684	-	-	71	540 17 11
1,073	1,118	5,366	1,223	8,780	933	-	-	407	96 11 7
3,901	3,500	-	-	7,401	190	-	-	-	39 14 3
34,953	5,047	-	-	40,000	1,516	-	-	-	2,317 1 6
225,644	132,438	239,435	67,239	735,856	35,519	2,442		12,537	19,074 13 9

RESULTS
OF TRA-
VELLING
COLLEC-
TION.CHARLES B. WORSNOP,
Assistant Keeper.

Appendix H.

RESULTS
OF TRA-
VELLING
COLLEC-
TION.

RESULTS of CIRCULATING MUSEUM, from December 16, 1862, to June 12, 1863.

Name of Town.	Date.	Days open.	Visitors.			Catalogues sold.	Season Tickets sold.	Receipts.
			Morning.	Evening.	Total.			
Leeds -	16th Dec. 1862 to Jan. 31st 1863	39	9,319	30,684	40,003	684	71	£ s. d. 540 17 11
Darlington -	March 3rd to April 1st 1863	26	2,191	6,539	8,730	933	407	96 11 7
Manchester -	April 11th to May 25th	39	7,401	-	7,401	190	-	39 14 3
Exeter -	June 8th to 12th	5	40,000	-	40,000	1,516	-	2,317 1 6
	Totals -	109	58,911	37,273	96,184	3,323	478	2,964 5 3

CHARLES B. WORSNOP.

ACQUISITIONS in ART MUSEUM, 1863.

Appendix H.

MONTH.				Purchases.	Approval.	Donations.	Objects on Loan.	ACQUISITIONS IN ART MUSEUM.
January	-	-	-	139	278	7	38	
February	-	-	-	23	1	2	186	
March	-	-	-	58	—	7	23	
April	-	-	-	3	157	1	155	
May	-	-	-	42	23	—	383	
June	-	-	-	206	6	19	80	
July	-	-	-	188	—	1	118	
August	-	-	-	180	—	3	294	
September	-	-	-	14	—	—	3	
October	-	-	-	86	—	1	73	
November	-	-	-	116	38	1	11	
December	-	-	-	25	36	5	139	
Total	-	-	-	1,080	539	47	1,503	

CIRCULATION of SPECIMENS, PAINTINGS, &c. to LOCAL SCHOOLS, 1863.

MONTH.				Specimens.	Paintings, Drawings, &c.
January	-	-	-	1	104
February	-	-	-	19	119
March	-	-	-	63	6
April	-	-	-	32	11
May	-	-	-	37	45
June	-	-	-	62	13
July	-	-	-	28	5
August	-	-	-	—	18
September	-	-	-	—	15
October	-	-	-	88	54
November	-	-	-	—	99
December	-	-	-	303	192
Total	-	-	-	633	681

LOANS to ART MUSEUM in 1863.

- Baker, W. Engraved cameos and miniature portraits. (7 specimens.)
 Baily, F. W. Wrought-iron panel.
 Blackburn, H. Specimens of lace and baby linen formerly belonging to the family of Charles I.; ancient carved ivory tenure horn. (38 specimens.)
 Bohn, H. G. Steel chair, with velvet cushions embroidered with the arms of Anne of Denmark; date about 1610.
 Board of Works. Cartoons and frescoes by C. W. Cope, W. Dyce, J. C. Horsley, R. Redgrave, W. C. Thomas, and D. Maclise. (11 specimens.)
 Bonner, George. Pair of altar candlesticks, Sèvres and Vienna porcelain, miniatures by Blarenberg. (25 specimens.)
 Burnside, Robert J. Small ivory diptych.
 Castellani, Sigr. Reproduction of a Greek crown.
 Crealock, Lieut.-Col. H. Hope. A collection of specimens of Chinese art-manufacture, in porcelain, bronze, enamel, wood carving, tapestry, &c. (54 specimens.)

Appendix H.

WORKS OF
ART ON
LOAN.

- Darnley, The Earl of. State carriage of the time of Queen Anne.
 Davis, F. Large amber cabinet.
 D'Azeglio, The Marquis. Large ebony cabinet inlaid with engraved ivory.
 De la Feld, Count. Gilt metal triptych.
 Durlacher, Henry. Tortoise-shell cabinet, ancient plate, rock crystal, &c. (12 specimens.)
 Eden, Rev. Arthur. Gold coin.
 Edwards, T. Dyer. Precious stones. (3 specimens.)
 Edwardes, Sir H., Bart. Cabinet in carved chestnut wood, richly gilt.
 Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey, Bart., M.P. Limoges enamels, gold twisted armillæ, the George of Cardinal York, and miniatures. (9 specimens.)
 Ellis J. Ancient plate and Chinese cloisonné enamel. (5 specimens.)
 Ewart, Capt. R.N., C.B. Turkish saddle cloth.
 Fowke, Capt. R.E. Silver model of a carriage and horses.
 Goff, R. Silver porringer and ivory carving.
 Granville, The Earl, K.G. Austrian cabinet and stand in carved wood, and large circular enamelled tazza.
 Grahame, B. Gold enamelled pendent jewel, with miniature.
 Guthrie, Col. Engraved green jade bowl, and engraved rock crystal bowl.
 Haden, Seymour. Bouquet holder formed of garnets set in gold.
 Hawarden, The Viscountess. Augsburg clock, in gilt metal.
 Harford, Rev. F. K. Precious stones. (6 specimens.)
 Hungerford, Mrs. Oriental sword of honour and gold clasped belt.
 Huntly, Marquess of. Saxon fibula in gilt bronze, and portions of ancient bronze buckles. (6 specimens.)
 Kerr, W. H. Collection of Worcester porcelain. (134 specimens.)
 Lacaita, Sir James. Terra cotta bas relief.
 Leyland, Capt. Limoges enamels, Palissy ware, Dresden, Chelsea, and Mayence porcelain, ancient plate, &c. (35 specimens.)
 Longbottom, Joseph. Teapot in Staffordshire ware.
 Martin, Thomas. Impressions of dies engraved by machinery.
 Maskell, William. Ancient ecclesiastical utensils, Dresden and Capo di Monté porcelain, ancient plate. (21 specimens.)
 Malcolm, J. Amber locket enclosing portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and gilt lock and key.
 Michel, Sir John. Large Chinese screen in carved wood.
 Moffatt, George, M.P. Collection of ancient English and Foreign plate. (46 specimens.)
 Napier, R. Salt cellar in Henri II. ware.
 Pearce and Countze, Messrs. State carriage, made for the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the 18th century.
 Ponsonby, The Hon. Ashley, M.P. Ancient sculpture in marble, figures in carved wood, Calabrian bronze vase, ancient Roman glass and terra cotta engraved gems, Etruscan vases, &c. (408 specimens.)
 Prendergast, Capt. Reading desk in carved and gilt wood.
 Reed, T. Silver centre piece presented by H.M. the Emperor of the French to the late Mr. Jonas Webb.
 Seymour, H. D., M.P. Bronze statuettes, bronze and gilt medallions, ancient plate. (29 specimens.)
 Stuart d'Albanie, Count Charles Edward. Hungarian and other jewelry, watches, carved ivory, &c. (44 specimens.)
 Strangford, The Viscount. Silver plate, bijouterie, carved ivory, Persian ware, &c. (20 specimens.)
 Téléki, The Countess Harley. Jewelry. (13 specimens.)
 Tennant, Professor. Crystals of diamonds, cut diamonds, polished crystals, and Mocha stones. (166 specimens.)
 Trench, The Rev. Francis. German and Flemish earthenware jugs, &c. (26 specimens.)
 Trollope, Messrs. Cabinet in ebony inlaid with various woods.
 Vaughan, Henry. Ornamental designs by Stothard & Flaxman, niello work, terra cotta, &c. (23 specimens.)

Van Dervyn, Madame. Bronze crucifix.

Webb, John. Collection of ivory carvings (134 specimens). Collection of ancient Greek and Roman glass (108 specimens).

Williamson and Sons. Large carved oak cabinet.

Appendix H.

WORKS OF
ART ON
LOAN.

LIST of CONTRIBUTORS of OBJECTS on LOAN exhibited in the ART MUSEUM.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Addington, Samuel, Esq.	Elcho, Lord, M.P.	Longbottom, Joseph, Esq.
Ashburton, Lord.	Elgin and Kincardine,	Macmanus, H., Esq.
Bacon, Rev. T.	The Earl of.	Martin, T., Esq.
Bagshawe, W. H.G., Esq.	Ellis, J., Esq.	Maskell, W., Esq.
Barker, Alexander, Esq.	Elwes, Robert, Esq.	MacLeod of MacLeod.
Baker, W., Esq.	Ewart, Capt., R.N.	Marryat, Joseph, Esq.
Baily, F. W.	Exeter, The Bishop of.	Malcolm, J., Esq.
Baily, J. W.	Falcke, Isaac, Esq.	Michel, Sir John.
Bankes, H. Nugent, Esq.	Falkener, E., Esq.	Morland, G. H., Esq.
Bentinck, Miss.	Fowke, Capt., R. E.	Moffatt, G., Esq., M.P.
Berney, Rev. Thomas.	Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq.	Napier, R., Esq.
Bessborough, The Earl of.	Fountaine, A., Esq.	Naylor, R. C., Esq.
Birley, S., Esq.	Franks, A. W., Esq.	Nesbitt, Alexander, Esq.
Bishop, Dr.	Fraser, Sir W.	Northumberland, The
Black, C. C., Esq.	Fytche, Major.	Duke of.
Blackburn, H., Esq.	Geary, Lady.	Oscott College.
Bohn, H. G., Esq.	Godfrey, J. R. R., Esq.	Payne, A. F., Esq.
Bowyer, Charles, Esq.	Goff, R., Esq.	Paget, Arthur, Esq.
Board of Works.	Gosford, The Earl of.	Pearce and Countze,
Boger, The Rev. E.	Grant, Lieut.-Gen. Sir	Messrs.
Bonner, George, Esq.	Hope, K.C.B.	Phillips, Mark, Esq.
Boyle, Charles, Esq.	Granville, The Earl.	Powell, G. F., Esq.
Brett, J. W., Esq.	Gresley, Sir T., Bart.	Ponsonby, Capt., Hon.
Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.	Grahame, B., Esq.	Ashley, M.P.
Bruce, R., of Kennet.	Guthrie, Colonel.	Prendergast, Captain.
Burnside, R. J., Esq.	Haden, Seymour, Esq.	Reed, T., Esq.
Campbell, Sir H. H., Bart.	Hawarden, The Vis-	Riddell, R., Esq.
Castellani, Signor.	countess of.	Robinson, J. C., Esq.
Clarke, Miss.	Halsted, C. T., Esq.	Ross, Lady Mary.
Cole, H., Esq.	Harford, Rev. F. K.	Rothschild, The Baron
Commissioners of the In-	Hawkins, Rhode, Esq.	Lionel de, M.P.
ternational Exhibition	Hippisley, Sir J., Bart.	Rock, the Very Rev.
1862.	Holford, R. S., Esq., M.P.	Canon.
Craig, J. Gibson, Esq.	Hope, A. J. B. B., Esq.	Salisbury, The Marquess
Crealock, Col. H. H.	Hodgkinson, S., Esq.	of
Cumming, Colonel.	Hogg, W., Esq.	Sambrooke, T. G., Esq.
Darnley, The Earl of.	Hungerford, Mrs.	Seymour, Alfred, Esq.,
Davis, F., Esq.	Howard, Lord E. Fitzalan.	M.P.
D'Azeglio, The Marquis.	Holland, Mrs. R.	Seymour, H. D., Esq. M.P.
De L'Isle and Dudley,	Hugo, Rev. Thomas.	Smith, R. H. Soden, Esq.
Lord.	Huntley, The Marquess	Spencer, The Earl.
De la Feld, Count.	of.	Stuart de Rothesay, The
Dilke, Sir C. W., Bart.	Jenvey, Miss.	Lady.
Drake, W. R., Esq.	Jolliffe, Rt. Hon. Sir W.	Stirling, William, Esq.,
Drewett, R. D., Esq.	Bart., M.P.	M.P.
Durlacher, Henry, Esq.	Kerr, W. H., Esq.	Stamford and Warring-
Eden, Rev. A.	Lacaita, Sir James.	ton, The Earl of.
Edwards, T. Dyer, Esq.	Lambert and Rawlings,	Stuart, D'Albanie, Count.
Edwardes, Sir H., Bart.,	Messrs.	Strangford, The Viscount.
Egerton, Sir Philip de	Lawrence, E. H., Esq.	Stanhope, S., Esq.
Malpas Grey, Bart., M.P.	Lechmere, Sir E., Bart.	Téléki, Countess Harley.
Egerton, The Hon. W.,	Leyland, Captain.	Tennant, Professor.
M.P.	Locker, F., Esq.	Thompson, F., Esq.

Appendix H. CONTRIBUTORS TO WORKS OF ART ON LOAN.	Trevelyan, Sir W., Bart.	Waterton, E., Esq.	Williamson and Sons, Messrs.
	Trench, Rev. F.	Webb, John, Esq.	
	Trollope, Messrs.	Westlake, A. H. J., Esq.	Woods and Forests, Com- missioners of.
	Tyndale, J. W. W.	Whitehead, T. M., Esq.	
	Vaughan, Henry, Esq.	Willett, Henry, Esq.	Wynn, Sir W. W. Bart., M.P.
	Van Dervyn, Madame.	Wild, James W.	

DONATIONS TO ART COLLECTIONS in 1863.

- The Danish Commissioners, International Exhibition 1862. Cast from the frieze in the Royal Palace at Copenhagen, representing the triumphal entry of Alexander the Great into Babylon. By Albert Thorvaldsen.
- The Royal Commissioners, International Exhibition, 1862. Bronze prize medallion of the International Exhibition 1862. Two copies of the prize medal of the International Exhibition 1862. Engraved wood block of the certificate of merit, International Exhibition 1862.
- The Turkish Commissioners, International Exhibition 1862. Turquoise enamelled earthenware tile, modern.
- The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The silver badge formerly worn by the Admiralty bargemen ; date, 1736.
- Oakden, Ralph. Piece of embroidery, the apparel of an Alb. English work of the 14th century.
- Vaughan, Henry. Bas-relief in terra cotta. By Clodion. Three paintings of ornament. By Thomas Stothard. Eighteen frames of photographs, ornamental designs, &c. 2 wrought-iron chains. Venetian work of the 17th century.
- Webb, John, and Farrer, Henry. Four-wheeled carriage of the period of Louis XV., with ornamental panels.
- Cazenove, Rev. A. Bas-relief in alabaster. South American sculpture.
- Hogarth, T. C. Original plaster cast of the statue of Pysche. By T. Campbell. Model of a monument to the late Lord Holland. By T. Campbell. Cast of bust of Lady Whichcote. By T. Campbell.
- Pillewait, Ch. Pair of porcelain vases, amphora shaped, grey ground with white figures. Modern French. (From International Exhibition, 1862.)
- Wheatstone, Professor. Harp, richly carved and gilt. French work, period of Louis XVI.
- Baillie, T. Piece of stained glass, with figure of St. Bartholomew, formerly in Winchester cathedral.
- Gray, Dr. Bronze medal, with busts of Mr. and Mrs. Gray. By G. G. Adams.
- Litchfield and Radclyffe, Messrs. Foot of a vase, in schmelze glass. Venetian, 18th century.
- Lockyer, J. M. Circular silver box ; engraved on both sides with sacred allegories and Dutch inscriptions. Silver etui, with repoussé ornament of Louis XV. style, containing knife, scissors, &c. French, 18th century. Two carved ivory fans. Modern Chinese.

CLASSIFIED LIST of OBJECTS purchased for the ART MUSEUM, 1863,
alphabetically arranged.

REPORT
OF MR.
BLACK
ON
ART COL-
LECTIONS.

- Altar cloths, 10. *See* Textile Fabrics.
- Bookbinding: Vulgate Bible, 1552, carved ivory plaques inserted in boards. Price 15*l*. - - - - - 8,461
- Book: Manuscript, with binding in early Champlévé enamel and repoussé silver. Price 84*l*. - - - - - 8,880
- Bookbinding: Portion of cover, tempera painting on wood, Italian, 1309. Price 3*l*. - - - - - 8,989
- Bookbinding: Silver on wooden boards ; German. Date about 1720. Price 3*l*. - - - - - 9,032
- Bronze rilievo : Virgin and child. 17th or 18th century. Price 24*l*. - 8,384
- Bronze fire dogs ; Italian 4 sets. (Soulages Collection.) Price 400*l*.
- - - - - 8,431-32

Bronze ewer; Venetian. Price 60 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection.)	-	-	8,430
Bronze rilievo: the Entombment, by Donatello. Price 140 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,552
Bronze: Circular metal mirror, the back of bronze, with allegorical figures in bas relief; by Donatello. Price 600 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,717
Bronze medal; Italian. Dated 1592	-	-	8,719
Bronze drawer handles. 23 specimens. Italian, 16th century. Price 18 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	-	-	8,869 to 8,876 <i>g</i>
Bronze inkstand. Italian, 16th century. Price 5 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,982
Bronze pounce box. Italian, 16th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	-	-	8,983
Bronze medal; struck in Berlin, 1863. Price	-	-	9,029
Bronze statue of Mercury; reproduction of the statue of John of Bologna; modern French. Price 68 <i>l</i> .	-	-	9,071
Brass casket. German, 15th century. Price 5 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,462
Brass: Revolving seal, engraved, set in steel. German, 17th century. Price 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	9,000
Buckhorn money box. Byzantine, 10th or 11th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .	-	-	8,394
Chasubles, 7. See Textile Fabrics.			
Clock, gilt metal, sides damascened. Augsburg work. Dated 1567. Price 9 <i>l</i> .	-	-	9,035
Crystal dagger hilt. Byzantine, 10th or 11th century. Price 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	8,395
Crystal: Revolving seal, rock crystal, engraved, set in silver gilt. German, 17th century. Price 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	8,997
Crystal: Revolving seal in rock crystal, set in silver gilt. German, 17th century. Price 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	8,998
Damascened iron box. Oriental. Price 60 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,508
Damascened bronze inkstand. Italian, 16th century. Price 4 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,867
Damascened bronze box and cover. Arabic, 14th or 15th century. Price 16 <i>l</i> .	-	-	8,993
Ebony coffer, mounted in gilt and ornamented with enamels. Modern French. Price 20 <i>l</i> .	-	-	9,087
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Pierre Remond. Date about 1560. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,410
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Pierre Remond. Date about 1560. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,411
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Pierre Remond. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,412
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Pierre Remond. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,413
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Pierre Courtois. Date about 1560. Price 25 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,414
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Leonard Limousin. Date about 1540. Price 100 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,415
Enamel: Limoges enamel, by Leonard Limousin. Date about 1540-50. Price 50 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,416
Enamel: Translucent enamel plaque. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,417
Enamel: Translucent enamel plaque. Price 5 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,418
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque. Date about 1490. Price 3 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,419
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, in its original bronze gilt frame. Date about 1550. Price 5 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,420
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Leonard Limousin the younger. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulares collection)	-	-	8,421
Enamel: Limoges enamel plaque, by Jean Penicaud the second. Date about 1510. Price 25 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,422
Enamelled gold sliding ring, white stone in centre. French or German, 18th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> .	-	-	9,078
Enamel, Limoges: Inkstand. Date about 1560. Price 20 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,423
Enamel, Limoges: 2 plates. Date about 1550. Price each 24 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection)	-	-	8,424-25

Appendix H.

REPORT
OF MR.
BLACK
ON
ART COL-
LECTIONS.

Appendix H. REPORT OF MR. BLACK ON ART COL- LECTIONS.	Enamel, Limoges: Salt cellars (3). Price each 20 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Col- lection)	-	-	-	8,426-7-8
	Enamel copper plaques (10). Italian, 16th century. Price 60 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,517-26
	Enamel copper bowl. Venetian, early 16th century. Price 6 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,514
	Enamel: Gilt metal pectoral cross and label, ornamented with enamel. German, 12th or 13th century. Price 4 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,991
	Enamel, Champlevé: Circular bronze plaque, with champlevé enamel. German, 12th or 13th century. Price 12 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,992
	Enamelled pastoral staff. Russian. Price 14 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,014
	Enamelled Persian medallions (2). Price 3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,454-55
	Embroidery, silk: Virgin and child. 15th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,388
	Embroidery, silk. See Textile Fabrics.				
	Embroidered counterpane, coloured silk on thread net. Italian, 15th century. Price 10 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,975
	Embroidered cushion. English. Date 1620. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	9,047
	Earthenware ewer, silver mounts. Dated 1590. Price 33 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,457
	Earthenware: Persian dish. Price 8 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,488
	Earthenware stove, green glaze (6 pieces). Modern German. Price 5 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	9,033, 9,033 <i>e</i>
	Frame for picture, gilt. Renaissance style. Price 8 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,503
	Frame in various marbles, lapis lazuli, and gilt metal. Italian, 17th century. Price 40 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	9,037
	Fresco painting, transferred to canvass. Florentine, 15th century. Price 80 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,878
	Glass jug. Modern English. Price 6 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	8,369
	Glass decanter. Modern English. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,370
	Glass bottle, spherical, engraved. German, 16th century. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,988
	Glass medallion. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,990
	Glass bell, chased silver mounting. German, 16th century. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,011
	Glass bell, moulded, mounted in enamel. German, 17th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,012
	Glass bell, with silver filigree tongue. Venetian, 16th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,013
	Glass: Drinking glass, with green moulded ornament. Modern German. Price 3 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,020
	Glass goblet on three feet, with cover. German, dated 1668. Price 5 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,021, 9,021 <i>a</i>
	Glass vases (two). Modern Silesian. Price 4 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,022-23
	Glass goblet and cover, moulded green foot and knob. Modern Ger- man. Price 2 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,024, 9,024 <i>a</i>
	Glass: Pair of candelabra in various coloured glass. Modern Imita- tion of Venetian. Price 16 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	9,041-42
	Glass chandelier with coloured ornaments. Modern imitation of Venetian. Price 10 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	9,043
	Glass: Fifteen panels of painted glass. German and Swiss-German, 16th and 17th centuries. Price 74 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,048 to 9,062
	Glass: Panel of painted glass containing three roundels. Swiss-Ger- man. Dated 1608. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 9 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,063
	Glass: Four roundels of painted glass. German and Swiss-German, 16th century. Price 13 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,064 to 9,067
	Gilt metal crown. Modern German. Price 12 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,362
	Gilt metal ewer. Venetian. Date 1530-40. Price 75 <i>l</i> . (Soulares Collection).	-	-	-	8,429
	Gilt metal figure in a car. Price 24 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,502
	Gilt bronze plaque. Italian, 16th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	8,868
	Gilt metal spectacle case, with chased figures. Price 3 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,504
	Gilt metal medallion. German, 1758. Price 13 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,068
	Gold smelling-bottle. Price 6 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-	8,493
	Gold head of Diana, found at Kertch. Price 50 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,487
	Gold repeating watch, in gold repoussé case. English. Dated 1779. Price 12 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	9,018

Henri II. ware: Tazza and cover.	Price 450l.	-	-	-	8,715	Appendix H. REPORT OF MR. BLACK ON ART COL- LECTIONS.
Hunting knife with carved ivory hilt; smaller knife and picker with carved ivory handles in same sheath.	German, 16th century.	-	-	-	-	
Price 5l.	-	-	-	-	9,039	
Iron: Key; chiselled iron.	16th century.	Price 8s. 4d.	-	-	8,387	
Iron: Fire irons.	Italian.	Date about 1560.	Price 20l.	(Soula- ges Collection)	-	8,433
Iron: Box in chiselled iron.	Dutch or Flemish,	17th century.	Price	-	-	-
6l. 10s.	-	-	-	-	8,536	-
Iron lock, with bronze front plate and hasp.	Price 5l. 10s.	-	-	-	8,971	-
Iron hammer, chased on head and handle.	Italian, 16th century.	Price	-	-	-	-
2l.	-	-	-	-	8,984	-
Iron: Chased iron cresset lamp, with suspending rod.	Italian, 16th century.	Price 1l. 8s.	-	-	8,985	-
Iron: Wrought-iron knocker.	German, 16th century.	Price 5s. 10d.	-	-	9,004	-
Iron: Wrought-iron knocker.	German, 16th century.	Price 5s. 10d.	-	-	9,005	-
Iron: Wrought-iron knocker.	German, 16th century.	Price 11s. 8d.	-	-	9,006	-
Iron: Wrought-iron knocker.	German, 16th century.	Price 1l. 3s. 4d.	-	-	9,007	-
Iron: Wrought-iron door-handle and escutcheon.	German, 16th century.	Price 17s. 6d.	-	-	9,008	-
Iron: Portion of a window ornament in wrought iron.	German, 17th century.	Price 17s. 6d.	-	-	9,009	-
Iron: Branch and foliage in wrought iron, a fragment.	German, 17th century.	Price 17s. 6d.	-	-	9,010	-
Iron: Key, handle wrought with pierced openwork.	German, 16th century.	Price 1l. 0s. 5d.	-	-	9,028	-
Iron: Wrought-iron vane.	German, 15th century.	Price 3l.	-	-	9,040	-
Iron: Wrought-iron window grate.	German, 14th century.	Price 24l.	-	-	9,089	-
Iron: Wrought-iron pediment.	German, 14th century.	Price 24l.	-	-	9,090	-
Iron prow of gondola.	Venetian, end of 17th century.	Price 20l.	-	-	9,091	-
Ivory etui, with gold ornaments.	Price 6l.	-	-	-	8,500	-
Ivory casket.	Indian.	Price 8l.	-	-	8,495	-
Ivory seal.	German.	18th century.	Price 1l.	-	8,530	-
Ivory bonbonnière carved in renaissance foliage.	French, 18th century.	Price, with 21 various objects, 51l. 5s.	-	-	8,877	-
Ivory shoe-horn, engraved.	German.	Dated 1596.	Price 3l. 4s. 3d.	-	8,994	-
Ivory bas-relief carving.	14th century.	Price 8l. 16s.	-	-	8,987	-
Ivory carving; statuette of a bishop.	Spanish, 17th century.	Price 32l. 19s. 2d.	-	-	9,069	-
Ivory die, engraved.	German, 17th century.	Price 17s. 6d.	-	-	9,085	-
Jewel in enamelled gold.	Italian, 16th century.	Price	-	-	9,038	-
Jewelry: Five portions of book-clasps, silver-gilt filigree, with enamel and garnets.	German, 17th century.	Price 1l. 10s.	-	-	9,084 to 9,084d	-
Jewelry: Collection of ancient Etruscan, Greek, Celtic, &c. 145 specimens.	Price 600l.	-	-	-	8,720 to 8,864	-
Jewelry: Five gold ornaments; bearded masks, modern Neapolitan imitation of ancient Etruscan work.	Price included in collection of ancient jewelry	-	-	-	8,864 a to 8,864 e	-
Jewelry: Gold and enamelled crucifix hanging from an enamelled quatrefoil, with ruby in centre.	German, 18th century.	Price 1l.	-	-	9,080	-
Jewelry: Pendent ornament in gold and black enamel.	German, 18th century.	Price 1l.	-	-	9,081	-
Jewelry: Pendent ornament in gold and black enamel.	German, 18th century.	Price 1l.	-	-	9,082	-
Knife, agate and gems.	Price 9l.	-	-	-	8,501	-
Knife, fork, and spoon, handles silver-gilt and enamel.	German, end of 16th century.	Price 7l. 13s. 2d.	-	-	9,027, 9,027a, 9,027b	-
Lacquered boxes, 2.	French.	Prices 5l. and 2l.	-	-	8,506-7	-
Lapis-lazuli coffer mounted in gilt metal.	Modern French.	Price 13l.	-	-	9,088	-
Marble relievo. Holy Family.	Date about 1530.	Price 14l. 8s. 4d.	-	-	8,379	-
Marble bas-relief: Virgin and Child; Donatello.	Price 130l.	-	-	-	8,376	-

APPENDIX H. REPORT OF MR. BLACK ON ART COL- LECTIONS.	Marble relievo: Virgin and Child. Lombard School.	Price	
	12l. 16s. 8d.	-	8,377
	Marble bust. French. Date about 1700.	Price 27l. 3s.	8,510
	Marble bust of female, life size, ascribed to Michaelangelo.	Price 8l. 8s.	8,538
	Marble bust of Francesco Bracciolini. Italian contemporary sculpture.		
	Price 120l.	-	8,883
	Majolica drug vase. 15th century.	Price 4l. 16s. 8d.	8,389
	Majolica plateau. Date about 1540.	Price 5l.	8,390
	Majolica plate: Gubbio.	Price 25l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,398
	Majolica plate: Gubbio.	Price 40l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,399
	Majolica group: Urbino.	Price 100l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,400
	Majolica sauce boat: Faenza.	Price 20l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,401
	Majolica salt cellar: Urbino.	Price 10l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,402
	Majolica salt cellar: Urbino.	Price 15l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,403
	Majolica ewer: Urbino.	Price 60l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,404
	Majolica ewer: Deruta.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,405
	Majolica bowl: Urbino.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,406
	Majolica vase: Gubbio.	Price 200l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,407
	Majolica plates, 2: Gubbio.	Prices 50l. and 40l. (Soulaiges Collec- tion)	8,451-52
	Majolica: Pilgrims' bottles. Urbino.	Price 250l. (Soulaiges Collec- tion)	8,408-9
	Majolica plateau. Venetian. Dated 1543.	Price 12l.	8,512
	Majolica vases, 2: Deruta ware. Beginning of 16th century.	Price 8l.	8,528-29
	Majolica "fruttiera," or deep plate: Gubbio lustre. Date about 1530.	Price 100l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,886
	Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1520.	Price 10l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,887
	Majolica "fruttiera:" raised lustred ware: Gubbio (?) Date about 1430-40.	Price 15l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,888
	Majolica plateau: Gubbio lustre. Date 1520.	Price 15l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,890
	Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date 1522.	Price 100l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,891
	Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date 1518-20 (?)	Price 70l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,892
	Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1520.	Price 20l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,893
	Majolica "fruttiera:" Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1540.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,894
	Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware. School of Maestro Giorgio. Dated 1539.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,895
	Majolica "fruttiera." School of Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1530.	Price 15l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,896
	Majolica "fruttiera." Faenza Ware (?). Date about 1520-30.	Price 20l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,897
	Majolica tazza, Urbino ware. Date about 1560.	Price 20l. (Sou- laiges Collection)	8,898
	Majolica tazza, lustred. Manufacture uncertain. Dated 1541.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,899
	Majolica plate, "bacile." Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1500.	Price 20l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,900
	Majolica "fruttiera:" embossed Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1520.	Price 15l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,902
	Majolica tazza: Gubbio lustred ware, probably the work of Maestro Cencio. 1520-30.	Price 20l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,903
	Majolica tazza: inscribed on the reverse Urbino, and dated 1543.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,904
	Majolica deep "fruttiera:" raised lustre ware. Date about 1490-1500.	Price 30l. (Soulaiges Collection)	8,905

Majolica deep "fruttiera:" raised lustre ware. Date about 1520.	
Price 35 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,906
Majolica plate: probably Urbino ware with Gubbio lustre. Dated 1549. Price 60 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,907
Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware by Maestro Giorgio. Dated 1531. Price 50 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,908
Majolica "fruttiera:" Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Dated 1531. Price 50 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,909
Majolica tazza: Gubbio lustred ware. Dated 1535. Price 30 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,910
Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1570. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,911
Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1560-70. Price 6 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,912
Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1570. Price 6 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,913
Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1570. Price 6 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,914
Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1570. Price 6 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,915
Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1540. Price 6 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,916
Majolica plate: Gubbio or Pesaro (?) lustred ware. Date about 1500-10. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,917
Majolica plateau: yellow lustre ware. Date about 1500-10. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,918
Majolica tazza plate: Deruta ware. Date about 1530. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,919
Majolica tazza. Date about 1530. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,920
Majolica tazza. Date about 1540. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,921
Majolica tazza. Date about 1540. Price 10 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,922
Majolica tazza. Faenza (?) ware. Price 20 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,923
Majolica plateau: Urbino ware. Date about 1540-50. Price 30 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,924
Majolica oval plateau. Date about 1540-50. Price 60 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,925
Majolica plateau: Urbino ware. Date about 1550-60. Price 30 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,926
Majolica plateau: Urbino ware. Date about 1540. Price 40 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,927
Majolica plateau. Date about 1510 (?). Price 80 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,928
Majolica perforated basket. Date about 1700. Price 5 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,929
Majolica tazza. Date about 1540. Price 5 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,930
Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera." Deruta ware. Date about 1530. Price 20 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,931
Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera:" raised Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1518-20. Price 50 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,932
Majolica plate: Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1510. Price 15 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,933
Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera:" Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1530. Price 30 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,934
Majolica "fruttiera:" Gubbio embossed lustred ware. Date about 1520. Price 6 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,935
Majolica plate "bacile:" Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1510. Price 5 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,936
Majolica plate: lustred ware. Date 1520-30. Price 8 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,937
Majolica plate or "fruttiera:" Urbino ware. Date about 1570-80. Price 5 <i>l</i> . (Soulaiges Collection) - - -	8,938

Appendix H.
REPORT
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REPORT OF MR. BLACK ON ART COL- LECTIONS.	Majolica "fruttiera." Gubbio lustred ware by Maestro Giorgio. Price 100 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,939
	Majolica plate, deep, with wide margin: Gubbio lustred ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Date about 1525. Price 10 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,940
	Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera." Date about 1500-10. Price 15 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,941
	Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera:" embossed lustred ware. Date about 1510-20. Price 6 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,942
	Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera:" embossed lustred ware. Date about 1520. Price 6 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,943
	Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera:" embossed lustred ware. Date 1510. Price 10 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,944
	Majolica bowl, or "fruttiera:" embossed yellow lustre ware. Date about 1510. Price 10 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,945
	Majolica plate. Date about 1510. Price 6 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,946
	Majolica plate: deep, with wide margin. Dated on label 1527. Price 25 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,947
	Majolica bowl: embossed Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1540. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,948
	Majolica bowl: embossed Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1540. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,949
	Majolica "fruttiera." Date about 1510-20. Price 10 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,950
	Majolica plate: Urbino ware. Date about 1570. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,951
	Majolica tazza: Gubbio lustred ware. Date about 1530-5. Price 30 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,952
	Majolica plate, with deep centre: Deruta lustred ware. Date about 1525-30. Price 15 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,953
	Majolica plate: Deruta ware. Date about 1550. Price 8 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,954
	Majolica tazza, or "fruttiera:" Faenza ware. Date about 1540. Price 6 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,955
	Majolica plate: Urbino. Date about 1600. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,956
	Majolica plate, with deep centre: Castel Durante ware. Dated 1527. Price 25 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,957
	Majolica tazza: Faenza ware. Date about 1540. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,958
	Majolica tazza. Date about 1530-40. Price 8 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,959
	Majolica "fruttiera:" Urbino or Castel Durante ware. Date about 1525. Price 12 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,960
	Majolica plate: lustred ware. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,961
	Majolica plate, with deep centre: lustred ware. Date about 1535. Price 10 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,962
	Majolica tazza: Faenza ware. Date about 1520. Price 20 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	8,963
	Majolica tazza. Date about 1530-40. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,964
	Majolica "fruttiera." Date about 1540. Price 6 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,965
	Majolica tazza: Urbino ware. Dated 1542. Price 5 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,966
	Majolica vase and cover. Date about 1480. Price 80 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,967
	Moorish vase: lustred ware. Probably 15th century. Price 80 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,968
	Majolica vase and cover: Urbino ware. Date about 1560. Price 150 <i>l.</i> (Soulares Collection) - - - - -	8,969
	Majolica plate. Date about 1500. Price 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	8,985
	Maniples, 7. <i>See</i> Textile Fabrics. - - - - -	
	Marquetry coffer. Italian, 16th century. Price 30 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	8,513
	Mosaic portrait of a Princess of the House of Austria. Italian, early part of 16th century. Price, with frame, 136 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	9,034

Mother-of-pearl inlaid casket. Price 7 <i>l</i> .	8,496	Appendix H. REPORT OF MR. BLACK ON ART COL- LECTIONS.
Niello: powder horn, niello work, with chain and stopper, silver-gilt.		
Modern Russian. Price 4 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	9,017	
Orphreys, 26. See Textile Fabrics.		
Palissy ware tray. Price 2 <i>l</i> .	8,497	
Pipe stem; inlaid Bombay work, with amber mouth piece. Price 3 <i>l</i> .	8,881	
Pewter tankard. German. Dated 1704. Price 4 <i>l</i> .	9,086	
Porcelain jars. Old Berlin (2). Price 25 <i>l</i> .	8,127-27 <i>a</i>	
Porcelain cup: Oriental porcelain, with silver-gilt mounts. Price 4 <i>l</i> .	8,489	
Porcelain plate. Derby. Price 21 <i>s</i> .	8,509	
Porcelain vases (2). Nankin. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> .	8,515-16	
Porcelain bas-relief appliqué ornaments (2). Capo di Monte ware.		
18th century. Price 4 <i>s</i> . each.	9,044 & 9,046	
Porcelain "cabaret," containing jug and cover, cup and saucer, and two trays. German imitation of Oriental. Price 8 <i>l</i> .	8,716 to 8,716 <i>d</i>	
Porcelain cistern and cover. Modern English. Price 3 <i>l</i> . 14 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	8,884-84 <i>a</i>	
Portable altar. Italian, 15th century. Price 20 <i>l</i> .	8,986	
Rings, "Giardinetti" (12), set with precious stones. English, 17th and 18th centuries. Price 105 <i>l</i> .	8,540 to 8,551	
Scent-bottle, in blood-stone, engraved and mounted in gold. Price 25 <i>l</i> .	8,537	
Seals. See Crystal—Steel—Brass—Silver.		
Silk damask, piece of. Italian, 16th century. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	8,976	
Silk damask hood of a stole. Italian, 16th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> .	8,977	
Silk and gold damask. Italian, 15th century. Price 15 <i>l</i> .	8,978	
Silk and gold damask: Three portions of a vestment. Italian, 15th century. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	8,979-80-81	
Silk dress, embroidered in various colours. Indian. Price 5 <i>l</i> .	8,972	
Silk embroidery: "Sopra cammina." Italian, 16th century. Price 12 <i>l</i> .	8,973	
Silver cup, parcel gilt. Price 5 <i>l</i> .	8,494	
Silver cane head. Price 7 <i>l</i> .	8,499	
Silver collar of office. German, 17th century. Price 15 <i>l</i> .	8,511	
Silver seal, engraved. German, 17th century. Price 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	9,003	
Silver beaker. German, early part of 17th century. Price 7 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	9,015	
Silver beaker, with repoussé ornament. German, 17th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .	9,016	
Gilt silver pierced ornaments for bookbindings (two). Augsburg work. Date 1600. Price 14 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	8,995-96	
Silver book clasps (2). German, 18th century. 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	9,019 & 9,019 <i>a</i>	
Silver gilt key holder. Dutch, end of 18th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	9,025	
Silver repoussé open work. Eight corner ornaments for a book cover. German, 18th century. Price 8 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .	9,026 to 9,026 <i>g</i>	
Silver tankard, ornamented with repoussé and chased work. German, beginning of 18th century. Price 138 <i>l</i> .	9,030	
Silver dish, repoussé work. German, early part of 18th century. Price 42 <i>l</i> .	9,031	
Silver gilt ewer, repoussé and chased. French, latter part of 17th century. Price 48 <i>l</i> .	9,036	
Silver double cup. Flemish, 16th century. Price 25 <i>l</i> . (Londesborough Collection)	8,458	
Silver-gilt medallion, with ring. German, date about 1540-50. Price 1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	9,075	
Silver gilt perfume box. German, 18th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> .	9,076	
Silver-gilt perfume box. German, 18th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> .	9,077	
Silver-gilt circular ornament. Open work representing St. George and the Dragon. Russian 18th century. Price 1 <i>l</i> .	9,079	
Silver-gilt spoon. Italian, 18th century. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	9,083	
Silver watch. Early part of 18th century; maker's name, "Ackers, London." Price 4 <i>l</i> .	9,073	
Silver-gilt inkstand, repoussé and chased. German, 16th century. Price 13 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> .	9,092	
Snuff box, gilt metal, ornamented in niello. Russian, end of 18th century. Price 2 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	9,074	

Appendix H.

REPORT
OF MR.
BLACK
ON
ART COL-
LECTIONS.

Snuff box, burnished steel, with gold and silver inlay. 18th century.		
Price 37l. -	-	8,534
Stamped and gilt leather case, containing scissors, penknives, &c. Italian, 16th century. Price 1l. 10s.	-	8,463
Stamped leather pen case. 15th century. Price 16s. 8d.	-	8,386
Steel revolving seal; engraved. Steel setting with silver studs. German, 17th century. Price 16s. 8d.	-	9,001
Steel revolving seal; engraved; set in steel. German, 17th century. Price 16s. 8d.	-	9,002
Steel revolving seal; engraved; set in silver. German, 17th century. Price 16s. 8d.	-	8,999
Stoles. See Textile Fabrics.		
Stone chimney frieze. Desiderio da Settignano. Price 10l.	-	8,380
Stone medallion. Napoleon III. Stalagmitic deposit. Price 6s. 6d.	-	8,371
Stone medallion. The Empress Eugenie. Stalagmitic deposit. Price 6s. 6d.	-	8,372
Stone medallion. Garibaldi. Stalagmitic deposit. Price 4s. 6d.	-	8,373
Stone mortar, carved with renaissance. Italian, 14th century. Price 5l.	-	8,885
Stoneware jug; silver mounts. Price 12l.	-	8,498
Stove, with bronze pillars. Price 45l.	-	8,532
Tazza: Algerian onyx marble, supported by gilt metal figures. Modern French. Price 80l.	-	9,070
Terra cotta group: Pietà, after M. Angelo. Price 16l.	-	8,381
Terra cotta statuette: Virgin and Child. Florentine. Price 12l.	-	8,382
Terra cotta bust: St. Jerome. 15th century. Price 6l.	-	8,383
Terra cotta head: from the Certosa of Pavia. Price 1l. 12s. 6d.	-	8,391
Terra cotta group: Two children with a goose. Italian, latter half of 16th century. Price 30l.	-	8,527
Terra cotta: portrait bust, life size. Florentine, 15th century. Price 68l.	-	8,714
Terra cotta: Group of the Virgin and dead Saviour. Florentine, 15th century. Price 150l.	-	8,882
Terra cotta statuette: the Virgin. 15th century. Price 1l. 12s. 6d.	-	8,378
Textile fabrics: collection of 135 specimens, dating from the 11th to the end of the 16th centuries, being the first third portion of Dr. Bock's entire collection. Price 500l.	-	8,226-8,361
Textile fabrics: collection of 160 specimens, being the second third portion of Dr. Bock's collection. Price 486l. 13s. 4d.	-	8,553-8,713
Tiles. Thirty-six enamelled earthenware tiles. French, end of 16th century. Price 25l. 18s. 6d.	-	8,490-
Tiles. One hundred and seventy-three enamelled earthenware tiles. French. Date about 1550. Price 50l.	-	8,533
Watch, pierced open work, gilt case. English, 17th century. Price 10l.	-	8,535
Wood carving: cabinet by Bachelier. Date about 1550-60. Price 300l. (Soulages Collection)	-	8,453
Wood carving: bellows. Italian, 16th century. Price 20l. (Soulages Collection)	-	8,437
Wood carving: reading easel, Italian. Date about 1560. Price 4l. (Soulages Collection)	-	8,438
Wood carving: credence. Price 80l. (Soulages Collection)	-	8,439
Wood carving: picture frame. Italian, 15th century. Price 20l.	-	8,440
Wood carving: cornices (2). Venetian. Date about 1560. Price 50l. each. (Soulages Collection)	-	8,441-42
Wood carving: shelves. Price 20l. (Soulages Collection)	-	8,443-8,453
Wood carving: cabinet in chesnut wood. German. About 1530. Price 45l.	-	8,539
Wood carving: marriage coffer. Carved wood and gilt. Italian, 15th century. Price 40l.	-	8,974
Wood carving: picture frame; partially gilt. Italian, 16th century (Price included in 136l. for Mosaic, 9,034)	-	9,034a
Wood carving: hall chair carved in French renaissance style. Price 42l.	-	8,464

Wood inlaid : blotting case. Price 5 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,437	Appendix H. — REPORT OF MR. BLACK ON ART COL- LECTIONS.
Wood inlaid : book rest. Price 4 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	8,375	
Wood carving : console table. Louis XV. Price 50 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,460	
Wood carving : bedstead. Louis XV. Price 160 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,459	
Wood carving : barometer carved and gilt. French period of Louis XV. Price 25 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	8,550	

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

REPORT
OF MR.
LASKEY
ON ART
LIBRARY.

REPORT of the ASSISTANT KEEPER of the ART LIBRARY.

THE accompanying return shows the progress of the Art Library during the past year.

The number of readers, exclusive of the masters of the schools and the officers of the department, has been 8,240—a larger number than in any previous year.

Subscribers' tickets are now issued at the catalogue sale stall, as well as in the library, thus accounting for the decrease in the number of the tickets issued in the library.

The number of books, diagrams, &c. borrowed has been nearly double that of the previous year.

The normal titles of the books added to the library are written in duplicate. Upwards of 1,000 have been added to the copy of the printed catalogue placed in the reading-room for the use of the readers.

Copies in manuscript of the registers of drawings, prints, and photographs, with full indexes, are being prepared.

By purchases and donations upwards of 800 volumes and 1,300 parts and numbers of serial publications were added to the library.

The library has been open to the public every day in the year, Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day alone excepted.

Donations have been received from the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, per Lieut.-Colonel Harding, Mr. John Leighton, Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., M. Rondot, and others.

The serial publications published in France and Germany now form an important portion of the library; nearly all the illustrated works relating to art and architecture being issued in numbers or parts. Portions of nearly 100 such works were added to the library in the past year. Amongst the more important the following may be mentioned:—

SPAIN.—Monumentos Arquitectónicos de España. (Published under the direction of the Spanish Government.) Atlas folio. Parts 1–20.

Madrid, 1859, *et seq.*

CARDERERA.—Iconografía Española. Folio. Parts 1–18.

Madrid, 1860, *et seq.*

NICCOLINI.—Le Case ed i Monumenti di Pompei. Fasc. 1–29.

Napoli, 1857, *et seq.*

GRAVINA.—Il Duomo Monreale. Folio. Parts 1–9.

Palermo, 1859, *et seq.*

ZANOTTO.—Il Palazzo ducale di Venezia. 4to. Parts 1–109.

Venezia, 1846, *et seq.*

PRISSE D'AVENNES.—Histoire de l'Art Egyptien. Folio. Parts 1–12.

Paris, 1858, *et seq.*

LENOIR.—Statistique Monumentale de Paris. Folio. Parts 1–33.

Paris, 1839, *et seq.*

ARCHIVES des Monuments historiques. Folio. Parts 1–84.

Paris, 1856, *et seq.*

Appendix I.

REPORT
OF MR.
BLACK
ON
ART COL-
LECTIONS.

- PFENOR.—Châteaux de la Renaissance. Monographie du Palais de Fontaine-bleau. Folio. Parts 1-75. Paris, 1859, *et seq.*
- SAUVAGEOT.—Palais et Châteaux de la France. Folio. Parts 1-43. Paris, 1861, *et seq.*
- STUELER.—Das neue Museum, Berlin. Folio. Parts 1-6. Potsdam, 1853, *et seq.*
- FÖRSTER.—Allgemeine Bauzeitung. Plates, folio. Text 4to. Wien, 1836, *et seq.*
- FLEISCHINGER UND BECKER.—Bau-Constructionen. Folio. Parts 1-14. Berlin, 1859, *et seq.*
- DALY.—Architecture privée. Folio. Parts 1-59. Paris, 1860, *et seq.*
- ROUYER.—L'Art architectural en France. 4to. Parts 1-59. Paris, 1860, *et seq.*
- GAILHABAUD.—L'Art dans ses divers Branches. 4to. Paris, 1862, *et seq.*
- TIMLER.—Der Renaissance in Italien. 4to. Parts 1-4. Leipsig, 1862, *et seq.*
- JOHNSON.—Specimens of early French Architecture. Folio. Parts 1-11. London, 1861, *et seq.*
- BERTY.—La Renaissance. 4to. Parts 1-45. Paris, 1859, *et seq.*
- RAMÉE.—Meubles religieux et civils. 4to. Parts 1-40. Paris, 1862, *et seq.*
- ADAMS.—Decorations interieures. Folio. Parts 1-18. Paris, 1861, *et seq.*
- PETIT ET BISEAUX.—Journal-manual de Peintures. Folio. Paris, 1860, *et seq.*
- REIBER.—L'Art pour Tous. Folio. Paris, 1861, *et seq.*
- BEAUMONT.—Dessins pour l'Industrie. Folio. Parts 1-21. Paris, 1860, *et seq.*
- LITTA.—Famiglie celebri Italiane. Folio. Disp. 147. Milan, 1819, *et seq.*
- STILLFRIED.—Hohenzollern. Folio. Parts 1-4. Berlin, 1856, *et seq.*
- WEALE.—Le Beffroi, Arts heraldique archeologic. 4to. Parts 1-4. Bruges, 1863, *et seq.*
- PAPWORTH.—Dictionary of Coats of Arms. 8vo. Parts 1-11. London, 1858, *et seq.*
- BECKER UND HEFNER.—Kunstwerke und Geräthschaften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance. 4to. Frankfurt, 1852, *et seq.*
- LIEVRE.—Musée du Louvre, Collection Sauvageot. Folio. Parts 1-11. Paris, 1863, *et seq.*
- DELANGE.—Monographie de l'Œuvre de Bernard Palissy. Folio. Parts 1-6. Paris, 1862, *et seq.*
- PETITOT.—Emaux de Petitot. 4to. Parts 1-50. Paris, 1861, *et seq.*
- LEMPERTZ.—Bilderhefte. Folio. Parts 1-12. Köln, 1858, *et seq.*
- TECHENER.—Histoire de la Bibliophilie. Folio. Parts 1-9. Paris, 1861, *et seq.*
- JACQUEMIN.—Iconographie du Costume. Folio. Parts 1-17. Paris, 1863, *et seq.*
- L'Artiste. 4to. Paris, 1857, *et seq.*
- Les Evangiles des Dimanches. 4to. Parts 1-80. Paris, 1863, *et seq.*
- HUCHER.—Calques des Vitraux peints de la Cathédrale du Mans. Folio. Paris, 1854, *et seq.*

ART LIBRARY RETURN for the Years 1859 to 1863 inclusive.

Appendix I.

1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
225	306	301	311	311	Days open.
374	618	443	638	544	Tickets issued.
6,364	7,981	7,143	7,592	8,240	Readers.
1,427	1,491	1,931	1,105	1,228	Books borrowed.
1,314	1,341	1,788	1,066	1,299	" returned.
662	685	974	562	1,776	Diagrams, prints, &c. borrowed.
679	524	822	436	1,120	" returned.
413	752	591	349	792	Volumes purchased.
122	119	109	102	73	" presented.
606	1,139	960	1,130	1,179	Parts, pamphlets, &c. purchased.
114	77	221	176	211	" presented.
189	132	48	154	171	Photographs purchased.
316	229	652	160	909	" presented.
15	65	9	182	80	Drawings purchased.
1	113	—	303	54	" presented.
222	164	19	30	33	Engravings purchased.
544	—	550	33	112	" presented.
6	77	10	12	23	Lithographs purchased.
—	13	3	11	25	" presented.
407	975	650	673	1,104	Titles entered.
14	2	—	—	13	Catalogues of Library sold.
349	373	274	186	350	Volumes bound.

REPORT
OF MR.
LASKEY
ON ART
LIBRARY.

(Signed) R. LASKEY, Assistant Keeper.

APPENDIX J.

Appendix J.

TRAVELLING COLLECTION.

TRA-
VELLING
COL-
LECTION.

January 27, 1864.

I BEG to submit for consideration the following particulars relating to two periods of the Travelling Collection, viz. :—

1st. When the Department paid all expenses connected with the collection, 1855–1859, and part of 1860–1861–1863.

2ndly. When local committees paid all expenses connected with the collection, 1860–1863.

1st Period :—Days open, 946 ; visitors, 314,378 ; receipts, 6,051*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

2nd Period :—Days open, 395 ; visitors, 350,428 ; receipts, 13,023*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The difference in the receipts I attribute to a better class of exhibitions, consequent increase of visitors in the morning when the fee for admission is higher than in the evening, and to the large number of catalogues sold (nearly double) during the second period.

The averages are about,—

1st Period :—Daily visitors, 332 ; daily receipts, 6*l.* 10*s.*

2nd Period :—Daily visitors, 887 ; daily receipts, 32*l.* 15*s.*

The collection was, during the first period, out of London 1,912 days, and was open for exhibition 946. The second period it was out 782 days, and was open for exhibition 395 ; the first being a little under half the time, and the second being a little over half the time.

The towns visited during the first period are returned as having about 3,175,875 inhabitants : during the second period about 1,424,518, so that there were no fortuitous circumstances of population in favour of the second period.

The average of the inhabitants compared with the visits gives,—

1st period - 1 in 10 | 2nd period - - 1 in 4

The actual cost to local committee of the collection and officer during the second period has been under 5 per cent. on the receipts, and less than one halfpenny per visitor.

(Signed) CHARLES B. WORSNOP, Assistant Keeper.

APPENDIX K.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

ANALYSIS of the INVENTORY of ART OBJECTS according to the Classification and Origin as laid down in the Inventory, March edition, 1863. The Numbers are counted according to the "Finding" Number. Registered up to the 31st December 1862. The approximate cost of each Class is also given.

	Sculpture, Medals, &c.	Mosaics and Marquetery.	Japaned and Lacquered Ware.	Enamel Ware.	Works in Metal.	Pottery and Porcelain.	Glass.	Stained Glass.	Paintings.	Watch and Clock Work.	Works in Vegetable Fibre.	Jewellery.	Bookbinding, &c.	Textile Fabrics.	Arms, Accoutrements, &c.	Furniture, Upholstery, &c.	Leather Work.	Total.
British	50	3	8	5	60	608	23	16	3	4	-	6	5	8	1	12	1	813
Early Irish	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	12
Celtic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20	46	11	29	21	1
French	71	4	1	84	105	187	15	11	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	653
Gallo-Roman	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Flemish	39	-	-	-	18	46	-	48	-	-	-	1	3	9	2	6	1	173
Dutch	1	2	-	-	15	33	3	4	2	-	-	3	3	4	1	3	-	74
Swiss	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
German*	94	5	-	11	136	136	49	18	10	11	-	9	5	46	6	19	5	560
Danish	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Austrian	3	-	-	3	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	17
ITALIAN	477	23	-	9	206	476	4	4	110	3	-	14	8	77	16	85	28	1,540
Florentine	111	4	-	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	9	-	150
Venetian	23	2	-	1	25	7	234	-	4	-	-	1	2	28	-	19	-	346
Neapolitan	9	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	18
Roman	26	5	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	49
Spanish	4	2	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	5	2	1	49-2,103

* Including Nuremberg, Augsburg, Dresden, Berlin.

Analysis of the Inventory of Art Objects—continued.

	Sculpture, Medals, &c.	Mosaics and Mar- quetery.	Japaned and Lacquered Ware.	Enamel Ware.	Works in Metal.	Pottery and Por- celain.	Glass.	Stained Glass.	Paintings.	Watch and Clock Work.	Works in Vegeta- ble Fibre.	Jewelry.	Bookbinding, &c.	Textile Fabrics.	Arms, Accoutre- ments, &c.	Furniture, Up- holstery, &c.	Leather Work.	Total.
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	61,878 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
South Sea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ORIENTAL	14	1	2	1	2	41	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	81
Indian	12	5	18	4	31	13	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	195
Chinese	13	2	4	15	13	153	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	214
Japanese	—	—	—	—	7	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Persian	1	4	15	—	1	18	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Moresque	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575
Arab	—	—	—	—	32	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Byzantine	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Morocco	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	16
Turkish	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Tangerine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Tunisian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Russian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Russo-Grecian	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Maltese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Egyptian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Etruscan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17
Ancient Greek	—	—	—	—	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Modern Greek	—	—	—	—	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	23
Miscellaneous	62	8	—	19	159	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	15	—	1
Totals	1,035	71	48	158	870	1,867	380	112	131	51	8	134	52	448	89	199	89	5,742

NOTE.—There appear to be no objects originated in the following countries :—Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Mexico, Peru.
May 1863.

A. S. COLE.

Appendix K.
ANALYSIS
OF
INVENTORY
OF ART
OBJECTS.

ANALYSIS of the INVENTORY of ART OBJECTS according to the Classification and Origin as laid down in the Inventory, March edition, 1863. The Numbers are counted according to the "Registration" Number. Registered up to the 31st December 1862.

DATES.	Sculpture, Medals, &c.	Mosaics and Marquetry.	Japaned and Lacquered Ware.	Enamel Ware.	Works in Metal.	Pottery and Porcelain.	Glass.	Stained Glass.	Paintings.	Watch and Clock Work.	Works in Vegetable Fibre.	Jewelry.	Book binding, &c.	Textile Fabrics.	Arms, Accoutre- ments, &c.	Furniture, &c.	Leather Work.	Total.
B.C. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.D. 100 to 500	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
500 to 1000	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1100	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
1200	5	1	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
1300	5	1	-	15	57	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	27
1400	39	3	-	4	105	1	2	17	6	-	-	5	-	27	-	-	5	153
1500	243	3	25	3	281	40	9	59	22	4	-	8	5	42	4	16	8	509
1550	310	16	-	33	64	714	111	3	4	2	-	24	21	51	25	58	11	1,765
1600	42	4	-	20	173	91	43	12	4	13	-	9	6	20	9	66	1	312
1650	81	10	-	7	27	6	10	1	3	5	-	2	4	41	24	28	8	554
1700	10	1	-	10	55	365	24	-	4	8	-	8	4	19	-	15	-	102
1750	23	15	1	3	4	251	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	5	14	1	553
1800	4	2	-	3	29	225	-	2	-	-	8	-	4	4	-	1	1	274
1850	83	4	11	3	63	99	40	-	-	1	-	33	5	77	2	7	1	481
Without dates	43	7	9	13	234	536	599	5	98	21	6	27	3	157	22	31	23	530
Totals	1,104	81	72	168	1,114	2,388	841	112	141	55	14	156	60	630	121	246	84	7,387

June 1863.

A. S. COLE.

APPENDIX L.

Appendix L.

SALE OF
PHOTO-
GRAPHS.

REPORT on the AGENCY for the SALE of PHOTOGRAPHS.

March 1864.

In accordance with the minute bearing date January 10, 1862, and relating to the supplying the public with photographs through the ordinary channels of trade, negotiations have been opened with several publishing firms for the sale of the negatives produced by the department for the use of the Art Schools and Library, resulting in the sale of some of them on such conditions as will guarantee a supply of the prints to the public on moderate terms. Other negotiations of the same character are still pending.

Sale of
negatives.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall, agents for the sale of examples, have been appointed agents also for the sale of the photographs produced by the Science and Art Department.

Agency.

The negatives intended for publication, and the unsold stock of positives, have been handed over to the custody of the agents, provision being made for the safe keeping of the former.

The public will be supplied with the photographs, either mounted or unmounted, at about the same prices as those formerly charged at the office for the sale of photographs at the museum.

The agents are to render to the department twice a year an account of all transactions, and their books are to be subject to the inspection of an officer from the department for verifying the same when required.

A complete classified price list of the photographs produced for the Science and Art Department is published, containing upwards of 700 titles, arranged under the following heads:—

Price list.

- “ The cartoons of Raffaele.”
- “ Original drawings by Raffaele in the Museum of the Louvre.”
- “ The series of original drawings by Holbein.”
- “ The series of portraits of the Tudor family.”
- “ Limoges enamels, ivory carvings, &c., in the Museum of the Louvre.”
- “ Objects in crystal and other precious materials in the Museum of the Louvre.”
- “ Miscellaneous specimens in the South Kensington Museum.”
- “ Selected pieces from the Exhibition of Decorative Furniture at Gore House in 1853.”
- “ The Soulages Collection.”
- “ Studies of trees.”
- “ The Museum of Art.”
- “ Ancient arms and armour.”
- “ Rare engravings of ornament.”
- “ Italian sculpture in the South Kensington Museum.”
- “ Turner’s ‘ Liber Studiorum.’ ”
- “ Specimens selected from the Special Exhibition of Works of Art on loan at the South Kensington Museum in 1862.”

The names of the agents appear on the title page as supplying the whole of the photographs for the Science and Art Department, and the names of the respective publishers are given at the heading of each series:

P. C. OWEN.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT
OF MR.
R. H. SODEN
SMITH
ON EDUCA-
TIONAL COL-
LECTIONS.

REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the EDUCATIONAL COL- LECTIONS.

THE limited space available for the educational collections has rendered their exhibition in a satisfactory manner impossible. Every effort has however been made to turn to account both floor and wall space with as great economy as possible; nevertheless, I feel it my duty to call attention to the pressing need of such extension of the limits of this division of the Museum, as may permit the interesting collections composing it to be made thoroughly useful to the public.

Additions.

During the past year upwards of 1,000 books and pamphlets have been added to the library; of these 653 were presented, 294 purchased, 102 exhibited on loan: 70, including 10 exchanged, were withdrawn from exhibition.

Among the gifts of books may be specified a collection of 81 vols. of educational works used in Sweden, presented by Mr. Bohlin, publisher (Orebro, Sweden); also a series of Government reports on education, presented by the Minister of the Interior, Belgium; a collection of reports and educational works from M. Anspach, Acting Burgomaster of Brussels; a series of reports and elementary works used in the schools of Ghent, presented by M. Vanden Bos, Secretary to the Municipal Council of that city (see report appended of my journey to Belgium).

Of maps, diagrams, apparatus, and models, nearly 500 have been added to the collection; of these one has been purchased, the remainder presented or deposited for exhibition. 285 objects have been withdrawn, including 46 replaced by exchange for better or improved examples.

Among the specimens presented may be mentioned an interesting series of diagrams illustrating the coal fields in Prussia, and the system of working them; these were shown in the International Exhibition and have been presented to the Museum by the Prussian Commissioners: also a series of 28 carefully coloured photographs representing, in their characteristic costumes, Hungarian peasants and artisans, grouped according to the districts or counties of the country to which they belong; presented by the Austrian Commissioners of the International Exhibition.

Among the objects deposited for exhibition may be noticed a considerable collection of scientific apparatus from Mr. J. J. Griffin, partly replacing older specimens; also a collection of weights, measures, &c. illustrating the decimal system; exhibited by the International Decimal Association.

Labelling.

The system of labelling has been carried out as heretofore, and all objects or groups of specimens have thus some information respecting them supplied to the public.

Visitors, No. of Books, &c.

The number of persons consulting the works in the reading-room has been 3,568; the corresponding number for last year being 4,361. The collection of books and pamphlets now amounts to 16,000.

Catalogue.

The high price (2/6) charged by the Stationery Office for the catalogue interferes seriously with the utility of the Library, by putting the catalogue of its contents beyond the reach of the persons to whom it might be of most practical value.

R. H. SODEN SMITH.

APPENDIX N.

Appendix N.

REPORT
OF MR.
R. H. SODEN
SMITH
ON EDUCA-
TIONAL COL-
LECTIONS.

REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, on his visit to Paris and Belgium.

SIR,

I BEG to present the following condensed report of the results of my journeys to Paris and to Belgium.

Your instructions to me were to take measures for developing the Educational collection, so that it may represent, as far as possible, the position of education in France and Belgium :

1st. By obtaining Government reports and other official documents relating to education.

2nd. By examining the books and apparatus employed in educational establishments, and making arrangements for the acquisition of such as may be desirable.

3rd. By arranging with competent persons to keep the Department periodically informed of the more important matters bearing upon education.

1st. In Paris I obtained various documents bearing upon education in France, and others are promised to the Department.

In Belgium, from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, I obtained a complete series of Government reports, and lists of the books authorized to be used in the primary and secondary schools.

From M. Anspach, the reports and regulations respecting the communal schools of Brussels, and copies of the books authorized for the elementary classes.

From M. Van den Bos, of Ghent, the reports, time-tables, &c. of the communal schools of Ghent, and copies of the books specially used there.

2nd. Having obtained catalogues and MS. lists, marked by competent persons, I examined the books authorized or permitted or otherwise generally used in France and Belgium, and made arrangements with the principal publishers to obtain these works at 25 per cent. reduction on the selling price.

I have prepared lists of the books necessary for the library, and these I beg to recommend for purchase. They are valuable not alone as completing a series to illustrate the position of education abroad, but some, as those on French history and geography, would replace advantageously the elementary works used in this country, and ought therefore to be made known through the Museum.

The school statistics, showing the efforts made, especially in Belgium, to advance primary instruction, and the response of the people to those efforts, are also valuable and suggestive.

With respect to educational models and apparatus, similar information has been obtained, and arrangements made with the principal manufacturers.

3rd. In Paris, M. Benjamin Duprat, Libraire de l'Institut, &c., &c., and in Brussels M. Henry Hymans, assistant-keeper in the Bibliothèque Royale, have undertaken to communicate periodically with the Department.

In order to carry out my instructions, it was necessary to obtain precise information respecting the more important establishments for primary and secondary education in France and Belgium. I therefore visited various institutions in Paris, as the École Municipale Turgot, one

Appendix N.
REPORT
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of several established by the city of Paris.* Also, the normal training school for Salles d'Asile under Madame Pape-Carpantier, the establishment directed by M. Gervais de Caen and others. Also the École des Frères Chrétiennes at Passy.†

With regard to education in France, it may, I believe, be generally observed that the use of apparatus or any appliances that can be shown in a museum is less extended than in Germany or England. This seems to arise not wholly from backwardness or defect of system, but perhaps from the necessity of such means of demonstration being less obvious in France; a certain quickness of apprehension, often, no doubt, superficial, appearing to supersede their use. There is, indeed, the unprofitable variety of minor educational works which equally embarrasses instruction in England, but the employment of apparatus is restricted, and the schools whose success must, from their nature, depend on it, as the Salles d'Asile and Jardins des Enfants, have not hitherto greatly flourished in France.

With regard to Belgium. I visited all the more important schools and educational establishments in Brussels, in Ghent, and in Nivelles; generally examined the pupils and their work, and obtained the official reports and lists of the books used.

The Museum has therefore the means of representing accurately the system of these schools, as the time-tables, reward-tickets, and such details have been collected. The organization of the institutions visited is for the most part of recent date: they are generally free, or nearly so, and great eagerness, especially in the towns, is shown by the poorer classes to avail themselves of the advantages offered; the schools fill as soon as established, and applications for admission are more numerous than can be provided for: the first step therefore is gained, the rendering education valuable in the eyes of the uneducated.

There is in Belgium little or no question of making instruction obligatory; but in France persons of ability and experience advocate such a system, as in the report of M. Michel Chevalier,‡ upon the Exhibition of 1862 and the memoir of M. Robert; § the same opinion was expressed to me by Madame Pape-Carpantier.

Instruction in Drawing.—In both countries the schools established by the towns and by the Government make drawing an essential part of elementary instruction. Considerable efforts are also being made, especially in France, stimulated by the results of the International Exhibition of 1862, to greatly extend the teaching of drawing among the adult population.

In conclusion, I feel bound to express my sense of the great courtesy I received from all those gentlemen to whom I had the pleasure of applying for aid or information.

I have, &c.

R. H. SODEN SMITH,
Division Keeper of the Educational Museum.

* Through the courtesy of M. Marquerin, the Director, I was enabled to see all the arrangements of this important establishment; there are 750 pupils, ages about 12 to 16, who pay about 15 fr. per month; the system is generally well organized; drawing from the flat and round forms an integral part of the course.

† In this last, established by private means, are 600 middle-class pupils, boarders: ages about 7 to 18; drawing and music taught to all; there is a good collection of instruments, and a museum; some of the school fittings are well planned and arranged.

‡ *Rapports, &c. publiés sous la direction de M. Michel Chevalier.* Tom. I., Introduction.

§ "De l'ignorance des Populations ouvrières et rurales de la France." Par M. Ch. Robert, 1863.

APPENDIX O.

Appendix O.

MR. R. A.
THOMPSON'S
REPORT ON
FOOD
DIVISION.REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the FOOD MUSEUM for the
year 1863.

IN my report last year I stated that a portion of the specimens had been placed in glass cases; I have now to report that the whole of the collection is protected by glass, the examples being arranged in suitable uniform cases. The old counters or tables, being covered with cloth, harboured the moth and dust to such an extent as to be detrimental to the collection; they have consequently been removed, and their places supplied by light stained deal stands.

The additional space set apart last year for the food museum has all been occupied, and great difficulty is now experienced in finding accommodation for new examples.

The additions made to the collection during the last twelve months amounted to 706 specimens, of which number 650 were presented, and the remainder obtained by purchase.

Among the examples presented are many rare and curious specimens of spices, tobaccos, tea, coffee, sugar, and various cereals and preparations therefrom. These specimens are mostly from the French colonies of Martinique, Réunion, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Cochin China, Pondicherry, Western Africa, and Algeria. A series of beehives of improved construction from the Apicultural Society of Paris, and a collection of East Indian food products have also been presented.

Among the more important additions by purchase are a collection of the various species of grouse indigenous to this country; a collection of the varieties of wild hares and rabbits of Britain, and some fine heads of oxen, being the commencement of a series intended to illustrate the various pure breeds of oxen at present existing in the country. Preparations have been made for exhibiting the apparatus employed in the artificial hatching of the ova of the salmon and other fish, and for illustrating the methods employed in rearing and protecting the young fish.

Descriptive labels have been attached to all the new examples; nearly 800 new labels have been prepared and added to the collection.

The only application for the loan of the travelling collection of food products was from Berkhamstead, to which place it was forwarded for exhibition.

Distribution of duplicate specimens.

At the close of the International Exhibition of 1862 a large collection of agricultural, food, and other specimens was received from British and foreign exhibitors for deposit in this Museum, or for distribution among the national or local museums of the United Kingdom. The collection, when partially divided for distribution, numbered upwards of 10,000 specimens, and consisted mainly of samples of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, maize, and other agricultural products, condiments and spices, starches, oils, tobacco (raw and manufactured), fibres, raw silk, raw cotton, wool, woods, barks, manures, soils, models, minerals, and miscellaneous substances used in the arts and manufactures.

These contributions were received from:—The United Kingdom, the Commissioners for the British Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Ceylon,

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FOOD
DIVISION.

Trinidad, British Guiana, New Brunswick, and Malta; the Foreign Commissioners for France, Austria, Prussia, the Zollverein States of Germany, Russia, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Dutch Colony of Java, Brazil, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Peru.

After the collection had been registered and a selection made for the South Kensington Museum, it was divided as equally as practicable into twelve sets for distribution among other museums, each set averaging 850 examples, all being separately packed and labelled. One of such sets or collections has been forwarded to each of the following museums:—

Adderley Park Museum, Birmingham; Agricultural College, Cirencester; Devon and Exeter Museum, Exeter; Free Library and Museum, Liverpool; Philosophical and Literary Society, Leeds; Queen's Park Museum, Manchester; Peel Park Museum, Salford, Manchester; Industrial Museum of Edinburgh; Queen's College, Galway.

A printed list of the specimens suitable for use as labels accompanied each collection.

Applications have been received for the three remaining sets, and they will be distributed as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

A large portion of the specimens procured from the Exhibition of 1862 for this Museum, amounting to upwards of 1,000, is not yet exhibited, in consequence of the want of room.

The fine collection of natural products of the French colonies, presented by the Imperial Commissioners for France, will be exhibited to the public as soon as the glass cases now in course of construction are completed.

The Food Museum continues to be much studied by the public, being visited by a larger number of persons than most portions of the general museum.

RICHARD A. THOMPSON.

Appendix P.

MR. R. A.
THOMPSON'S
REPORT ON
ANIMAL
PRODUCTS
DIVISION.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the MUSEUM of ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

THE collection of animal products, like that of food in the adjoining division, owing to the perishable nature of many of the specimens, and their peculiar liability to be attacked by moth and other insects, has suffered much through the want of glass cases for the protection of the articles exhibited. This defect is now being remedied by the specimens being arranged in glass cases suitable for their proper display and preservation. This collection, though capable of being augmented to almost any extent, is, owing to the want of room, of necessity restricted in its illustrations of the application of animal substances to manufactures, to the more important processes, and to the most ordinary uses, the minor applications of animal substances being scarcely represented.

An additional space of 800 square feet was allotted to the collection early in the year, which was immediately filled by the specimens previously accumulated; and at present new examples can only be introduced in the places from which old or deteriorated examples have been removed.

Since my last report 604 specimens have been added to the collection, of which 546 were donations, and 58 lent for exhibition.

These additions illustrate the sections of wool, alpaca, furs, raw silk, leather, animal oils and fats, glue, feathers, cochineal, wax, shells, and animal substances used as manures.

Among the more important may be mentioned samples of raw silk and cocoons from France, Algeria, Spain, Hungary, Russia, New South Wales, and Victoria. These specimens, obtained from the International Exhibition of 1862, were presented by the Commissioners of the respective countries mentioned; also a collection of animal substances used as manure, of French and Prussian manufacture; cochineal from the Dutch colony of Java; raw wool from flocks raised in various departments of France; alpaca wool from Peru and Victoria; wax, soap, and candles from Brazil; shoddy and mungo from Denmark; a fine collection of bees'-wax from France; flock paper-hangings from the same country; Cashmere goats' hair from India; and a series illustrating the manufacture of paraffin candles from Prussia. The most important addition of English production is a series of brushes used in various trades and manufactures.

Many duplicate examples of animal substances, and manufactures therefrom, were received from the Exhibition of 1862, and have since been distributed to various museums in the provinces. The particulars of such distribution are included in my report on the Food Museum.

418 new labels have been prepared and attached to the specimens. A few examples have been withdrawn by exhibitors, but these have generally been replaced by samples of more recent manufacture.

RICHARD A. THOMPSON.

Appendix P

MR. R. A.
THOMPSON'S
REPORT ON
ANIMAL
PRODUCTS
DIVISION

APPENDIX Q.

Appendix Q.

REPORT
ON THE
MUSEUM
OF CON-
STRUCTION

REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the MUSEUM of CONSTRUCTION, 1863.

At the close of the year 1862 an additional space in the form of a court of about 2,337 square feet, which had been previously occupied by a portion of the Art Collections, was added to the Museum of Construction, and afforded an opportunity of exhibiting larger objects relating to building contrivances than could be properly represented in the original portion of the South Kensington Museum devoted to the Collection illustrating building materials.

Several important contributions received from the International Exhibition 1862 have been placed in this court. Amongst which the ornamental terra-cotta works of Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, form a very important feature. The large model in plaster of the façades of the New Exchange building at Berlin, with several full size illustrations of its external embellishment, is also placed in this court. This model was presented to the South Kensington Museum by the merchants of Berlin at the close of the Exhibition of 1862.

A very valuable collection of ancient mosaic work, chiefly Italian manufacture, forms another prominent portion of this part of the Museum. The specimens exhibited are principally purchases made from time to

Appendix Q.

REPORT
ON THE
MUSEUM
OF CON-
STRUCTION.

time by the Science and Art Department as works of art, and were formerly displayed with the Art Collections. Amongst them, however, are two or three pieces of mosaic work, lent by a contributor of several other objects to the South Kensington Museum, which merit especial attention. These are the property of the Hon. A. G. Ponsonby, M.P., and consist of a valuable slab of ancient Roman mosaic flooring, and an altar niche with several detached pieces which formed part of the whole work, and which some years ago were discovered at Baïæ, and are still in a very perfect state of preservation.

Near these specimens will be found a valuable collection of colours in a vitreous material, presented to the Science and Art Department by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which illustrates most fully the successful development of the production of materials applied to the art of rendering pictures in mosaic in the Imperial manufactory of St. Petersburg. Important examples of the successful application of these coloured materials in producing large works in mosaic were exhibited in the Russian division of the International Exhibition of 1862.

For an account of the rise and progress of this Art in Russia, see Appendix S.

The illustrations of ancient mosaic art are flanked by others of recent production by Messrs. M. Salviati, Venice; Minton and Co., Stoke-on-Trent; and Maw and Co., Benthall Works, Broseley.

During the past year very much attention has been bestowed upon the question of mosaic work as a subject of industry in this country by the leading ceramic manufacturers.

The question has also been warmly taken up by glass manufacturers with the view of producing glass mosaic. This has probably arisen from the collection exhibited, of similar productions in Russia, to which reference has already been made, and Messrs. Powell and Son, Whitefriars, and Rust and Co., Lambeth, are engaged in experiments for this branch of industrial manufacture.

Another form of mosaic work, or more properly inlay work, for decoration must not be overlooked. It consists in the employment of marbles of various colors on which the outline of the actual subject of the decoration is scored out of the polished surface. The scoring is then filled in with a hard black compost, which produces a most effective outline drawing upon the marble, and at the same time renders a most agreeable and quiet form of wall decoration. This method of inlay work is the invention of the Baron Trequeti, of Paris, and from him the picture exhibited in the Museum was purchased at the International Exhibition of 1862.

A large collection of ornamental wall tiles of English, Spanish, and Italian manufacture is also exhibited in this court. These were chiefly procured at the International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.

The additions to the Museum collectively during the past year amount to 1,303 objects, of which—

468 are gifts derived chiefly from contributions received by the Science and Art Department from various foreign countries contributing to the International Exhibition of 1862.

826 objects have been lent to the Museum for display by manufacturers. They consist principally of materials of construction, such as bricks, tiles for roofing and flooring, cements, wood-work, metal-work, and terra cottas.

The Architectural Museum is a contributor under this head of a large collection of ancient flooring tiles and pieces of mosaic work of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which were discovered at Chertsey Abbey, and were previously exhibited in the west gallery of the Museum, till recently devoted specially to architectural objects.

The prices, purport, and application of the objects exhibited are for the most part thoroughly understood by the officers and attendants of the

Museum, so that information on these points is easily obtained by the public. Appendix Q.

9 purchases of foreign manufactures were made by the Department of Science and Art during the year. They include specimens of majolica ware, garden vases, medallions of della robbia ware, and ornamental terra cottas, all as objects applicable to decorative purposes in building. These form valuable subjects for comparison with similar productions by English manufacturers.

REPORT
ON THE
MUSEUM
OF CON-
STRUCTION.

438 labels were written and attached to objects exhibited.

These afford information about the specimens to which they belong, and in all cases where practicable the retail prices are stated.

Of the Catalogue of the Museum illustrating building contrivances, only 85 copies were sold to the public during the year. This very small sale arises from the necessity there has been of raising the price of the book from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per copy, owing to the large increase of matter which was added to the new edition of the work published last spring. It is desirable if possible to reduce the price of the Catalogue to 1*s.* per copy for the next edition of the book, which will be issued for sale in the Museum in the course of the present year.

Experiments for several purposes were carried out during the summer and autumn. The principal were staining deal floorings and cabinet work to produce an imitation of inlay decoration; trials of an Italian mode for making ornamental floors, consisting of bedding broken pieces of coloured marbles in white cement in ornamental patterns, and finally levelling and polishing them by means of the usual methods of rubbing and polishing marble; also trials in colouring white cements for wall decoration, and of ornamental work in asphaltes for floorings.

The Museum generally has steadily increased in the number of its contributors, and continues to form an appreciated source of information by the public generally, as well as by those who may be more immediately interested in objects illustrating building materials and contrivances.

FRANCIS FOWKE.

Appendix R.
STATEMENT
OF
VISITORS.

APPENDIX R.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

ATTENDANCE OF THE PUBLIC DURING HOLIDAYS.

	Easter.		Whitsuntide.		Christmas.	
	Easter Monday.	Easter Week.	Whit-Monday.	Whitsun-Week.	Boxing Day.	Christmas Week.
1857	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,918	21,649
1858	6,151	15,218	4,427	15,409	9,683	24,322
1859	5,000	20,020	5,268	14,512	8,651	26,847
1860	9,648	28,108	8,587	19,823	5,957	14,830
1861	7,100	24,919	8,011	19,599	9,694	27,165
1862	16,332	39,048	14,070	36,798	5,962	20,521
1863	7,322	20,076	6,552	15,404	8,382	23,622

ATTENDANCE OF THE PUBLIC.

YEAR.	Total for the Year.	Average Monthly Attendance.		Total Monthly Average.
		Free Days, Morning & Eveng.	Students' Days.	
1857 - - (From 22nd June.)	268,291	39,906	4,809	44,715
1858 - -	456,288	33,587	3,999	38,024
1859 - -	475,365	35,014	3,957	39,614
1860 - -	610,696	43,427	7,085	50,891
1861 - -	604,550	43,182	6,544	50,379
1862 - -	1,241,369	89,066	13,286	103,447
1863 - -	726,915	50,166	9,577	60,576
Total from June 1857 }	4,383,474			

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS REPAYABLE TO EXCHEQUER.

—	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admission fees -	431 5 4	864 3 0	853 5 0	1,599 9 6	1,428 1 6	3,334 16 6	2,030 3 6	10,541 4 4
Periodical tickets -	13 17 0	51 1 6	35 4 6	62 3 0	75 0 6	78 11 6	69 0 0	384 18 0
Catalogues -	91 3 7	181 13 2	168 1 6	260 6 8	193 3 7	892 2 10	224 5 3	2,010 16 7
Lecture tickets -	19 6 0	66 12 6	72 15 6	30 7 9	39 5 6	11 17 6	7 4 6	247 9 3
Refreshment rooms	18 18 9	50 14 9	42 12 1½	43 8 10	100 0 0	319 5 3	198 18 10	773 18 6½
Waiting rooms -	12 16 1	17 1 10	13 15 6	21 13 6	25 9 2	127 1 5	49 17 6	267 15 0
Private societies -	-	24 0 0	13 0 0	42 12 3	37 3 0	108 15 0	29 0 0	254 10 3
Total -	587 6 9	1,255 6 9	1,198 14 1½	2,060 1 6	1,898 3 3	4,872 10 0	2,608 9 7	14,480 11 11½

HENRY COLE, General Superintendent.
1st January 1864.

(Signed)

PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN,
Deputy-General Superintendent.

Appendix B.
COMPARATIVE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENT.

Appendix S.

APPENDIX S.

MR. H.
SANDHAM'S
DESCRIP-
TION OF A
RUSSIAN
MOAIC
ESTABLISH-
MENT.

TRANSLATION, by HENRY SANDHAM, of a DESCRIPTION of the
RUSSIAN MOAIC ESTABLISHMENT and MANUFACTORY at St.
PETERSBURG.

On the Production of Enamels in general.

To give the results of our manufacture, it is necessary to arrange a Table showing the expenses and the products obtained during eight years working, from 1852 to 1859.

TABLE of the Expenses and the Produce from 1852 to 1859.

EXPENSES.	PRODUCE.
£	lbs. English
Expenses of installation, per- sonnel, materials, wood, and sundries - - - - - 14,620	Gold enamels - - - - - 4,118 Enamels in different colours, including rose - - - - - 135,517 Porporines - - - - - 42,350 Total - - - - - 181,985

The result, therefore, from this table is, that during the eight years of trial, the expenses of our manufacture were 14,620*l.*, and that the produce on the other hand is 201,537 pounds of enamel, which gives a cost of 1*s.* 8*d.* for every pound of enamel, including therein gold enamel and porporines.

Whilst, had this same quantity of enamels been purchased by the government at the prices asked by M. Radi, *i.e.*, the gold at 12 francs, the coloured at 3 francs 50 cents, the scorzette and porporines at 3 roubles the Russian pound, according to the Vatican tariff, it would have cost a sum of 44,047*l.*

Description of Enamel.	Quantity.		Price of each Pound.	Total.	
	Pouds.	Pounds.		Roubles.	Kopecks.
Gold enamels - - -	114	2	Fcs. 12	13,686	—
Coloured enamels - -	3,751	35	3 50	131,328	12
Scorzette and Porporines	1,172	20	3 0	140,700	—
			Total -	285,714	12
				or £44,047.	

or, deducting the expenses of our manufacture, which amount to 14,620*l.*, there is an excess in our favour of 29,427*l.*

From this table we gather that our manufacture, relatively with M. Radi's prices, or the prices of the Vatican ateliers, realizes an economy of 29,427*l.*, without including the ulterior expenses of commission, freight of transport, and customs, &c.; or, if your Excellency will consider that the prices asked by M. Radi are those which are

obtained at the S. Mark Factory at Venice,* and, that the price for the porporines is precisely that of the ateliers of the Vatican at Rome;† your Excellency will perceive that the cost of the production of enamels at Rome and Venice is considerably dearer than in Russia. But as this assertion may seem paradoxical, I take the liberty of placing before your Excellency my ideas of the principal causes which exert so great an influence in the perfection and economy of our productions. Although the general principles on which is based the manufacture of enamels may be very simple, it is nevertheless true, that this art can never reach perfection if it be entrusted to ignorant workmen, although perhaps craftsmen, seeing that the chemical science employed in this art necessitates in the highest degree the reunion of theory and practice. In truth, not only is it necessary that the craftsman should comprehend the general properties of metallic oxides, but also understand what is the simultaneous action which develops itself at the moment of union of these metals under different mixtures. This most important knowledge bears with it a two-fold advantage: it assists the intelligent craftsman towards obtaining excellent results, and, further, it avoids the superfluous use, and, consequently, the unnecessary loss of precious material.

To convince oneself of this truth, one has only to examine the methods employed by non-scientific persons. One often finds in mixtures the coupling of many elements of which the reciprocal incompatibility deceives the operator in his labour, causes annihilation to the operation, and occasions remarkable losses.

At the same time, one of the reasons which renders the manufacture of enamels so costly is, the excessive usage of metallic oxides. I will cite, as an example, the ruby colour employed by us to compose *rose* colour and the shades of carnation. This product, which can be obtained of a perfect quality, and by a minimum quantity of the most precious of metals, would necessitate, from the use of the proportions determined upon by the most distinguished chemists, a most exorbitant consumption of gold. Also I consider that it will not be valueless if I here give one of these prescriptions; not that it should be followed, but rather considered as an error to be avoided. Messrs. Pelouse and Frémy‡ prescribe for 300 parts of composition, 5 parts of gold. Reboutteau de Thoirs§ in another work gives three processes, in one of which 12 parts of purple of cassius is employed to 209 parts of composition.

It is well understood, however, by persons versed in our chemical operations, that these prescriptions, by the excess of gold, will cause considerable loss, without contributing to perfect result. And the disproportion is so remarkable, that were it not for the respect due to so great authority, I should deem these great inexactitudes to be more printers' errors, than errors of science. But since these same errors are still found in works of the most recent date,|| they acquire from day to day an increased value, and wear a character of incontestible truthfulness, since they have never been contested, and they finish by causing injury to the art and to the manufacturers.

With us, however, on the contrary, it is a vital object to economise to the utmost the precious metals, and to obtain the same results by metallic oxides less costly. Copper, for example, is well known by chemists to be capable of three different degrees of oxidation. We obtain from this metal not only the three primitive colours, such as

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* See the conclusion of Mr. Radi's proposal.

† See the tariff of the enamels of the Vatican ateliers.

‡ Pelouse et Frémy. *Chimie générale*, T. ii., page 241.

§ Reboutteau, *Peinture sur Verre* et sur l'Email, pages 204, 205.

|| Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures, publié par Laboulaye. Variétés industrielles, par Mangin.

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yellow, red, and blue, but also the mixed colours, orange, green, and violet. Besides, with the aid of other materials which we employ, and by means of some modifications in manipulation, we obtain all the compound colours, in any infinity of shade.

I should be able to enumerate to a considerable length the processes which we employ, and to which we owe the economy in our manufacture. But I ought not to trespass beyond the limits to which I intend to confine myself.

I must not, however, omit to remark that, in the art which we exercise, it is not only necessary to understand chemistry, but also to be a mosaiciste, and possess a general knowledge of painting and colour. These attainments enable us to distinguish at a glance the slightest shades, and the artistic finenesses of colours, and to appreciate the differences, however slight, at the moment even of their production.

I frankly acknowledge that it is above all to these acquirements that I owe the successes which I have obtained in the exercise of this art; and on the other hand, I have always had occasion to observe, from long experience, the incapacity and almost uselessness of persons who are not perfectly familiar with colours, and capable of detecting at sight their slightest differences.

A second item, which exercises the greatest influence upon the perfection of the produce and the economy of production, is the construction of the furnaces. These are the essentials in the furnaces, in order to obtain these ends:—

1. Solidity of construction, in order to resist the variations of temperature in the various operations.

2. The possibility of employing in them the commonest wood, and of not using more than is absolutely necessary,

Our furnaces have fulfilled these conditions; the proof is:—1. In the quantity of produce for the amount of firing consumed; 2, by incessant use during five or six years; 3, by the inquiries which we continually receive from manufacturers for models and drawings of our furnaces.

One must not deny that the art of painting in mosaic, and the production of enamels for this purpose, is most difficult. In truth, one must discover, create, and combine an enormous quantity of colours of every tone, every variety, and every shade necessary to imitate a picture, which the painter may conceive and execute with materials which are visible and obedient to every sort of mixing and manipulation, whilst we have to deal with single operations, and with fire. The precaution and mystery surrounding people employed in this art would alone demonstrate its difficulties and importance. But this very precaution and mystery has done injury to the art itself, and causes the rarity of apt producers of enamels for mosaic.

Our establishment from the first (thanks to the care of Prince Gregory Volkonski) has created a manufacture of enamels, which not only has reproduced that which was lost to the art, but which is also distinguished for productions entirely novel. The favourable opinion expressed upon the beauty and solidity of our enamels by professors of mosaic work at Rome, as well as by the most critical amateurs, the happy results of the great works executed in our productions, and the demands which many manufacturers have made to me for particulars of our processes, are incontestible proofs of the excellence of our manufacture, which I can in full confidence assert is second to none existing in Europe.

Under these circumstances I lay aside all false modesty, not to vaunt myself with a personal merit in the value of our productions, but to guard against some unprincipled speculator coming one day to offer and sell at our establishment articles inferior in quality, but cheaper in price

than those which we ourselves produce with the greatest economy and perfection.

For similar reasons I propose to express in a second memoir, which I am about to edit, all the improvements which I have effected in the artistic portion of mosaic work, and also to describe the new machines and utensils which I have invented and perfected, and to append drawings, relative descriptions, and the period of their construction, thereby to guarantee myself from usurpation of my merit and quality as inventor, and also that one may be able to appreciate their advantages.

Memoir relative to the Origin of the Manufacture of Enamels in Russia.

Since the year 1846, when His Highness the Prince Gregory Volkonski was commissioned by His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas I. to establish at Rome, and to overlook, for a period of four years, a provisional establishment for mosaic work, which should afterwards serve for introducing this art into Russia, His Highness deigned to ask me to take part in the personnel of the establishment as professor mosaiciste.

The four Russian apprentices, Rajeff, Fédoroff, Soltzoff, and Sciapov-aloff, had scarcely begun to execute some works; when the Prince, the Commander Barberi director of the works, and all of us, were forced to perceive that the commerce of Rome was entirely destitute of enamels suited to classic painting in mosaic, and also that it became impossible to execute the picture of St. Nicholas, ordered by His Majesty the Emperor. After vain endeavours on the part of His Highness to find a person capable of furnishing to our works all the enamel colours necessary for the prosecution of the subjects already begun, M. Barberi conceived a project which regarded myself personally.

M. Barberi, from whom I had learnt the art of mosaic, knowing perfectly that I was ever occupied in searching into all the schemes, all the ancient and modern works, &c. relating to the manufacture of enamels; that I had, with this object, deeply studied also chemical science under the distinguished Chimenti, professor at the university of Rome; and, from a long intimacy, inspired with great confidence in me; consented to advance, at my demand, the necessary capital to enable me to execute on a large scale the production of coloured enamels.

Encouraged by his generous confidence, I sought a suitable laboratory, and having found one, I there erected the furnaces and all that was needful for the preparation of the materials.

Myself and my brother set to work, ourselves directing and watching the smallest details, so that, in the course of a short time, we were enabled to exhibit productions which surpassed in quality all that existed at Rome in trade, and which perfectly resembled all that could be found in the stores of the Vatican, even scorzette and porporines, which had not hitherto been produced for a long time. The production of our enamels was hailed with lively satisfaction by all the "mosaicistes," and gained the full and entire approbation of Prince Volkonski; both for the choice and beauty of the colours which we had obtained, and also for the square form which we adopted for the "pizze" (pieces) of enamel, a form the most convenient for use, and at the same time the most economical; and thus was it that His Highness, in the month of April 1847, was pleased to nominate me chemist of the establishment.

During the existence of the Russian establishment at Rome, we produced 45,181 pounds of enamel, divided into 4,700 different shades, including enamels of gold and silver.

The cost of rent, installation, wood, apparatus, transport, and personnel, amounted to 10,667 ecus Romains, and 93 baiocchi, which gives a cost for every pound of enamel of 21½ baiocchi, or 28 kopecks (Russian).

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The advantageous result of my management caused Prince Volkonski to propose to me in 1851 to proceed to St. Petersburg with my brother Leopold, and there to assist in establishing this art in Russia, and to overcome, as far as might be, the inconveniences of the unsatisfactory quality of the enamels produced by the Roman mosaicist Vincent Raffaelli, who was then engaged in that city under contract to supply the necessary materials for the work.

On the Preparation of Gold Enamels.

In 1846, as I have already said, there did not exist at Rome a chemist who produced every colour necessary for mosaic work. At the same time I ought to say that two of the glass factories at Rome were producing a small quantity, very imperfect in colour, which was destined not wholly for classic mosaic pictures, but for the restoration of the mosaic in some ancient churches. The enamel which was produced the most frequently, and which was oftentimes employed in these restorations, was a gold enamel, the only tolerable production of that time, but which indeed was not free from faults, derived from the bad process followed from tradition and long usage.

Some small pieces of gold enamel of the fifth and sixth centuries which happened to come into my hands interested me exceedingly, not only from their perfect preservation, but also from the perfection of the work, and they reminded me of the "Public Proceedings" by the celebrated Muratori, in the 2nd vol. of his Account of Italian Antiquities. It may be worth while to give the text of the passage, which forms part of a manuscript of the ninth century, treating of mosaic enamels, and which is the oldest work known on this subject.

"De Inoratione Musiborum.

"De inoratione musiborum facis pecula plus crosa que jussans. Post hæc facis illa alia, et pones peculum heramentinum, ut incensum non herebit. Post hæc pone pectalum aureum super pectalum vitri. Et supra ponis pectala, super alia multum, super pectalum auri. Et mittis utraque in fornace, donec inchoat solvi pectalum vitri, et postea ejcis, ut refridet. Et tolle; frigas faciem in tabulam plumbinam ismironienam, donec adtenuas facima et coloras illud."

Although this process is very obscure, and almost incomprehensible, it was nevertheless useful to me, for it gave me the idea of a new process, which I eventually adopted for the preparation of this enamel, and by which I abandoned completely the system followed by the glass workers of Rome.

The principal improvements, and the apparatus adopted by me to obtain this quality of enamel are,—

1. The new form given to the glass which covers the gold, so as to avoid the formation of creases and undulations on the surface of the enamels.

2. A shovel of a new form, in which to re-heat the glass after the application of the gold.

3. A little stove machine, for smoothing the hot glass, in which is applied the glowing enamel for the formation of the *pizze* (cakes).

4. In the success achieved in the production of enamels of gold and silver protected by glass, in every shade.

5. In the interesting discoveries made through special study, of the action of fluxes and metallic oxides contained in the enamel on which gold is superimposed, an action from which I derive a method for obtaining in the gold itself, shades of every hue.

These are the improvements which I have introduced into gold enamels. The grounds of the great works for the cathedral of St. Isaac, and other

pieces which we have produced in these enamels, prove by their excellent results the justice of my assertions. Moreover, one has only to compare our gold enamels with those of M. Raffaelli in our ateliers, to discover the difference between the new process of which I am the inventor, and that of the glass workers at Rome adopted by M. Raffaelli.

La Porporine.

One of the most beautiful productions in the art of glass mosaic is without doubt that of the colour porporine, purple.

This kind of enamel, known by the ancients, and mentioned by Pliny in his Natural History, in Book XXXVI., chapter 26, under the name of Hematinon, was reproduced for the first time in the last century by the celebrated chemist Alexis Mattioli.

It is as follows that Furietti speaks of this discovery:—

“Ad majorem musivorum præsentī sæculo elegantiam accessit, novum
“purpurei coloris inventum quo musivarii nostri huc usque caruerant,
“quodque ingenii et solertis Alexii Mattioli industriæ debemus. Itaque
“hoc accita colore, musivaria ars suam feliciore incremento sortita est
“excellentiā, et complura nobis dedit musiva quæ picturam ipsam
“æmulantur.”

“For the greater embellishment of mosaic, there accrued in this age a
“new invention of a purple colour, of which up to this period our
“mosaic workmen were entirely ignorant, and which we owe to the
“ingenuity and skill of Alexis Mattioli. By the happy addition of this
“colour the art of mosaic has attained to excellence, and has given us
“many mosaics which rivalled painting itself.”

Alexis Mattioli, however, not only rendered himself celebrated by the production of this purple colour, but also by enriching the stores of the Vatican with mosaics of all the various shades needful for painting in mosaic.

After the death of Mattioli we find a void in the production of these colours, occasioned probably by a want of written receipts of M. Mattioli, or perhaps by a want of diligence and scientific knowledge in his successors. The result is, that their production fell to a very small quantity of colours, which are a long way from equalling those of Mattioli, and the process for obtaining the porporine was again for a time lost. The reproduction of this colour was the object of the researches of many distinguished chemists, and amongst them of M. Arcet,* but although they arrived at the constituent elements of this enamel, no one that I know of was able to produce it.

It is to the laboratory of our establishment that the credit belongs of having produced, in 1847, and down to the present day, an enormous quantity of this precious colour.

The pictures already executed and those in hand demonstrate that the artists, with our scorzette and our porporines, are enabled to copy exactly the finest lake, the finest carmine, as well as vermillion and amber. I can also conscientiously affirm that our painting in mosaic is now superior to every other description of painting in enamel.

Monsieur Pettenkoffer, in November 1857, published in the Technologiste, that a committee of Bavarian savants which had been directed to proceed to (*omitted in original*), to study there the artistic technicalities of the ancients, had procured a piece of opaque glass of a magnificent red colour, and that he, Monsieur Pettenkoffer, was specially appointed to procure its reproduction. He gives further a very detailed description of the physical and chemical character of this enamel, and adds that, being

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* Dictionnaire Universel Technologique, t. ix., page 44.

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thoroughly assured by diligent analysis of the elements which constituted it, he endeavoured to reproduce it, and after many fruitless trials, he at length succeeded in producing some examples which might be compared with the enamels of the ancients, and announces himself as the person who had reproduced the hematinon of Pliny.

It is not, however, credible that M. Pettenkoffer and the members of the committee of which he speaks were ignorant that at the commencement of the eighteenth century Monsieur Mattioli had already reproduced at Rome this colour in great quantity, and that it is this which gives him a reputation as well acknowledged as it is merited.

We admit that M. Pettenkoffer might be ignorant that this enamel had been once again reproduced by us ten years before his publication, for the dislike we had of publishing our new productions was a reason, that even now many things made by us are brought out as the inventions of other people.

But if M. Pettenkoffer had known of our productions, I am certain that he would have abstained from publishing a process which, although resembling that employed by us, is certainly not so simple in its results; and I think, moreover, that was he aware of the quantity we produce of this colour, he would see that our productions, far from being accidental or uncertain, are, on the contrary, the result of processes dictated by science, and confirmed by practice.

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REPORT to the EMPEROR on ART INSTRUCTION in FRANCE.

SIRE,

Paris, 22nd June 1863.

SINCE the treaties of commerce concluded under the auspices of Your Majesty between France and many foreign countries have opened a vast field of competition, in which foreign productions enter into contest with those of our nation, Your Majesty will have directed your attention to the means of maintaining French industry at the level which it has reached, of raising it even to a higher point, and, with reference to this subject, Your Majesty will have doubtless reflected whether professional instruction, as it is now applied in France, answers well in its present state to the new necessities of industry.

The results of the late International Exhibition of 1862 at London may have excited apprehensions that, if France have not remained stationary in the production of works of art and taste, in which the first rank has hitherto belonged to her, her rivals have approached her more and more nearly, and that unless she make new and rapid progress, she may at an early date be left behind.

This situation, which the reports made to the French section of the international jury have brought to light, has actively engaged Your Majesty's attention; and, in its statement of the condition of the Empire, the Government has announced that it would search for all means tending to develope in the country artistic and professional education.

The moment has come, Sire, for giving consequences to this thought. The measures to be taken may be of divers natures. They require, moreover, before any decision, the most profound study, and Your Majesty will doubtless consider it useful to intrust this study to a special commission.

I request, furthermore, Your Majesty's permission to point out here summarily the various orders of ideas which ought to call for the deliberation of this commission.

In the first grade must necessarily be placed professional schools. France is not entirely unprovided with institutions and schools consecrated to industrial teaching. She possesses in this line establishments very well suited to their destination, and which render to the national industry very real services; but it is quite true that these establishments, created separately, under differing circumstances, beneath the influence of different ideas, are not connected one with the other in such wise as to form a gradual and methodical system of teaching. It is equally certain that the means of instruction at the disposal of these establishments are very limited in the lower grades, that they are by no means equally distributed among various localities, and that they fail almost entirely precisely towards that portion of the working community which experiences, however we view the subject, the greatest difficulty in teaching themselves.

When dealing with professional teaching, we must evidently distinguish three categories of persons, each of which needs a different degree of instruction,—the managers of undertakings, clerks of works (*contre maîtres*), and workmen.

For the first class, to whom a superior education is suitable, the Central School of Arts and Manufactures offers an education applicable to all kinds of undertakings. At the same time, the Imperial School of Mines and the Imperial School of Bridges and Roads are open freely to pupils who prepare themselves in the one case for metallurgic working; in the other, for large works of construction. In taking account of the number of pupils who leave these establishments every year to enter the service of private masters, we shall find, no doubt, a very small number in proportion to that of the individuals engaged in the same career; but in reality this number is sufficient for the requirement, and it does not at first sight appear necessary to multiply establishments of this order. It would suffice if we search out the improvements which it would be useful to introduce, so as to render them more thoroughly fit to fulfil their destination.

In an inferior rank to that of which I have just spoken, we find the three Imperial schools of Arts and Trades, the school of Saint Stephen for mines and metal foundries, and the school of La Martinière at Lyons, well-tried establishments, in full activity, and specially destined to form able and instructed men for the workshops of industry.

In the School of Arts and Trades, attention is directed to working in iron and in wood; seven hours a day are dedicated to manual labour, and the rest of the time is employed in mathematics and machine drawing. These are the schools which furnish the most able special draughtsmen. They produce every year about 250 young men capable of rendering themselves very useful, who easily find employment, either as draughtsmen in the great machine-making establishments, or as steam-boat engineers, or as workmen, which last rapidly attain to the rank of foremen (*contre maîtres*) when they cannot obtain the means for carrying on an establishment on their own account.

The school of St. Stephen follows, with respect to mineral working, a programme analogous to that of the Arts and Trades, and attains its object with equal success.

With respect to the school of La Martinière, it prepares by an excellent method about 500 children for the most varied positions in industrial practice.

But if the individuals prepared by these establishments are useful auxiliaries to industry, their number is not sufficient to answer all demands, and the question arises whether it would not be desirable to create others at various other points of the empire. It would furthermore be desirable to inquire what organization ought to be given to these

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new schools. Ought they to be State establishments, like the existing schools? Ought they, on the contrary, to be departmental or communal institutions? or ought we to leave to private industry the care of establishing them, allowing them, in case of necessity, aid from the State, the department, or the commune? The commission would also have to examine if, while preserving in the existing schools the principle on which they are founded, it might not be well to modify in some degree their government, with a view to strengthening their discipline.

Thirdly, moreover, as respects workmen, young or adult, there are certainly provided in some localities, and especially at Paris, schools where they can acquire the technical knowledge necessary for each, according to the branch of industry which he has followed, but the learned reporters of the international jury have pointed out that these schools are too few in number, and that, besides, in some the instruction is too exclusively scientific. If these observations be well founded, it would be well, on the one hand, to think of multiplying the schools in question by the aid either of the State or of the departments and communes, and, on the other hand, to bring their programmes more into harmony with the wants of those to whom they are destined.

A last point of high importance for the future of industrial arts in France must also attract in a special degree the attention of the commission for instituting, namely, that which concerns the application of design to manufacture.

A commission formed among the members of the French section of the international jury of the Exhibition of 1862, made a special study of this portion of industrial teaching, and its reporter, M. Merimée, with the unanimous consent of the members of the commission, directed the attention of the Government to the needfulness of measures calculated to protect the interests of the country. "Since the universal Exhibition of 1851, and even since that of 1855," the report states, "immense progress has been everywhere made in Europe, and although we have not remained stationary, it is useless to disguise the fact that the advance which we had made is diminished, and has even a tendency to disappear. In the midst of the successes obtained by our workmen, it is our duty to remind them that defeat is possible, that it may even be foreseen at no distant date if, from this very moment, they do not make exertions to maintain a superiority which can be held only on the condition of continual improvement."

The commission adds, that neither in the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* nor in the secondary schools, is the instruction such as is required by the grandeur of the country, the dispositions of the people, and the requirements of industry; the number of pupils receiving the instruction in question may be estimated at 2,000 in the schools of Paris; and out of Paris we can scarce mention with praise any but the schools of Mulhouse, Lyon, Douai, and Lille; moreover, in these establishments there is a deficiency of models, owing to want of funds; it would, seem, therefore, needful to establish a greater number of schools sufficiently spacious and provided with correct models.

Such, Sire, are, in conclusion, the various questions to be investigated by the commission which I have proposed to Your Majesty to institute; they are all intimately bound up with the future of our industry, and it is important on that account that they should receive a prompt and good solution.

With regard to the composition of the commission, it appears to me desirable to place in it men who, whether in deliberative assemblies or in the administration or in industrial pursuits, have been most constantly occupied with the questions requiring solution; on these grounds it might be composed of—

M. Merimée, senator.
 M. Michel Chevalier, senator.
 M. Le Play, Councillor of State.
 M. Schneider, formerly Vice-president of the Council of Improvement of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers.
 M. General Morin, Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers.
 M. Tresca, Sub-Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers.
 M. Perdonnet, Director of the Central Imperial School of Arts and Manufactures.
 M. Bayle-Mouillard, Councillor of the Cour de Cassation.
 M. Deniere, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, Member of the Chamber of Commerce of the Seine.
 M. Arles Dufour, Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons.
 M. Dolfus, Jean Manufacture at Mulhouse.
 De Boureuille, Councillor of State, Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.
 M. Julien, Director of Internal Commerce in the same Ministry.
 M. Gervais de Caen, Director of the Superior School of Commerce.

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And, finally, the delegates whom the Minister of Public Instruction may choose to represent his ministry in the commission. It would be presided over by the Minister; in his absence, by M. Merimée, and would have moreover for secretaries two auditors, whom I would select in agreement with the President of the Council of State.

If Your Majesty deign to accept the views which I have laid before you, I beg Your Majesty to be so good as to honour this report with your approbation.

I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect, Sire,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, most obedient, and faithful subject,
 The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce,
 and Public Works,

E. ROUHER.

Approved,

NAPOLEON.

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Appendix V.
 REPORT OF
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 ON THE
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MÉMOIRE sur le RELIQUAIRE dit "SOLTYSKOF," provenant de l'ancienne Abbaye immédiate "Hoch-Elten" près d'Emmerich sur le Bas-Rhin.

Les ondes de cette grande révolution qui vers la fin du siècle dernier éclatait en France, passant le Rhin, n'ont pas manqué d'engloutir quantité d'œuvres excellentes dans le genre de l'art du moyen âge. Néanmoins à l'heure qu'il est, l'on rencontre encore, surtout dans les églises et dans les sacristies de l'Archidiocèse de Cologne, grand nombre de chefs-d'œuvre d'orfèvrerie ancienne qui sont des témoins muets du haut degré auquel vers le déclin du XII. siècle "l'art fabril" (ars fabrilis) s'associant à l'émaillure et à la sculpture en ivoire était parvenu sur les bords du Bas-Rhin.

Sans contredit c'est ce remarquable reliquaire provenant de la collection d'antiques du Prince P. Soltykof, et se trouvant aujourd'hui au Musée de "South Kensington," qui occupe une place éminente parmi

Appendix V. les ouvrages de l'orfèvrerie et de l'émaillure rhénane et limousine. Aussi nous n'hésitons pas de considérer cette chasse comme un chef-d'œuvre du "opus smaltum coloniense" lequel jusqu'aujourd'hui n'a pas été surpassé.

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Dans ce mémoire-ci nous nous sommes proposé de prouver que ce fameux coffre doit être regardé comme un ouvrage excellent de l'émaillure du Bas-Rhin, et principalement de celle de Cologne. Ensuite nous expliquerons quand et pour quelle église ce reliquaire tant de fois cité dans les dernières années a été exécuté.

Un ancien poète a dit : "Habent sua fata libelli." Ces mots pourront très-bien s'appliquer à la chasse dont nous parlons. Quel sort mémorable n'a-t-elle pas subi depuis qu'elle fut achevée par les "opifices colonienses" pour le célèbre couvent de "Hohen-Elten" sur le Bas-Rhin jusqu'au jour où elle devait passer le Canal pour être à jamais un des plus beaux ornements du célèbre Musée de Kensington. Du reste, pour en venir à notre proposition, l'origine du reliquaire en question, sa patrie primitive, plus encore sa forme, le genre de ses ornements, la partie technique de ses émaux—tout cela comparé avec les autres chasses qui, ornées de la même manière, se trouvent encore aujourd'hui dans l'Archidiocèse de Cologne, nous permet, pour ne pas dire nous force de conclure qu'il faut considérer le "feretrum" comme "opus coloniense."

En avançant cela, nous nous appuyons le plus de ces dessins caractéristiques qui ornent toute la surface du reliquaire. Ce qui distingue notre coffre de semblables ouvrages sortis des ateliers de "Limoges," ce sont surtout les ornements de fleur peints en émail, lesquels portent l'empreinte conventionnelle et le caractère stéréotype de l'école de Cologne telle qu'elle florissait vers la dernière moitié du XII. siècle. L'école de Limoges en France présente dans ses émaux un feuillage tout différent. Puis dans l'émail le jeu des couleurs, le ton du coloris, les nuances ainsi qu'une teinte bleuâtre dans les arabesques offrent à l'œil du connaisseur autant de marques distinctives pour attribuer notre caisse à l'école colonaise du moyen âge.

L'opinion que nous venons d'énoncer concernant l'origine et la patrie de notre chasse gagnera une certitude inébranlable dès qu'on aura comparé ses émaux avec les ornements en émail tels qu'ils se rencontrent dans d'autres reliquaires dont les inscriptions indiquent clairement qu'ils ont été faits à Cologne.

A cet égard nous citons ici en passant ce joli "autare portable" travaillé selon l'inscription par le "frater Engelbertus coloniensis," et qui se trouve aujourd'hui dans le trésor des Guelfes à Hanovre ; de même nous rappelons ici les deux grandes chasses provenant de l'abbaye de St. Pantaléon à Cologne. On les conserve encore aujourd'hui à l'église paroissiale de Ste. Marie "in der Schnurgasse" de la même ville. Les émaux de ces deux caisses ont une ressemblance frappante avec les ornements en émail du "feretrum" de Soltykof. L'ancienne abbaye de München-Gladbach près de Cologne, ainsi que la paroisse de Siegbourg près de Bonn, puis la sacristie de Ste. Marie "in Capitolio" à Cologne et l'ancienne église de Xanten sur le Bas-Rhin, conservent toutes des "altaria portatilia," dont les ornements et le feuillage annoncent pour l'émaillure la même école et la même époque que les émaux du reliquaire qui appartient aujourd'hui au Musée de Kensington.

Tout cela établi, nous n'hésitons pas d'avancer la conjecture que voici : Le coffre dit "Soltykof" a été exécuté par les frères convers (fratres laici) de la célèbre abbaye Pantaléon à Cologne vers le milieu du XII. siècle. C'est dans l'atelier de ces religieux, fameux comme orfèvres et émailleurs, qu'un grand nombre de chasses et d'autels portatifs admirés jusqu'aujourd'hui par les vrais connaisseurs a été achevé. Témoins

les deux grands reliquaires qui se trouvent encore aujourd'hui à l'église "in der Schnurgasse" de Cologne.

Abstraction faite des arabesques et du feuillage en émail qui ornent notre caisse, on devra déjà la revendiquer pour les artistes religieux de Cologne lorsqu'on considère de plus près les figures en ivoire qui entourent la châsse. La composition de même que l'arrangement technique de ces figures rappellent les sculptures de l'abbaye St. Pantaléon. Or, il est plus que probable que notre "capella reliquiarum" a été exécutée d'après le modèle d'un ancien reliquaire byzantin qui avait la forme d'une croix grecque avec la coupole du même genre.

A l'appui de cette supposition nous en appelons à cette remarquable châsse qui est encore au trésor des Guelfes dans le château à Hanovre. A peu près la même forme, les mêmes ornements et les mêmes mesures réclament pour ces deux reliquaires la même origine et la même patrie.

Nous sommes à même de prononcer là-dessus d'une manière décisive en ce que nous avons fait dans cette matière des études sérieuses et minutieuses pendant plusieurs années dans de grands voyages en Europe. Or, nos recherches, appuyées de nombreuses parallèles aux Musées de Cologne et de Darmstadt, nous ont conduit au résultat que nous venons d'énoncer.

Ce qui offre plus de difficulté, c'est de savoir quelles étaient les reliques que la châsse en question cachait primitivement dans son intérieur; puis cette châsse, pour quelle église a-t-elle été faite, et comment est-elle parvenue dans les mains du Prince Soltykof?

Quant au premier point, nous avouons bien volontiers notre ignorance complète. Nos recherches les plus consciencieuses à cet égard n'ont abouti à rien. Il est cependant certain que notre châsse a jadis servi pour être placée sur les gradins (predella) d'une table d'autel dans l'église pour laquelle elle avait été commandée. De pareils autels portants sur leurs gradins des reliquaires se voient assez souvent sur des anciens tableaux. Et qui plus est, il en existe encore dans les églises de St. Séverin et de Ste. Ursule à Cologne. C'est de cette manière qu'on exposait autrefois aux regards des fidèles les reliques des Saints à l'occasion des grandes solennités.

D'après le désir de l'honorable direction du Kensington-Musée nous avons parcouru les bords du Bas-Rhin et ses environs pour y ramasser ce qu'il y avait de plus ou moins certain sur le sort de notre reliquaire depuis qu'il a quitté sa place primitive. A l'aide de quelques amis que nous avons rencontrés dans la ville de "Rees" et ses environs, nous avons trouvé moyen de pouvoir répondre aux questions que Messieurs les directeurs de "South-Kensington" nous ont posées.

Longtemps on a cru que le précieux coffre dont il s'agit avait été primitivement placé dans l'église collégiale de Rees, laquelle a été démolie il y a plus de quarante ans pour être remplacée par un édifice mesquin qui ne mérite pas le nom d'une église. C'est une erreur. Les personnes les plus âgées de Rees à qui nous nous sommes adressé ne savent rien du tout de notre reliquaire. Elles se rappellent seulement que du temps de l'ancienne collégiale, il y avait pendue dans le chœur une châsse oblongue en forme de cercueil sans tourelles, laquelle était peinte en couleurs sans statuette aucune. Dès que nous montrions à ces personnes les photographies du reliquaire de Kensington, elles, comme témoins oculaires n'aient unanimement d'avoir jamais vu dans leur ancienne église un objet qui eût la moindre ressemblance avec ce chef-d'œuvre dont Messieurs les directeurs m'ont envoyé la photographie.

Une autre version sortie de la bouche d'un réfugié français de la Révolution de 1789 paraît encore plus invraisemblable. Cet émigré prétend que notre coffre provient de l'Impératrice Théophanie, épouse de l'Empereur Otton II. Cette princesse doit l'avoir amenée de Constan-

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tinople pour en faire cadeau à la cathédrale de Rheims. Mais tout cela n'est que bavardage. La "grande nation" n'a jamais possédé ce beau trésor. Les inscriptions sur la châsse ne sont pas en caractères grecs, mais bien montrent-elles les majuscules distinctives du XII. siècle, ce qui milite d'une manière évidente contre l'origine byzantine du coffre. En outre ces arabesques et ce feuillage portant les marques distinctives du XII. siècle, ne sont-ils pas une preuve encore plus décisive pour constater que notre caisse est un ouvrage de la dernière époque du genre roman? Ce qui concerne le récit du réfugié français, nous devons le considérer comme le produit d'une imagination légère et trompeuse, d'autant plus qu'on nous a dit cet homme causeur et hâbleur. Pour en finir, où faut-il donc chercher le sanctuaire dans lequel ce chef-d'œuvre a reposé plus de six siècles?

C'est tout près de la ville d'Emmerich aux confins de la Hollande que se trouvait autrefois sur le sommet d'une montagne une de ces quatre abbayes immédiates du saint empire de la nation germanique; nous avons nommé la célèbre abbaye de "Hoch-Elten." La façade de ce joli couvent qui fut fondé vers l'an 900 de l'ère chrétienne donne sur le Rhin. C'est là que les filles des grandes familles nobles de la Westphalie et du Bas-Rhin étaient accoutumées de prendre le voile pour se faire religieuses; d'où il s'explique qu'une grande quantité d'objets d'art et de valeur pouvaient s'y accumuler pendant plusieurs siècles, comme nous le rencontrons encore davantage à l'abbaye des dames nobles à Essen non loin de Düsseldorf. La sécularisation des couvents a dévoré à jamais tous ces objets d'une valeur immense. Les Sans-culottes français, en pillant ce monastère, pensaient à s'emparer jusque des vases sacrés, mais une comtesse de Salm-Reifferscheid, chanoinesse du dit couvent, non sans exposer sa vie, les avait cachés dans la cheminée de sa maison située sur le marché de "Nieder-Elten." Le sanctuaire de la maison des religieuses à "Hoch-Elten" était donc un endroit tout-à-fait digne pour héberger un pareil trésor que notre reliquaire. D'ailleurs nous le tenons comme sûr et certain de la bouche de Messieurs les Frères Constantin et François Dewitt, dont l'un demeure à Rees même, tandis que l'autre est bourgmestre à Milingen. Leur père était de son vivant préposé de la commune de "Fresselt." Or, dans un village de cette commune nommé "Dornick" était curé un ancien chanoine de la collégiale d'Emmerich lequel se nommait "Poel." C'est chez ce vieux prêtre que les deux frères Dewitt ont souvent vu dans leur jeunesse notre coffre précieux. Aussi l'ont-ils à l'instant affirmé dès qu'on leur montrait la photographie de la châsse. De même Monsieur Poel leur a raconté à plusieurs reprises que lors de la sécularisation du couvent il avait obtenu notre reliquaire de l'abbaye de Hohen-Elten. Voilà ce qui suffit pour constater que la caisse a eu sa place primitive dans l'église du monastère tant de fois cité. Probablement a-t-on pu la soustraire aux mains rapaces des Français parce que le métal dont elle est composée n'est heureusement que cuivre sans valeur. Le curé dont nous parlons est mort bien-âgé en 1843. Encore de son vivant il vendit le reliquaire à un juif d'Anholt nommé Jacques Cohen, lequel prétend avoir donné pour notre objet 75 écus de Prusse—prix dont il faut douter, en ce que le juif à cette époque-là n'était pas assez riche pour offrir une pareille somme. Jacques Cohen, qui appelait notre coffre son "antique de cuivre," sut la vendre pour le prix de deux cents écus au Prince Florentin Salm-Salm, qui est mort il y a 17 à 18 ans. Ce dernier l'a laissée à son fils Alfred, qui mettait notre caisse à la disposition de l'antiquaire Schmitz de Cologne il y a 8 à 9 ans. Celui-ci paya au Prince Alfred de Salm-Salm 3,000 thalers de Prusse. On dit que le nommé Schmitz de Cologne a reçu du Prince Pierre Soltykof une somme de 4,000 écus pour lui avoir procuré le reliquaire. Quelque temps après le prince russe arriva lui-

même à Cologne pour faire emballer ce précieux trésor. Son Altesse nous fit inviter à "l'hôtel Disch" pour nous faire voir et admirer la précieuse acquisition. C'est là que nous l'avons examinée à fond avant qu'elle quittât à jamais le sol natal pour aller se loger à l'étranger. A cette occasion nous en avons fait la description et les adieux dans la "Gazette de Cologne." Si nous nous rappelons bien, quatre à six statuettes en ivoire avaient alors disparu de leurs places. Sous ce rapport on nous a communiqué que le juif Jacques Cohen, avant de vendre le reliquaire au Prince Salm, avait retenu ces figures, ne sachant plus les appliquer à la place voulue. Depuis, le juif céda ces figures en ivoire à l'antiquaire Eindhofen dans la Haye en Hollande pour le prix de 400 florins. Le Musée de cette capitale les conserve encore aujourd'hui.

DR. FR. BOCK, Chanoine.

Aix-la-Chapelle, au mois de Février, 1864.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the UNITED KINGDOM, the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, and the MINING RECORD OFFICE, for the Year 1863.

THE work executed by the Geological Survey of Great Britain during the year 1863, under the immediate direction of Professor Ramsay, is as follows:—

In Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex (Sheets 1, 3, 5, 6, and 9), 470 square miles have been surveyed of the Secondary and Tertiary strata.

In Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Hertford shires (Sheets 46 S.W., 52 N.W., 52 S.E.), 420 square miles have been surveyed of the Oolitic formations.

In Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and North Staffordshire (Sheets 72 N.E., N.W., 81 S.E., S.W., N.W., 88 S.W., 89 S.E. 9 N.W., S.W.), 268 square miles have been surveyed of the coalfields and adjoining strata, making a total in England of 1,158 square miles.

In addition, 572 square miles have, at my desire, been re-surveyed, in order to show to what extent the subsoil of several wide tracts are covered by superficial deposits of gravel, making in all 1,730 square miles.

In Scotland, in the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Peebles, and Selkirk, 295 square miles have been surveyed, chiefly in tracts occupied by Silurian rocks and coalfields; and in Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Fife shires, the surface drifts of gravel have been surveyed and inserted on the maps over an area of 478 square miles, making in all 773 square miles.

This gives a total area surveyed in Great Britain of 2,503 square miles.

The following maps, on the scale of one inch to a mile, have been published during the year:—Sheet 4, quarter sheets 45 N.E. and S.E., 52 S.W., 87 N.E., S.E., 88 S.W., England. Sheet 34, Scotland. On the scale of six inches to the mile; sheets 87, 88, 96, 97, 106, and 113 of the Lancashire coalfield. Sheet 13, Haddingtonshire, and sheets 24 and 33, Fifeshire.

The following one-inch maps of England are completed, and in the hands of the engraver. Sheet 5, and quarter sheets 46 N.W., S.W., 52 N.W., and 81 N.W., and sheets 89, 105, and 112 of the six-inch scale, Lancashire. Sheets 6 and 9 of the one-inch (England), 25, 31,

37, six-inch, Fifeshire, and 2, 6, 12, and 17, Edinburghshire, referred to in the last report, continue at the engravers. The geological survey of the area contained in sheet 24, Scotland (one-inch), is complete, and the sheet will be issued so soon as the hill shading is engraved.

Two vertical sections have been published, Nos. 27 and 28, the former partly illustrating the Lancashire and Derbyshire coalfields, and the latter the Edinburgh and Haddington coalfield.

Horizontal sections to illustrate the Lancashire coalfield and the adjoining districts in Cheshire are in course of preparation, 97 miles of sections having been run, and are now being drawn for the engraver.

Two memoirs have been published, one "On the Geology of the Coal Measure country around Oldham, including Manchester and its Suburbs," illustrating quarter sheet 88 S.W., and the corresponding sheets on the six-inch scale, 88, 89, 96, 97, 104, 105, 111, and 112, Lancashire; the other, "On the Geology of the Eastern part of Berwickshire," illustrating sheet 34, Scotland, one-inch.

Besides these, memoirs descriptive of sheets 4, 7, 8, and 45, on the one-inch scale (England), are in course of preparation, and will be soon complete.

As the superficial drift deposits attain a thickness so considerable in many parts of England that they conceal the solid geological formations, and as I have lately determined to publish in these districts, in addition to the usual geological maps, special maps showing the superficial deposits (agricultural maps, in point of fact), it became necessary to go back over certain areas and insert the superficial drift of gravel, &c., which it had not hitherto been usual to map.

Professor Ramsay has during the year inspected all the areas surveyed, and laments the loss by death of one of the assistant surveyors, Mr. Bishopp, an associate of the Royal School of Mines.

The accompanying index maps A. and B. are shaded to show the progress made by the Geological Survey in England and Scotland.

Whilst it is to be regretted that the falling off in the sale of the maps, sections, &c., as shown in the accompanying table (IV.), is considerable, I may state that, owing to various causes, the sale of all descriptions of maps has been much depressed in the same period.

Geological Survey of Ireland.—The accompanying index map (C.) is shaded to show the area surveyed under the immediate direction of Mr. J. Beete Jukes during the past year, as well as that previously examined, and that to be next entered upon.

The new ground examined upon the six-inch data map during the year 1863 amounts to about 818 square miles, the linear miles of boundary traced being about 1,230, as shown in the following table:—

Counties.					Area in square miles.	Boundaries in linear miles.
King's County	-	-	-	-	51	93
Westmeath	-	-	-	-	130	245
Longford	-	-	-	-	46	53
Roscommon	-	-	-	-	167	171
Galway	-	-	-	-	424	668
Totals	-	-	-	-	818	1,230

Besides the above entirely new work, the re-examination of the trappean districts of county Waterford, extending over an area of 147 square

miles, in which 668 linear miles of new boundary have been traced, is now completed. Appendix W.

Of the one-inch publication map three new sheets have been issued, bringing up the total number published to 96. The accompanying index map (D.) will show the one-inch sheets published during the year, as well as those published and those which are in preparation.

Three new numbers of explanations of the maps have been published in the year, including the description of nine sheets of the one-inch map. The total number of explanations now published is 46, containing full descriptions of the districts included in 72 out of the 96 published sheets of the one-inch map. Two additional sheets of sections have been drawn, and are now in the hands of the engraver.

Two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight specimens of fossils have been collected and registered during the year, and some interesting rock specimens have also been added to the collections. Boxes of duplicates, containing 1,303 specimens of fossils, have been sent to the Museum in Jermyn Street, the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and the Museum of the Indian Geological Survey in Calcutta. Palæontological notes have been drawn up by Mr. Baily for the explanations, after the examination of several thousand specimens, and after visiting some localities afresh. Additional specimens have also been deposited in the Museum, some of the collections in which have been re-arranged, re-named, and re-tabletted, to bring them up to the present state of science.

The agents in Ireland have taken 120 copies of the maps, and six of the engraved sections. In England 80 sheets of the maps, 40 of the sections, and 208 numbers of the explanations, have been supplied to the agents.

Mr. J. Beete Jukes further reports that more work would have been effected had not the illness of one of the surveyors, Mr. O'Kelly, incapacitated him; that gentleman having been allowed to go abroad for the restoration of his health.

Natural History Branch of the Survey and Museum.—Professor Huxley, the Naturalist of the Survey, reports upon the progress made in the catalogues, and states that the complete catalogue of the organic remains of palæozoic age is now in the hands of the printers; that the press has been corrected, and that the whole will, it is hoped, be completed in 1864.

Including presents, purchases, and contributions from the Survey about 1,700 specimens have been added to the Museum this year.

We are indebted to Miss Burdett Coutts for a very fine and unique collection of fossil plants from Bovey Tracey, which have formed the subject of important palæontological memoirs.

Mr. Garner has presented a fine specimen of *Megalichthys*; Mr. Bland an excellent skull of *Bison priscus*; while General Arbuthnot, Sir H. de Hoghton, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Rimington, Dr. Carter, Mr. Percival, Mr. Ross, Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Kershaw, and Mr. Valpey, have enriched the Museum by additions of much value.

Mr. J. W. Salter, the well known palæontologist, having resigned his office of Palæontologist in June last, Mr. Robert Etheridge, the assistant naturalist, was promoted to it. Mr. Etheridge reports that all the individual specimens and species in the Eocene Tertiary series have been examined, named, and placed in the Survey collection, after selecting those species required for public exhibition and use in the Museum. The fossils collected from the Thanet sands at Herne Bay and Upnor, as well as those from Woolwich and Charlton, are unrivalled, and reflect much credit on Mr. Gibbs for his care in working them out, and the manner in which, considering their fragile condition, he has preserved

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them. Both these collections tend materially to illustrate the maps of the Survey having reference to the London basin.

The 1,500 specimens collected from the Oolites from Northamptonshire have been named and catalogued in the Survey lists, species new to the Museum have been added, and a series selected for the Survey reference collection.

Mr. Etheridge is now specially engaged in arranging and collating the results of the collections of fossils which have been accumulated during 18 years, as derived from the secondary and tertiary formations, so as to determine accurately the species of organic remains in those areas which have been already mapped by the Survey.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The donations to the Museum and Library during the year have been numerous, and lists of them are appended.

The mineral collection is now in perfect order and completely labelled; it is hoped that with the assistance of Mr. Warrington Smyth the catalogue, which is very far advanced (much of it being corrected and printed), may shortly be published.

The gallery of the model room having been furnished with cases by H.M. Commissioners of Works, we have been enabled to classify and re-arrange the valuable collection of mining and metallurgical models. The temporary services of Mr. Bauerman, an associate of the Royal School of Mines, were secured, and he is preparing a descriptive catalogue of the whole of them. This will shortly be published.

The number of visitors during the year has amounted to 18,200.

359 copies of the guide to the Museum, and 120 copies of descriptive catalogue of the rock specimens, have been sold.

Royal School of Mines.

The following is a tabular statement of the students entered during the sessions 1861-62 and 1862-63.

Description of Students.	Nos.	1861-62.	Nos.	1862-63.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Royal Exhibitioners and students entering for 1, 2, or 3 years, with a view to become Associates.	17	410 0 0	17	315 0 0
Occasional students entering for special courses, viz. :				
Chemistry - - -	40	158 10 0	28	101 13 4
Natural History - -	8	24 0 0	4	20 0 0
Physics - - -	19	60 0 0	19	55 10 0
Geology - - -	27	49 0 0	20	51 10 0
Mining - - -	9	26 10 0	7	22 0 0
Mineralogy - - -	12	27 0 0	6	19 0 0
Metallurgy - - -	8	25 0 0	7	26 0 0
Applied Mechanics -	14	28 0 0	6	16 10 0
Mechanical Drawing -	3	6 0 0	3	6 0 0
LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.				
1st course - - -	600	15 0 0	600	15 0 0
2nd course - - -	600	15 0 0	600	15 0 0
3rd course - - -	600	15 0 0	437	10 18 6
4th course - - -	—	—	600	15 0 0

Description of Students.	Nos.	1861-62.	Nos.	1862-63.
EVENING LECTURES.				
1st course on Natural History, by Professor Huxley.	138	34 10 0	64	16 0 0
2nd course on Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann.	141	35 5 0	124	31 0 0
3rd course Physics, by Dr. Tyndall.	283	70 15 0	123	30 15 0
4th course Geology, by W. W. Smyth.*	141	35 5 0	—	—
Total - - -	—	1,034 5 0	—	764 1 10

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Although by comparison with the session 1861-62, the entrances of occasional students in the last session shows a diminution, I think it right to state that the entrances, so far as they have been made during the present year, are again satisfactory.

I ought here to mention that the school has been much indebted to Sir Charles Lyell, who has placed at its service his large and valuable collection of diagrams.

Mining Record Office.

Some colliery inspectors and coal owners having expressed their belief to be, that the returns of coals, which Mr. Hunt had given in the mineral statistics for 1861 and 1862, were below the real production, especially in certain districts, that officer was directed to make a careful personal inquiry on this head. With this object he went over the principal divisions of the Midland, West Riding, and Lancashire coal-fields, and attended several meetings of the coal trade. From the inquiry thus carried out, in which he was largely aided by colliery engineers and others, he was convinced of the correctness of his previous returns. In some places, especially in Lancashire, he found that the quantities of coal raised were in excess of the quantities he had given. But the stoppage of many of our manufacturers had greatly diminished the demand, and immense quantities of coal had been stocked. The quantities sold in Lancashire exhibited a falling off of more than a million and a half tons. (Mr. Hunt also visited the lead mining districts of Westmorland, Cardiganshire, and North Wales, and gained fresh statistical and mining documents.

The mineral statistics for 1862, now published, will I hope be found strictly correct as regards the lists of mines and collieries. The value of these returns is shown by the publication of carefully prepared digests in France, Belgium, Prussia, and in some of the German States.

In addition to the extensive use of the mineral statistics of the United Kingdom in foreign countries, the Board of Trade, the Home Office, and the Royal Mines Commission have profited by these publications. The inquiries for mining information have been in excess of those of any former years, and in several instances the value of the records has been acknowledged, particularly in the inspection of plans of old and abandoned mines in Cornwall, &c. The returns brought before the British Association at Newcastle of the lead produce of the northern counties were prepared in this office.

* This course was not repeated in 1862-63.

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Chemical Laboratory.

Dr. Hofmann states that his laboratory has been attended by an unusual number of students. The numbers of this year (as shown below) exhibited a steady increase from 110 in 1861 to 128 in 1863; it being a fact much to the credit of the Professor that during the last winter term every available place in the laboratories was occupied.

Dr. Hofmann also reports that the diligence with which the students have worked, as well as their attention at the lectures on general chemistry, have been highly satisfactory, the regularity with which the lectures have been followed being apparent in the lists kept for that purpose.

He further alludes with particular pleasure to the highly efficient assistance which he has received from Mr. Wm. Valentin, who has superintended the pupils working in the laboratory, and of Mr. Herbert McLeod, who has continued to prepare the experiments for the lectures.

As in former years, Dr. Hofmann has during the last 12 months delivered a series of popular evening lectures, and has also given a course of lectures to working men. The latter course, more especially, has been attended by the usually large number of men (600), whose zeal and interest, compared with the experience of former years, has not diminished.

In conclusion, Dr. Hofmann has continued to act under the Department of Science and Art as examiner of the candidates for scientific certificates; also for the Inland Revenue Office, as examiner of the students of the Inland Revenue Laboratory who attended the course of lectures on chemistry delivered in the theatre of the Royal College of Chemistry.

The numbers of students in the chemical laboratory during the last two sessions have been as follows:—

	1862.	1863.
Spring Term - - - -	40	39
Summer „ - - - -	39	42
Winter „ - - - -	33	47
	112	128

Metallurgical Laboratory.—Dr. Percy states that nothing of public interest has occurred in his laboratory which requires to be noticed. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the laboratory has been well filled with students, the following return showing an increase of the numbers of the preceding year:—

	1862.	1863.
Spring Term - - - -	6	8
Summer „ - - - -	9	11
Winter „ - - - -	8	9
	23	28

Conclusion.—Referring to the commencement of this Report, and the progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, as carried on by Professor Ramsay and his assistants, I take this public opportunity of stating that from this time forward it is my intention to employ a sufficient number of the geological surveyors in working out the structure of the northernmost counties of England. On this point calls have been made upon me by landed proprietors and miners of that region to the effect that, considering the vast mineral wealth of those tracts, their geological survey should be preferred to that of the flat and drift-covered secondary and tertiary formations of the south eastern counties, which contain neither

metallic ores nor coal. Whilst I am well aware that it is an obvious duty of our survey to develop the chief mineral resources of the country, —(indeed, it has long been my wish that we should set about such operations in the north),—it must be recollected that the Ordnance maps of that region, on which we work, have only recently been brought towards completion; and, until this was effected, I deemed it highly desirable to finish off the geology of all the districts around the metropolis, particularly with a view to the greater supply of water for a vast population from subterranean sources.

Now, however, that these last-mentioned districts have been surveyed, and that the Ordnance maps of the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are, as Colonel Sir Henry James informs me, almost completed, our surveyors may begin to lay down, on maps of the six-inch scale, details of value to proprietors and miners of the northern counties. No time will therefore be lost in applying to the north of England the same surveying process which, as respects Wales and the centre and south of England, was so ably organized, and to so great an extent realized, under the general direction of the late Sir Henry de la Beche, and the superintendence of Professor Ramsay. I hope, indeed, that the Silurian and other palæozoic rocks of the northern parts of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, as well as the rich coalfields of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, will, in a few years, be duly represented in our maps and sections.

In the meantime those persons who have been most anxious to see the northern coalfields properly illustrated, should recollect that out of the 15 great coalfields of England as represented on general geological maps, 11 have already been published by us, and other two, or those of Lancashire and Yorkshire, are in progress.

In Scotland the first efforts of our Survey were, indeed, made amidst the rich carboniferous and iron deposits of that kingdom; and of these labours the published sheets of Edinburghshire and Haddingtonshire may be cited as good examples; whilst numerous geological six-inch maps of portions of Scotland may now be consulted with advantage by landowners and miners.

In conclusion, I am gratified to have it in my power to announce the following facts which, in showing the value of the instruction given in the Royal School of Mines, do just credit to the lecturers.

In the last examination of the University of London for the degree of Bachelor of Science three out of the five young men who passed in the first division, viz., Messrs. Birkenhead, Clement le Neve Foster, and E. J. Mills, obtained their instruction exclusively in this establishment. Again, in the examination for honours, Mr. C. le Neve Foster and Mr. Fredk. Finch (who at present holds the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship, and who passed also in the first division) carried off equally the honours in geology and palæontology. In 1861 and 1862 Mr. William Hackney, also a student of our school, similarly distinguished himself.

ROD. I. MURCHISON,
Director General.

February 10, 1864.

I.

LIST of DOCUMENTS added to the MINING RECORD OFFICE during the Year 1863.

1. Garden Mine, Morvah, Cornwall, plan of workings.
2. Carn Galver, Morvah, Cornwall, plan of workings.
3. Do. longitudinal section.
4. South Huel Kitty, Lelant, Cornwall, plan of sett and lodes.
5. Praed Consols, Lelant, Cornwall, plan of workings.
6. Map of Caradon Mining District, by Symons.

Appendix W.
REPORT OF
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7. Saint Austell Consols, plan of water blast air machine in use at this mine.
8. Map of Great Huel Vor Mining District, by Symons.
9. Charlotte United St. Agnes, Cornwall, plan of sett and workings.
10. Do. section of Charlotte lode.
11. Do. section of North lode.
12. Huel Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, longitudinal section of mine workings.
13. Crane Mine, Camborne, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
14. Huel Grylls, Perran St. Hilary, Cornwall, plan of sett.
15. Do. longitudinal section of Georgia lode.
16. Do. longitudinal section of Standard lode.
17. Do. longitudinal section of Fisher's lode.
18. Keneggy, Lelant, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
19. Do. longitudinal section of Michell's lode.
20. Geological map of the country around Vienna.
21. Austrian dominions, map of, showing the value of mining produce in the year 1860.
22. Do. map showing extent of ground granted for mining purposes in the year 1860.
23. Graslitz, Bohemia, plan of the copper mines.
24. Austrian mines, statistical table showing the produce of, from 1823 to 1860.
25. Tin déed of the reign of Queen Anne.
26. Huel Prosper, Breage, Cornwall, plan of surface and underground workings.
27. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
28. Huel Florence, Perran, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
29. Low Moor, plan and section showing mode of working clayband iron-stone and thin coal.
30. Statistics of the iron and coal industries of the French empire in 1862.
31. Saint Aubyn and Grylls Breage, Cornwall, plan of surface.
32. Do. section on Kendall's lode.
33. Do. section on Gryll's lode.
34. Do. section on Hosking's lode.
35. Leeds and St. Aubyn, Breage, Cornwall, longitudinal section of workings, 1863.
36. Huel Speed, Breage, Cornwall, longitudinal section of workings, 1839.
37. Do. longitudinal section of South lode.
38. Huel Speedwell, Breage, Cornwall, plan of surface and underground workings.
39. Do. longitudinal section, North lode.
40. Leeds and St. Aubyn's Consols, Breage, Cornwall, plan of underground workings, 1863.
41. Cleveland Iron Field, map of this district.
42. Huel Dollar, Zennor, Cornwall, plan showing lodes and cross courses.
43. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Dollar lode.
44. Beam Tin Mine, ground plan of mine.
45. Do. longitudinal section of Beam North lode.
46. Do. transverse section of the engine shaft, &c.
47. Do. transverse section on Hicks and Tremayne's shafts, July 1847.
48. Great Saint Vincent Consolidated Mines, longitudinal section.
49. Do. transverse section.
50. Lead Hills Mining District, Lanarkshire, plan of part of,—May 1851.
51. Do. longitudinal section of West Pontshiel and Cups level drainage, Jan. 1853.
52. Do. longitudinal section of East Pontshiel and Cups level drainage, Jan. 1853.
53. Do. section of East Pontshiel level drainage of West Prong.
54. Glogfawr and Glogfach, longitudinal section showing extent of workings.
55. Lisburne Mines, Cardiganshire, longitudinal section of East and West Logylas, 1842.

56. Frongoch Mine, longitudinal section of workings.
57. Prosper United, Marazion, Cornwall, longitudinal section on Hosking's lode, 1863.
58. Huel Trevelyan, Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, longitudinal section on Charles and Cater's shafts, 1863.
59. Huel Prospiduck Sithney, Cornwall, plan of sett and surface showing run of lodes.
60. Do. longitudinal section of Wilson's lode.
61. Do. longitudinal section of Watson's lode.
62. East Trevelyan, Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, plan of surface sett and lodes.
63. Do. longitudinal section of Park lode.
64. Glogfach Mine, longitudinal section of this mine.
65. An ordinance of Parliament, having reference to the price of coals in the year 1642, 21st Feb.
66. North Levant Mine, St. Just, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
67. Do. plan of surface and sett.
68. Map of the Peat Moss at Slamannan, Cape of Good Hope. Series of drawings in sepia of surface and workings of mines.
69. Springbokfontein and Specktaakle Mines, plan of surface showing condition of workings.
70. The Namaqua Mining Company's Works, plans of surface of Beacon, Huel Georgiana, Tweifontein, &c.
71. The Namaqua Mining Company's Works, plans of surface of Huel Julia and Concordia.
72. Surface plans of following mines: Ratel Krall, Ecudoorn, Nababiep, Ookiep, &c.
73. Surface plans of the following mines: Burra Burra, Cape Colonial, New Burra Burra.
74. Surface plans of the following mines: Zwartput, Reilberg, Huel de Villiers, Windholk, &c.
75. Surface plans of the following mines: Kilduncan, Ezelsfontein, Schaap River Mine, &c.
76. Surface plans of the following mines: Arribies, Harterbeest Fontein, Victoria, Eagle, &c.
77. Surface plans of the following mines: South African, Kodas, Mutual.
78. Surface plans of the following mines: Numees, Missionary Drift, South African, &c.
79. Surface plans of the following mines: Gonnakuriep Witte Oog, Chabeeses, Nabas, &c.
80. Surface plans of the following: Cawoods Grants Slow Mine, Sandhoogte, Heukries, &c.
81. Proposed plan for the ventilation of mines.
82. Jamaica,—map of Fort George Pen, showing where indications of copper occur.
83. Nova Scotia,—section of coal field as developed at the Joggins, in the Bay of Fundy.
84. Bath Easton Colliery, near Bristol, section of strata.
85. Plan of Berdau's pulveriser and amalgamator.
86. Do. do. for one horse.
87. Middlesboro' on Tees: map of ironstone mines, with tables showing the proportion of materials used and metals made.
88. Gunnis Lake Clitters, plan of surface and workings.
89. Do. section of Bonny's lode.
90. North Huel Robert, plan of working.
91. Do. section of workings.
92. Great Huel Martha, plan of surface and workings.
93. Do. longitudinal section of mine.
94. Hawkmoor, plan of underground workings.
95. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
96. Great Sheeba Consols, plan of underground workings.
97. Do. longitudinal section.
98. Do. section of Kelly Hole mine.
99. Do. plan of underground workings.

Appendix W.

REPORT OF
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&c.

100. Artesian well: section of well sunk at the Brighton Industrial School.
101. Worcester and Hereford Railway: section of part of this line of railway.
102. Tolfrw-y-nog Mine, Merionethshire, plan of sett.
103. Huel Anna, Perranzabuloe, plan of sett in the lands of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.
104. Penwinnick and Huel Matilda, Saint Agnes, plan of these setts.
105. Perran Huel George, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, plan of sett.
106. Huel Kitty, St. Agnes, plan of sett.
107. Basset and Grylls, plan of workings on Brenton's lode.
108. Do. plan of Huel Foster underground workings.
109. Drakewalls, longitudinal section (additions to).
110. East Gunnis Lake, plan of workings (additions to).
111. Do. longitudinal section (additions to).
112. Okel Tor, plan of underground workings.
113. Great Huel Martha, longitudinal section (additions to).
114. Do. plan of (additions to).
115. East Cruinis and South Par, St. Blazey, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
116. Great Huel Charlotte Consolidated Mines, sketch of, from the adit of St. Agnes' Well.
117. Perran Huel Alfred, transverse section showing the junction of lodes.
118. Christopher Consols, plan of sett showing streams and cross courses.
119. Rosewall Hill, Ransome United, and St. Ives, Consols, plan of.
120. Do. section.
121. North Jane Mine, plan of underground workings.
122. Do. longitudinal section of tin lode.
123. Do. longitudinal section of lead lode.
124. Map showing the distribution of English coal exported in the year 1860.
125. Polbreen Mine, St. Agnes, plan of mine.
126. Do. longitudinal section.
127. Huel Harriet, St. Agnes, plan of sett.
128. Huel Lushington, plan of sett and lodes.
- Newcastle, New South Wales, sections of strata and coal as follows:
129. Newcastle Measures.
130. Alnwick or Four Mile Creek Measures.
131. Tomago Measures.
132. Morpeth Measures.
133. Stoney Creek Measures.
134. Plan showing position of the above sections.
135. Coke ovens, drawing illustrating Breckon and Dixon's system.
136. Great Northern Coal District Maps from Warksworth to Morpeth.
137. Do. around Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead.
138. Do. between Seaham and Darlington.
139. Do. around Hexham, including Allendale.
140. Do. Weardale, Barnard Castle, and Allenheads.
141. Do. section from Heddon on the Wall to Tynemouth.
142. Do. section from South Wingate to the river Coquet.
143. Do. section from Killihope Cross to Hownes Gill.
144. Do. section from Hownes Gill to Monkwearmouth.
145. Devon Huel Vor, plan of surface workings.
146. Do. longitudinal section.
147. Do. transverse sections.
148. New Cornish Lead and Copper Mine, plan of underground workings of Latchley Consols and South Maria.
149. Wendron Consols, plan of underground workings (additions to).
150. East Huel Lovell, plan of surface and workings.
151. Do. longitudinal section, main lode.
152. Do. longitudinal section, north lode.
153. Calstock Consols, plan of underground workings.

154. North Towan, Plan of surface and workings.
155. Cornwall Great United Mines, plan of sett and workings.
156. Perran Consolidated Mines, map of surface sett and workings.
157. Polgear Mine, plan of workings.
158. Do. longitudinal section.
159. Kelly Hole Mine, plan of workings.
160. Great Sheeba Consols, plan of workings.
161. Do. longitudinal section, 1855.

Appendix W.
 REPORT OF
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 &c.

II.

DONATIONS to the MUSEUM.

- WRAY, G. O. Esq.—A specimen of Chinese green jade.
- CLERMONT, Lord.—A cube of granite from Ballyholland, one mile S. of Newry, co. Down.
- WORSLEY, J. P., Esq.—Crystals of selenite upon celestine from Bristol.
- The HÜGBO Company, through Messrs. Hinde and Gladstone.—Specimens of iron ore from several of the mines belonging to the company at Gefle, Sweden; together with specimens of Bessemer steel and iron.
- SIEMENS, C. W., Esq., F.R.S.—A model of his regenerative gas furnace, as applied to glass making.
- BERRUTI, Ingre., G.—A specimen of crystallized native sulphur from Girgenti, Sicily.
- RAWSON, BARKER, and Co., Messrs.—A valuable series of specimens illustrating the process of refining lead, and the products from the refined lead.
- BAUERMAN, H., Esq.—A specimen of mispickel with galena and iron pyrites, from Himmelfahrt Mine, Freiberg; and a specimen of kermesite from Neue Hoffnung Gottes, Bräunsdorf.
- PERKIN, Mrs.—A specimen of Labradorite.
- CARTER, Dr.—Various mineral and rock specimens from Western India.
- WHITE, H. C., Esq.—Specimens of chalcedony from near King's Langley, Herts; and a specimen of calc spar on quartz.
- JAMES, Col. Sir H., R. E.—A flint axe found at Grovefield wood, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Greenhithe, Kent.
- ARUNDELL, W., Esq.—Models of, 1, a patent continuous jigging hutch; 2, a patent conical slime ore condenser; 3, a patent slime ore separator; 4, patent slime ore rotatory dressing tables.
- WOOLWARD, R., Esq.—A block from the masthead of the "Magdalena," coated with volcanic dust.
- CAIRD, J., Esq., M.P.—A specimen of onyx marble, from the environs of Pafna, Algeria.
- HARKNESS, Prof. R.—Five cubes of Permian sandstone from Shalk quarry, near Dalston, and Cowrake and Beacon quarries, near Penrith, Cumberland.
- BEALEY, A., Esq., M.D.—Specimens of volcanic rocks from the railway tunnel now forming through the hills north of Lyttelton, on the Christchurch and Lyttelton railway, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- MIDDLETON, T., Esq.—Various specimens from the interior of Australia.
- OWEN, H., Esq.—A view of Radcliffe church, Bristol, in old Dutch tiles, made by Richard Franks during the bishopric of Butler, whose arms are at the bottom. Also several pieces of the breakfast service made by Wedgwood for George III., for Gloucester Lodge, Weymouth.
- LARTET and H. CHRISTY, Messrs.—A slab taken from the stalagmitic floor of a cave at Les Eyziez, in Dordogne, France, in which are cemented flint implements and remains of reindeer and other animals.
- EBBW VALE COMPANY.—Portion of a cast-steel rail made by Parry's process of converting into steel, wrought iron scraps, in large masses, without the use of crucibles.
- HUMBERT, A. J., Esq.—A polished block of schorlaceous granite, from Guernsey, employed in the Royal Mausoleum, and extensively used in London as a road material.
- LATROBE, C. H., Esq.—Various mineral specimens, selected from the collection of the late Rev. Mr. Latrobe.

- Appendix W. BROWN, C., Esq.—Crystals of dolomite from the magnesian limestone, near
Thorner, Yorkshire.
- REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.
BELL, Brothers, Messrs.—A valuable series of specimens illustrating the
manufacture of aluminium.
- TATE, J. S., Esq.—A collection of minerals from the tunnels on the Bhoze
Ghaut Incline, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
- POOLE, F., Esq.—Rock specimens from Queen Charlotte's island.
TRENHAM REEKS,
Curator.

III.

DONATIONS to the LIBRARY.

The COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Volume XX. of
the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution.

J. D. WHITNEY, Esq.—Report of a Geological Survey of the Upper Missis-
sippi Region. By the donor. Large 8vo. cloth, 1862.

J. A. MAYS, Esq.—Professor Huxley's Lectures to Working Men. 1 vol.,
12mo., 1863.

Professor HUXLEY.—Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature. By the donor.
8vo., cloth, 1863.

The MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Volumes II. and III. of the
Transactions of the Society.

Professor TYNDALL.—Heat, considered as a Mode of Motion. By the donor.
1 vol., 12mo., 1863.

La COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE SUISSE.—La 1ere livraison des Matériaux
pour la Carte Géologique de la Suisse.

The COTTESWOLD NATURALISTS' CLUB.—Parts of the Proceedings of the
Club, completing volumes II. and III.

The COUNCIL OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—No. 1 of the Anthro-
pological Review.

Professor ERDMANN, of Stockholm.—Livraisons 1-3 de la Carte Géologique
de la Suède.

Miss BURDETT COUTTS.—On the Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey,
Devonshire. By William Pengeley, F.R.S., and the Rev. Oswald Heer.
1 vol. 4to., 1862.

Professor CH. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE.—Voyage Géologique aux Antilles,
et aux Iles de Ténériffe et de Fogo. By the donor. Livraisons 1-6, 4to.

FRANCIS POOLE, Esq.—A Map of the Gold Regions of British Columbia,
by Gustavus Epner.

J. P. LESLIE, Esq.—Catalogue of the American Philosophical Society
Library. Part I., 1863.

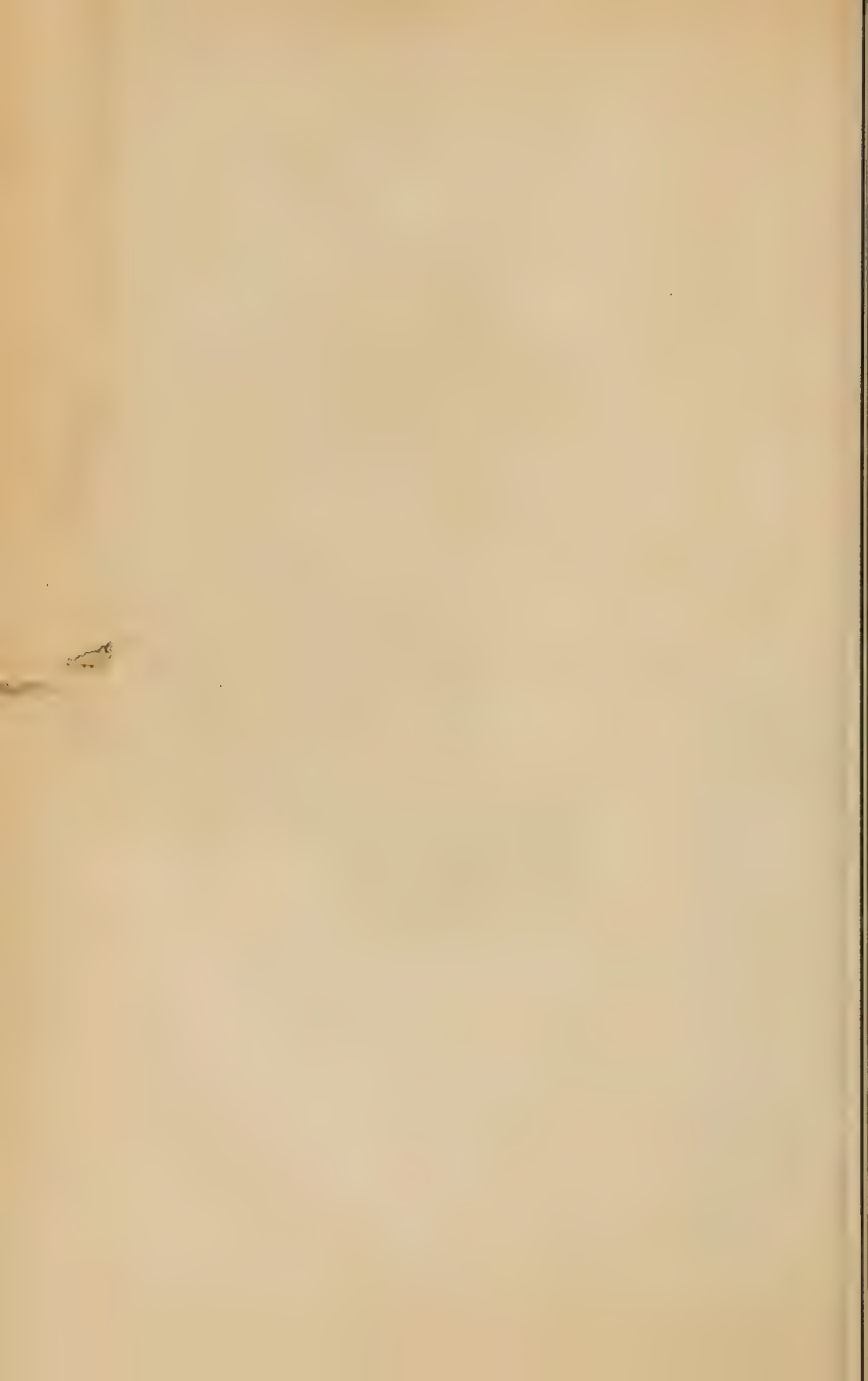
TRENHAM REEKS,
Librarian.

IV.

RETURN of MAPS, SECTIONS, and MEMOIRS of the Geological Survey of Great
Britain and Ireland supplied to Agents for Sale during the Year ending
31st December 1862.

	1862.		1863.	
	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.
Whole sheets	816	645	495	200
Quarter sheets	2,154	—	1,587	—
Horizontal sections	461	37	193	46
Vertical sections	275	8	149	—
Index of signs and colours	8	—	—	—
Small Index maps	30	—	23	—
Sheets, 6 inches to 1 mile	301	—	174	—
	4,045	682	2,621	246
Memoirs	448	—	296	208
	4,493	—	2,917	454

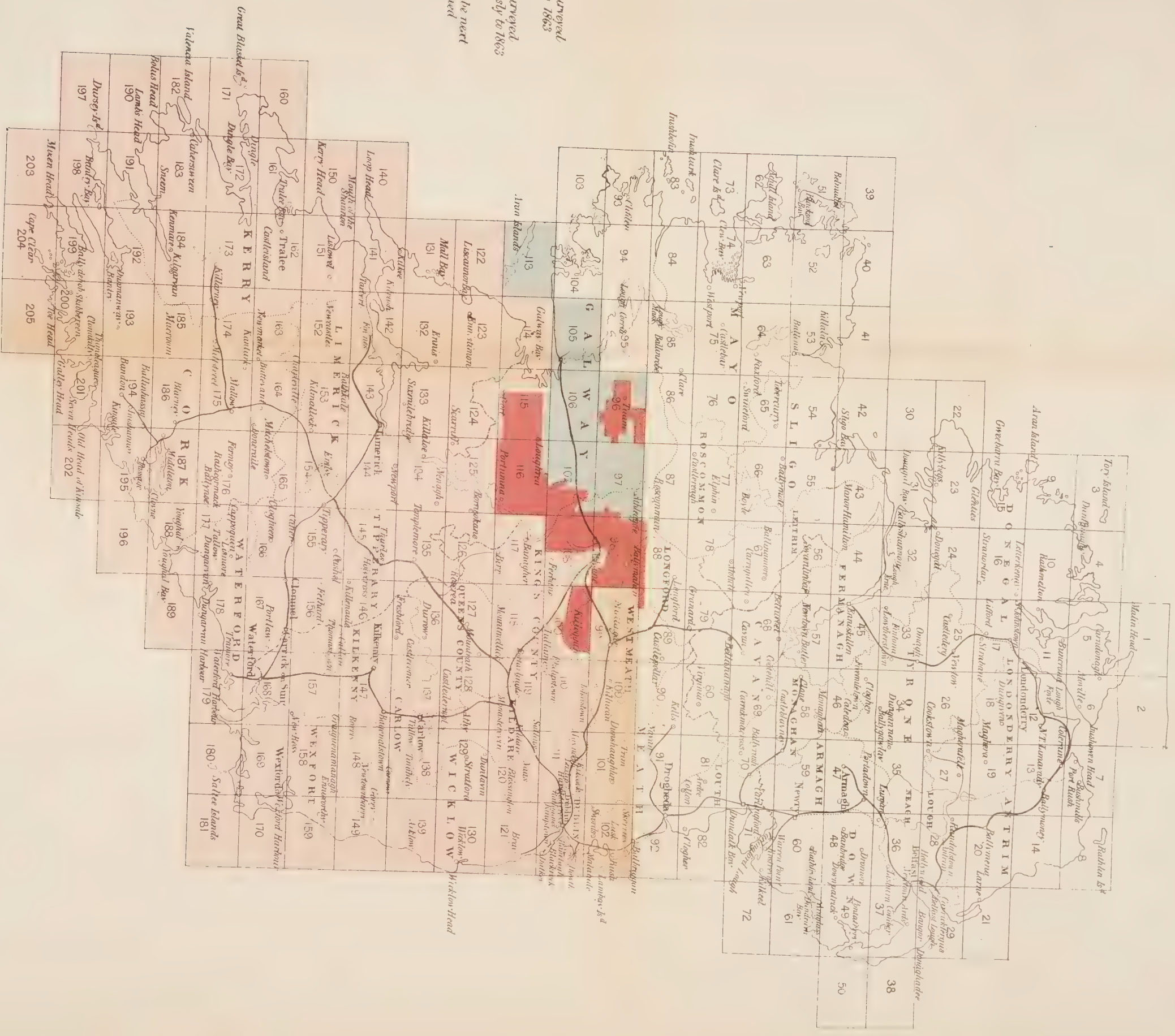
Don't Director of the Heritage
Survey of Great-Britain
37th December 78



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37th Decer

INDEX MAP (C)

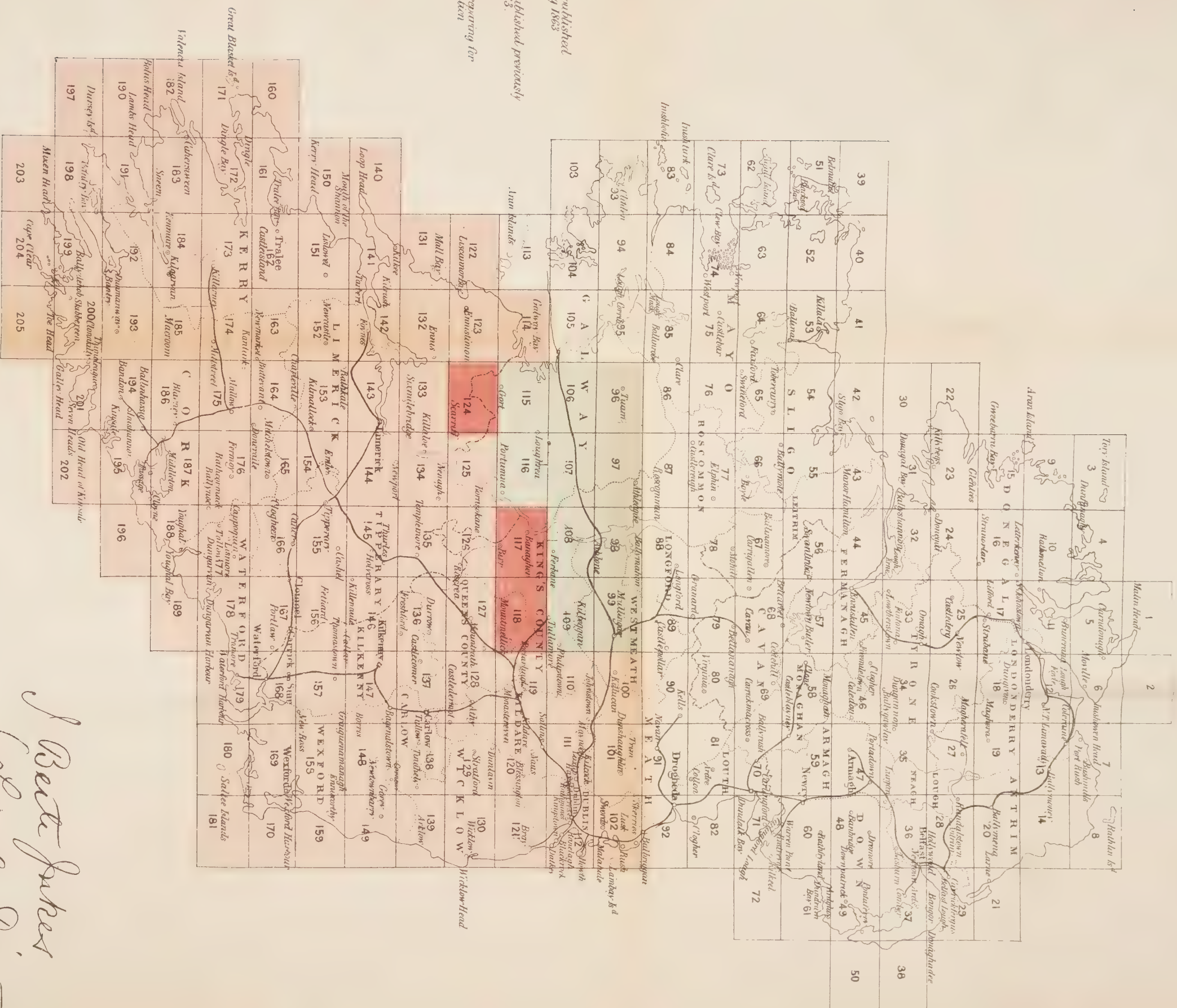
Coloured to show the state of the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
ON THE ONE INCH MAP
at the close of the Year 1863





INDEX MAP (D)

Coloured to show the state of the
publication of the results of the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
ON THE SIX INCH MAP
at the close of the Year 1863



Scale 17 Miles to the Inch
D. G. & Co. 1863

Best Index
for 1864.



APPENDIX X.

Appendix X.

REPORT OF
DIRECTOR
OF MUSEUM
OF IRISH
INDUSTRY.

REPORT of the CONDITION and PROGRESS of the MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, and GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING and THE ARTS, for the Year 1863, by SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director.

DURING the past year further progress has been made in arranging those portions of the Museum Collections which still remained incomplete, and in preparing materials for the publication of the catalogues.

The collection of Irish birds which had been formed by the officers of the Ordnance Survey, under the direction of Major-General Portlock, R. E. is undergoing revision and alterations which will render their exhibition more effective, and will conduce to better preservation of the specimens.

The collections of ores, minerals, and rocks have been more completely arranged with the special objects of illustrating the practical uses of minerals in the arts and manufacturing industry. The arrangement has been made as far as possible subordinate to the systematic geological and mineralogical classification adopted throughout the Museum.

The specimens of raw materials and manufactured products, presented by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, have been distributed among the several departments of the Museum to which the several specimens belonged, in order to provide space for the extended and rearranged collections of the Irish fuels.

Among the more important donations to the Museum during the past year may be enumerated,—

Specimens of glue and gelatines, presented by J. M. Duché, Esq., agent for Coignet et Fils, 1 Little Carter Lane, London, E.C.

Series of 10 specimens illustrating some of the products resulting from the distillation of coal, aniline, and its derivative. Specimen of wool dyed with roseaniline; presented by Messrs. Simpson, Moule & Nicholson, London.

A variety of sandstone, from the county of Longford, presented by Dr. Nicolls, of Longford.

Series of specimens of coloured sands from Allum Bay, Isle of Wight, presented by Edwin Birch, Esq. Dublin.

The Museum galleries were open on week days from 11 till 4 o'clock, and were visited during that time by 24,579 persons. The galleries were also opened to the public in the evenings during the delivery of the several courses of lectures from 7 till half-past 9 o'clock, and in addition, on Mondays and Thursdays, on the same hours during the winter months.

The total number of visitors in the evenings for the year was 14,339. The total number during the year was therefore 38,918, being an increase of 3,579 on the preceding year, 1862, and of 5,925 on the year before, 1861.

The authorities of the Science and Art Department having allowed the theatre of this Institution to be used for the delivery, during the months of May and June, of a course of lectures on Literature, under the direction of a committee, of which the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was chairman, that course was attended by 1,777 persons, who however are not included in the numbers given above as that of the visitors, or as those hereafter given of the persons attending the lectures of the Museum professors.

Chemical Department.

The business of the Chemical Department has been conducted by Prof. Galloway during the past year with his usual zeal and ability. 25

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samples of preserved meats were analyzed, and 2 waters examined as to their suitability for municipal purposes. 10 samples of chloride of lime, 3 of sulphate of soda, and 4 samples of manurial substances were also examined. An extensive series of the barks which were exhibited at the London Exhibition of 1862, as supposed to be useful for tanning purposes were also examined, and the real amount of tannin, on which the commercial value of those bodies depend, was determined. The specimens for this investigation were kindly supplied by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, London.

Library.

The Museum library has been as usual availed of by the registered students during the session. The number of those who attended was 87.

Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Industrial Arts.

The several courses of lectures on the Sciences as applied to Industry were delivered by the professors during the past year. The arrangement of subjects and hours described in the programmes for the sessions 1861-62 and 1862-63 were carried out as approved by my Lords, and with very satisfactory results.

The public courses delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society and partly in the Museum of Irish Industry will be reported on by the Committee of Lectures, under whose direction those lectures are given.

Professor Jukes' systematic lectures on Geology given in the theatre of this Institution were attended by 71 registered students. At the termination of the courses 18 students presented themselves for prizes, of whom 15 received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Sullivan's systematic course of lectures on Chemistry, 54 students were registered. At the end of the course 10 students competed for prizes at the examination, of whom 6 received certificates of proficiency.

Professor Barker's systematic course of lectures on Natural Philosophy was attended by 35 registered students; and at the examination closing the course, 9 competed for prizes, of whom 6 received certificates of proficiency.

Professor Harvey's course of systematic lectures on Botany was delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden, Glasnevin. It was attended by 12 registered students, of whom 9 presented themselves for examination, and 5 obtained certificates of proficiency.

The untimely and lamented death of Professor Kinahan having left the professorship of Zoology vacant, and my Lords not wishing at the time to proceed to the permanent appointment of any successor, Dr. Morgan was selected to perform provisionally the duties of that chair, and accordingly delivered two courses of lectures on zoology and zoological classification. Those courses were attended respectively by 12 and 17 registered students. At the final examinations 22 candidates competed for prizes, of whom 11 obtained certificates of proficiency.

Instruction in practical chemistry was given in the laboratory by Professor Galloway to the students attending the day and evening classes. The number registered in the three terms of which the session consists, were for the day class 18, and for the evening class 67; total 85 students. At the examinations closing the courses, 13 competed for prizes, of whom all obtained certificates of proficiency.

Three students from the laboratory of this institution have obtained during the past year very respectable situations as managers of chemical works from the knowledge of industrial science which they had acquired as students here.

It will be seen that the number of registered students who attended the above systematic courses of lectures during the past year show an increase in almost every instance over those of the preceding year, the total numbers for all the classes having been, for the session of 1861-62, 173; and for the session of 1862-63, 286; showing an increase of 113.

At the opening of the Institution for the business of the current session, 1863-64, in October last, his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant, was graciously pleased to preside and to distribute to the successful candidates the prizes which had been awarded at the examinations of the preceding session. I had the honour on that occasion to deliver an address on the chemical history and progress of the manufacture of means of obtaining instantaneous light. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the proceedings, and his interest in the permanent success and welfare of the Institution.

(Signed) ROBERT KANE,
Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.

January 23, 1864.

Appendix X.
REPORT OF
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OF IRISH
INDUSTRY.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of SPECIMENS presented to the MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

66 specimens of different kinds of barks from Jamaica. 1 specimen of powdered Tamarisk bark from Algeria. 1 specimen of clove bark from Borneo. Seeds of wild melon and melon oil from West Africa. Ball of indigo leaves from Central Africa. Specimen of velarm bark, marking nuts, semicarpus anacardium from Ceylon. Bark of the olive sulphur (native) crystallized from Dominica. 6 specimens of bark from Trinidad. Specimen of Dugong oil from Australia. 8 specimens of bark from Tasmania. Specimen of cocoa-nut oil manufactured at Fannings Island, North Pacific. 4 specimens of bark from New South Wales. 1 specimen of bark from Queensland. 8 specimens of bark from British Guiana. 1 specimen of bark from St. Helena. 1 specimen of wood.

Presented by P. L. Simmonds, Esq., 8, Winchester Street, London.

Specimen of glue and gelatines.

Presented by J. M. Duché, Esq., agent for Coignet et Fils, 1, Little Carter Lane, London, E.C.

Specimens illustrating the origin, preparation, and uses of the red colour from coal tar, viz., coal tar, benzole, nitro-benzole, aniline, roseaniline, its sulphate, muriate, and oxalate. Magenta and wool dyed.

Presented by Messrs. Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson, 9, Fenchurch Street, London.

Specimen of mottled green and white sandstone (good building) from the neighbourhood of Longford Town, Co., Longford.

Presented by S. Nicolls, Esq., M.D., Longford.

A series of specimens of sands from Allum Bay, Isle of Wight

Presented by Edwin Birch, Esq., 1, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of SPECIMENS purchased and added to the MUSEUM COLLECTIONS, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Specimens of chemical substances	1	19	8
Mineral specimens	2	0	0
Specimens of ores	3	12	6
Model of silk throwing machine, &c.	39	19	9
Mineral specimens	5	0	0

Appendix X.

REPORT OF
DIRECTOR
OF MUSEUM
OF IRISH
INDUSTRY.

APPENDIX C.

EXAMINATION in GEOLOGY.—Session of 1862-63.

Examiner, J. BEETE JUKES, M.A., F.R.S.

First Prize	-	-	-	Vincent A. Smith.
Second Prize	-	-	-	Edward O'Donovan.
Third Prize	-	-	-	Samuel D. Mills.

EXAMINATION in CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1862-63.

Examiner, WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.

First Prize	-	-	-	Matilda Coneys.
Second Prize	-	-	-	John H. Benson.
Third Prize	-	-	-	Samuel H. Johnson.

EXAMINATION in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Session of 1862-63.

Examiner, WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.

First Prize	-	-	-	Kevork Ohannessian.
Second Prize	-	-	-	James T. Kennedy.
Third Prize	-	-	-	Samuel H. Johnson.

EXAMINATION in BOTANY.—Session of 1862-63.

Examiner, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, M.D.

First Prize	-	-	-	Miss M. Maclean.
Second Prize	-	-	-	Miss J. A. Leeper.
Third Prize	-	-	-	James B. N. Cane.

EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1862-63.

Examiner, ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.L.

Senior Class.

First Prizes	-	-	-	{ Francis Baily Kane.
				{ James Price.
				{ H. G. Thompson.
Second Prize	-	-	-	Chichester A. Bell.
Third Prize	-	-	-	A. Watson.

Junior Class.

First Prizes	-	-	-	{ J. H. Woodworth.
				{ Edwin Wonfor.
				{ H. J. Sibthorpe.
Second Prizes	-	-	-	Sydney Smith.
Third Prize	-	-	-	Robert Downs.

EXAMINATION in ZOOLOGY.—Session of 1862-63.

Examiner, JOHN MORGAN, F.R.C.S.I.

First Prize	-	-	-	R. W. Lawless.
Second Prize	-	-	-	K. Ohannessian.
Third Prize	-	-	-	James B. N. Cane.

APPENDIX D.

Medallists.

Vincent A. Smith.	James B. N. Cane.
Matilda Coneys.	Francis Bailly Kane.
Maria Maclean.	James Price.
Robert W. Lawless.	H. G. Thompson.
Kevork Ohannessian.	J. H. Woodworth.
Edwin Wonfor.	

Appendix X.

REPORT OF
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APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY.

	Totals.
The number of persons who visited the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863 inclusive was	24,579
Number of students who visited the Library of the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863, including the usual recesses	87
Professor Jukes' Systematic Lectures	1,600
Dr. Sullivan's ditto	1,221
Dr. Barker's ditto	486
Dr. Morgan's ditto (Two courses)	278
Professor Jukes' Free Lectures	2,306
Dr. Sullivan's ditto	3,396
Dr. Morgan's ditto (Two courses)	3,692
Dr. Harvey's ditto	628
Number attended Sir Robert Kane's Opening Address, and the Distribution of Prizes	645
Number who attended the Afternoon Course of Lectures on Literature	1,777
	40,695

NUMBER OF STUDENTS who competed for Prizes in the Year 1863.

Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
General Chemistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Practical Chemistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Geology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Botany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Zoology (two examinations)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22

APPENDIX Y.

Appendix Y.

ANNUAL REPORT of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY for the YEAR 1863.

REPORT OF
ROYAL
DUBLIN
SOCIETY.

To the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Education.

MEMBERS of the SOCIETY.

THE number of members added to the Society during the session ending June 1863 amounted to forty, being less by twenty-one than

Appendix Y. those admitted during the previous session. This deficiency may be accounted for chiefly by the uncertainty caused by the non-publication of the report of the Treasury Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Society and other similar institutions in Dublin until the month of June last. The numbers on the roll of the Society at the termination of the last session are as follows :

Corporate Members, Life -	-	-	843
Annual	-	-	334
			1,177
Honorary Members	-	-	57
Corresponding Members	-	-	24
Associate Member	-	-	1

REPORT of the TREASURY COMMISSION.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Royal Dublin Society, and the System of Scientific Institutions in Dublin, who, it will be seen by reference to the last annual report, held their inquiry in the month of October 1862, was not communicated to the Society until the 10th June 1863.

For the several recommendations of the Commissioners their Lordships are referred to the report which was laid before Parliament last session, and for the course adopted by the Society in reference to those recommendations to the ensuing correspondence as printed by order of the House of Commons.

EXAMINATIONS for CERTIFICATES of MERIT.

The annual examinations for general and commercial certificates were held as usual on each evening of the week, commencing on Monday, May 25th, 1863, from half-past 7 to 10 o'clock. The following table exhibits some of the results of the examination, viz. :—

Candidates.		Certificates.		Prizes.
Males.	Females.	General.	Commercial.	
51	—	35	2	11

On comparing the above return with the results of previous examinations, it will be found that on this occasion the successful candidates bore a much higher ratio to the unsuccessful than heretofore. The great improvement in the handwriting of the candidates was particularly striking, a result to be attributed to the importance in which this branch of education has been held by the examiners, and which has no doubt reacted upon the instruction given in the schools where the candidates were educated.

The Council have much satisfaction in stating that in compliance with their request Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, kindly placed at the disposal of the Council five nominations for clerkships in the new office for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, the candidates to be selected from amongst the holders of the Society's certificates. Such recognition by the Government of the utility of the scheme is most encouraging, and cannot but exercise a beneficial influence upon future examinations.

LECTURES.

Appendix Y.

REPORT OF
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In addition to the courses regulated by the Committee of Lectures (for the particulars of which see their report), the following were delivered under the Society's authority, viz. :—

Date.	Subject of Lectures.	Names of Lecturers.	No. of Lectures.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance.
1863.					
March	Agricultural Chemistry	E. W. Davy, M.B.	13	1,427	109
April	Ditto - -	Ditto	12	587	49
"	Mineralogy - -	Robert H. Scott, M.A.	12	1,048	89
May	French Literature - -	M. Désiré Pontêt	6	494	82
		Total	43	3,556	82

RENT OF NATIONAL GALLERY.

The Council regret to report that the arrears of ground rent due for the National Gallery, which has been erected upon the Society's premises, notwithstanding that it has been repeatedly applied for, remains still unpaid.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Conservatories and Buildings.—The large palm house having in the spring of the year been sufficiently completed, the removal of the palms and other large exotics was soon afterwards commenced. The necessity of shifting such large plants, many being from 20 to 30 feet high, into new tubs, rendered this operation tedious and difficult. The work was, however, at length successfully completed, and the luxuriance of the palms, bananas, tree ferns, &c., since their removal, bear testimony as to the suitability of the house for their growth.

The heating apparatus constructed in this house by Messrs. Weeks, of London, has hitherto worked satisfactorily as well as economically.

The removal of the tropical plants to this house has enabled the curator to use the conservatory in which they were lately cultivated for the growth of plants of a more temperate climate, whilst the octagon house has been devoted to the more hardy specimens of tree ferns, an arrangement which will, it is anticipated, prove satisfactory.

The collection of hardy plants has not only received many interesting additions, but former deficiencies have been supplied. The arboretum has also received a number of additional plants, but the curator reports that want of space in this division of the garden will prevent the introduction of many new specimens.

The division appropriated to the cultivation of economic plants has been well maintained. The fine series of seedling potatoes which was exhibited at the Society's Show of Farm Produce held before Christmas was one of the results of the attention devoted to this section of the garden. This collection consisted of 29 kinds, all suitable for profitable cultivation, and affording promise of good crops and of excellent quality if properly managed. Sixteen kinds of Scotch seedlings, many possessing excellent qualities, also cultivated in this division, were exhibited at the same show.

The Botanic Museum has had a number of additions as donations; but until a suitable building shall have been erected for the proper arrangement and display of the specimens, the collection cannot be fully available as a means of instruction.

Appendix Y.

—
REPORT OF
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Supplies of plants and flowers have been as heretofore sent for the illustration of the lectures of Professor Harvey, at the Society's house, Kildare Street, and at the Museum of Irish Industry, and specimens have been sent twice in each week to the School of Art. The professors of botany at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, at Queen's College, Galway, and the lecturers at the several medical schools in Dublin, have all received specimens to illustrate their several lectures.

Exchanges of plants and seeds have been more numerous than usual. The long and interesting journey of the curator through Scandinavia, north of Germany and Belgium, enabled him to establish relations with many plant establishments in these countries, from several of which large and valuable collections have been since received. These donations, as well as others from other sources, have been all regularly reported to the Society, their names printed in the Journal, and the thanks of the Society voted to the donors for their liberality. The number of donations received has been, of plants, 646 species; of packages of seeds, 664. The plants given in exchange have numbered 711, and packages of seeds have amounted to 17.

It is important to observe that to the liberal donations the Society is constantly receiving from its friends and correspondents in all parts of the world the public is chiefly, if not altogether, indebted for the maintenance of these collections, the small sum received from Parliament for the support of the garden being altogether insufficient to allow of purchases being made to any extent.

Number of Visitors	on Sundays	-	-	197,610
„	„	on week-days	-	53,461

Total 251,071

The curator reports that throughout the year visitors have continued to conduct themselves with becoming propriety, only a few trifling irregularities having occurred.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

From the circumstances of this department, which have been so frequently brought under the notice of their Lordships, viz., the unfinished state of the Museum building, and the want of cases, the Council regret that they cannot report that any progress has been made in the arrangement and display of the vast collection of specimens stored in boxes, in the vaults, and other parts of the Society's house, nor in those being daily received; a large number of specimens have, however, been named, so as to be ready for display to the public as soon as the Museum shall be furnished with cases for the purpose.

The magnificent plesiosaurus deposited with the Society by the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, a full description of which is given in the Society's Journal, has been set up in the lower apartment of the Museum. A considerable quantity of the matrix has been removed from the specimen, bringing to light some interesting peculiarities of the specimen.

In the month of October the flooring of the lower apartment was commenced, and as soon as that work shall have been completed, many of the geological and palæontological specimens will be at once placed therein for public inspection.

The number of visitors during the year amounted to 14,524, being 6,197 less than 1862.

This decrease is to be partially accounted for by the Museum having been closed for repairs from a period of nearly six weeks. It can, however, be a matter of no surprise that the public should feel but little interest in a Museum which, from want of funds, has been allowed to remain since the erection of the building in so imperfect and unsatisfactory a state.

EVENING SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

Seven meetings were held during the Session 1862-63, at which 773 persons attended. The most useful of the papers read upon those occasions were published in the Society's Journal.

THE LIBRARY.

During the past year the Library was open on 294 week-days, from 11 to 5 o'clock, and on 138 evenings, from 7 to 9½ o'clock. The attendance of readers, exclusive of members of the Society, being :—

		Average.
Day readers	17,171	58.4
Evening readers	1,841	13.3
	<u>19,012</u>	

being an increase of 2,230 over those of 1862.

The rooms intended to be added to the Library remain unused from the want of means to provide furniture and fittings.

In the course of the past year the donation of a library of great value has been made to the Society by Jaspar Robert Joly, Esq., LL.D. The collection thus presented for the use of the members of the Society and the public contains upwards of 10,000 volumes of works, selected from time to time for their rarity or value, and about an equal number of engravings in sheets of like rarity. It is to be regretted that the small sum asked from Government to render this munificent donation accessible has not as yet been granted.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

Two courses of public lectures on the chemistry of food were delivered by the professor. At the termination of the second course an examination was held on the subject of both courses, and prizes offered by the Society, awarded to the best answers.

In the laboratory twenty practical demonstrations in chemical analysis applied to agriculture were conducted, and prizes also awarded to the successful answerers at an examination held at the termination of the course.

The professor has also been engaged in the performance of analyses of manures, agricultural produce, waters, soils, &c. Fifty of which have been performed for members of the Society, and the public, and for scientific research.

Notwithstanding the very considerable amount of work performed through the medium of this Department, it is impossible that it can be fully efficient, unless a sufficient sum be provided for its adequate maintenance, the present allowance of 28*l.* per annum for chemicals and apparatus being wholly insufficient for the purpose, while the want of a properly qualified assistant necessarily prevents the laboratory from being as useful to the public as it is capable of being made.

Agricultural Museum.

During the past year many valuable contributions have been received, including a number of specimens of the proximate constituents of food, being a portion of the preparations of this nature made by the Professor of Agriculture.

In consequence of the visits made by the curator to the shows of the Royal Agricultural Societies in England and Ireland, that officer has been enabled to procure models of valuable machines for the Museum.

Many improvements have been effected in the building in the course of the year, and others are in contemplation, which, when completed,

Appendix Y.
REPORT OF
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will render it as well adapted for the purpose to which it has been applied as it is capable of being made.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year, amounts to 19,047 persons.

Spring Cattle Show.

The Spring Cattle Show was held on Tuesday, April the 7th, 1863, and three following days. Some of the results of the show are exhibited in the following table, viz. :—

Description.	Entries.	Prizes.		
		Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
		£ s. d.		
Bulls - - - - -	153	5 0 0	19	—
Cows and heifers - - -	103	—	27	—
Fat stock - - - - -	56	—	27	3
Sheep (lots) - - - - -	40	—	15	—
Swine (lots) - - - - -	44	—	25	—
Horses - - - - -	16	20 0 0	20	—
Poultry - - - - -	149	29 0 0	3	—
Implements and Machines -	890	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	1,451	54 0 0	136	3

The challenge plate presented by Colonel Towneley was won the first time by Colonel Towneley himself.

The Irish Railway Companies challenge cup was won the first time by Thomas Butler, Esq., and the cup presented by Mr. Ganley was awarded the first time to William Talbot Crosbie, Esq.

The number of persons who attended the show, exclusive of members of the society, herds, and attendants, was 10,205.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the show, and presided at the meeting for the announcement of prizes, at which 530 persons were present.

Christmas Show of Fat Stock and of Farm and Dairy produce.

This show was held on the 15th December 1863 and two following days, and was attended by 2,411 persons.

The following table exhibits some of the results of the show, viz. :—

Description of Stock.	Entries and Lots.	Money.	Medals.
		£ s. d.	
Implements - - - - -	130	—	—
Oxen - - - - -	8	15 0 0	—
Cows and heifers - - -	41	33 0 0	—
Sheep - - - - -	32	33 0 0	—
Swine - - - - -	10	9 0 0	—
Poultry - - - - -	162	33 0 0	2
Butter, honey, and frieze -	20	15 15 0	—
Cereals - - - - -	40	10 10 0	—
Turnip and mangold seeds -	140	3 10 0	—
Herbage plants - - - - -	12	1 10 0	—
Bulbs, tubers, and roots -	133	18 10 0	1
Fibre-yielding plants - - -	10	4 10 0	—
General collection - - - - -	4	—	7
Total - - - - -	742	177 5 0	10

A silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. Allan Pollok for the best fat cow or heifer, was won the first time by Mr. Gavin Low, of Skahard, Cregs.

Appendix Y.
REPORT OF
ROYAL
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MANUFACTURES.

The Society has resolved to hold an exhibition of Irish manufactures of home and foreign machinery and of the Fine Arts in the year 1864; and a guarantee fund, amounting to upwards of 10,000*l.*, has been subscribed by the public for the purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

School of Art.

The number of students who received instruction in and through the agency of the school during the year is as follows, viz.:—

Central School:—

Day Classes—Males	-	-	-	-	41
Females	-	-	-	-	158
Evening do.—Males	-	-	-	-	180
Prize Students	-	-	-	-	7
Total	-	-	-	-	386

Parochial and other Out Schools:—

Male and Female Students	-	-	-	-	962
Total	-	-	-	-	1,348

Two exhibitions of the works of students were held, which were visited by 887 persons.

At the annual examination, held in November 1863, prizes were awarded as follow, viz.:—

Pupil Teacherships	-	-	-	-	3
Prize Studentships	-	-	-	-	5
Local Medals	-	-	-	-	13
First and Second Grade Prizes	-	-	-	-	61

At the national competition, 2 national medallions were awarded.

The works executed in competition for the Taylor prize were exhibited in December 1863, and a prize of 10*l.* awarded to Mr. John Fergus O'Hea for a composition in oil colour: entitled "Revenge and Pity," a subject previously chosen for competition from Collins' "Ode on the Passions."

A meeting for the distribution of prizes took place on the 23rd December last, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, and 470 persons were present.

In consequence of the decision of their Lordships to superannuate Mr. MacManus, the late head master, and also of the recent Minutes affecting Schools of Art, the Society has made a complete alteration in the staff of teachers and in the arrangements of the school.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Council have appointed Mr. Edwin Lyne as head master, Mr. James Healy as assistant master, and Miss Mary Julyan as Art mistress.

The classes, hours, and fees have been so arranged as more readily to meet the requirements of all classes of students, from which satisfactory results are anticipated.

The following is an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the School of Art for the year ending 31st August 1863:—

Appendix Y.

REPORT OF
ROYAL
DUBLIN
SOCIETY.*Expenditure.*

		£	s.	d.
Head Master's share of students' fees	-	-	102	3 5
Second Master's ditto	-	-	86	9 10
Clerk, year's salary	-	-	50	0 0
Male and female servants, years' wages	-	-	67	12 0
Prize medals	-	-	1	19 0
Examples and casts	-	-	6	10 9
Fittings, furniture, and repairs	-	-	10	4 8
Fuel and light	-	-	37	7 2
Stationery, freight, and incidents	-	-	3	10 8
				£365 17 6

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Students' fees	279	11	5
Departmental Allowance for prize Students	8	0	0
			287 11 5

Balance paid by Royal Dublin Society - £ 78 6 1

In consequence of the statue gallery being now arranged so as to form one of the school rooms, it is no longer open for the admission of the public.

The Council append a summary of the attendance of the public on the several Departments during the year, viz. :—

Natural History, Museum	-	-	-	14,524
Botanic Gardens, week days	-	-	-	55,461
„ „ „ Sundays	-	-	-	197,610
Examinations for Certificates of Merit	-	-	-	} 51
„ „ „ Candidates	-	-	-	
Library	-	-	-	19,012
School of Art Exhibitions	-	-	-	887
Distribution of Art Prizes	-	-	-	470
Evening Meetings, Monthly Scientific	-	-	-	773
„ „ „ Agricultural	-	-	-	434
Agricultural Exhibitions, Spring Show	-	-	-	10,205
„ „ „ Winter Show	-	-	-	2,411
Agricultural Museum	-	-	-	19,047
School of Art Students	-	-	-	1,348
Lectures, exclusive of those delivered under the	-	-	-	} 3,556
Committee of Lectures)	-	-	-	
Total				323,789

Notwithstanding the interest which the public continues to manifest in this Society, of which the foregoing summary is but a partial evidence, the Council cannot but feel it to be very discouraging to those who gratuitously devote their time, knowledge, and experience to the management of an institution of acknowledged public utility, to observe that while means are not wanting to establish and maintain with commendable liberality kindred and neighbouring institutions, the funds which are absolutely required merely to complete the Society's Departments are, notwithstanding repeated applications, still unsupplied.

By order of Council,

WM. EDW. STEELE, M.D.,

Assistant Secretary.

February 25, 1864.

APPENDIX Z.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BALANCE SHEET for GOVERNMENT REPORT, 1863.

Appendix Z.

BALANCE
SHEET OF
ROYAL
ZOOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF
IRELAND.

CHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
To balance from last account	13	15	8½
Admission to gardens :	£	s.	d.
3,726 members free	—	—	—
164 visitors at 2s. 6d.	20	10	0
669 public schools and institutions, free	—	—	—
50 „ 1s.	2	10	0
14,323 „ 6d.	358	1	6
97,522 „ 1d.	406	6	10
116,454 Total.	787	8	4

Government grant	500	0	0
Members' subscriptions	201	0	0
Incidental receipts	14	9	3½
Animals sold	282	12	0
To balance	108	8	0½
	£1,907	13	4½

DISCHARGE.

Animals purchased	100	13	8
Food for animals	876	6	7
Incidental expenses	226	13	9
Salaries and wages	378	10	6
Buildings, grounds, &c.	322	8	10½
Interest on debentures	3	0	0
	£1,907	13	4½

APPENDIX AA.

App. AA.

PROVINCIAL
LECTURES,
IRELAND.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of LECTURES to the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL on EDUCATION, for the Year 1863.

DURING the year 1863, eight courses of lectures were delivered in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, with an average attendance of 140 persons (Appendix I.).

In the theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, 5 courses of public lectures were given, with an average attendance of 177 persons (Appendix 2.).

Seven courses of lectures were given in provincial towns, showing a general average attendance of 122 persons at each lecture. The average attendance at the examinations which followed these courses was 23. These numbers are in excess of the corresponding figures for last year. Twenty-four first class prizes, and 32 second class were awarded, and honourable mention was made of 10 of the candidates.

App. AA.
PROVINCIAL
LECTURES,
IRELAND.

The Science classes under the regulations of the Department at Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus were continued to the last May examination. That at Cork has been discontinued. At Bandon there was no regular class, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring a suitable teacher; but a few persons prepared themselves for the examination and with considerable success. The numbers attending these several classes have already been furnished to the Department in the reports from the respective committees. At the May examination the students in these classes obtained one gold medal, 4 silver, and 6 bronze, besides 23 first class prizes, 50 second class, and 44 third class; and 51 were honourably mentioned. The 2 students from Bandon, who last year obtained exhibitions in connection with the School of Mines, in Jermyn Street, London, have also pursued their studies in that school with much success.

The classes at Belfast, conducted by Mr. Eardley, have now been given up in consequence of his removal to another locality. The Lisburn class has also ceased to exist. Arrangements are, however, in progress for establishing classes in Waterford, Holywood, Banbridge, and Newtownards, as well as another class in Belfast.

Dated this 13th day of January 1864.

MAZIERE BRADY Chairman.

APPENDIX 1.

RETURN of the PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society during the Year 1863.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Number of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance.
1	January	Physics	W. Barker, M.D.	10	1,917	191
2	February	Ditto	Ditto	8	1,264	158
3	May	Botany	W. H. Harvey, M.D.	13	2,058	142
4	June	Ditto	Ditto	7	236	33
5	October	Zoology	J. Morgan, F.R.C.S.I.	12	1,419	118
6	October	Physics	W. Barker, M.D.	12	2,122	176
7	November	Chemistry	W. K. Sullivan	12	2,056	179
8	December	Physical Geography	J. B. Jukes	12	1,529	127

APPENDIX 2.

RETURN of PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry during the Year 1863.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Number of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance.
1	May	Economic Botany	W. H. Harvey, M.D.	6	628	104
2	June	Zoology	J. Morgan, F.R.C.S.I.	12	1,843	153
3	October	Elementary Chemistry	W. K. Sullivan	12	3,396	283
4	November	Geology	J. B. Jukes	12	2,306	192
5	November	Zoology	J. Morgan, F.R.C.S.I.	12	1,849	154

APPENDIX 3.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS during the Year 1863.

App. AA.

PROVINCIAL
LECTURES,
IRELAND.

—	Date of Lectures.	Places.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attend- ance.	Number attending Examination.	Results of Examina- tion.		
							1st Class.	2nd Class.	Hon. Mention.
1	June - -	Omagh -	Prof. Harkness	Geology - -	79	8	-	3	-
2	June - -	Galway -	Prof. King - -	Geology - -	70	7	1	2	-
3	June & July	Enniscorthy	Mr. Scott - -	Chemistry ap- plied to the Arts.	92	9	3	1	-
	July - -	Oldcastle -	Professor Davy	Agricultural Chemistry.	201	49	6	10	-
5	July & Aug.	Manorhamilton.	Prof. Blyth -	Agricultural Chemistry.	94	10	6	4	-
6	September	Waterford -	Prof. Thomson -	Geology - -	219	43	4	6	4
7	October -	Limerick -	Prof. Barker -	Electricity and Magnetism.	100	36	4	6	6
			Total - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24	32	10
			General Average	- - -	122	23			

APPENDIX BB.

App. BB.

REPORT OF
ROYAL
HIBERNIAN
ACADEMY
OF ARTS.REPORT of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY of ARTS for the year
1862-63.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 2nd November 1863.

I TRANSMIT herewith, by direction of the Lords Justices, two copies of the report from the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts for the year 1862-63. And I am desired by their Excellencies to request that the same may be laid before Parliament, in compliance with the bye laws of the Royal Hibernian Academy, page 29, par. 14.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Science and Art
Department, South Kensington,
London, W.

THOS. A. LARCOM.

THE Council in presenting their annual report of the proceedings of the academy, are glad to state that an improvement, as compared with last year's results, is evident.

In the year just passed, 11 general meetings have been held, and 16 meetings of the Council.

App. BB.
REPORT OF
ROYAL
HIBERNIAN
ACADEMY
OF ARTS.

The exhibition opened according to regulation upon the first Monday in May, and remained open for a period of 15 weeks, viz.:—From the 4th May to the 15th August. It was also open during the evenings the entire season, from 8 till 10 o'clock by gas light, and at an admission of sixpence during the first 7 weeks, and one penny during the remaining 8 weeks. There were 506 works exhibited, and the exhibition was generally considered as of average excellence. The sales of pictures were larger than last year, as although the Art Unions experienced a decrease in their funds, the expenditure by private purchasers on the contrary, shews an increase, and it is an evidence the Council would hope of an increasing appreciation of Art by the public generally. The number of season tickets sold exceeded by 129 those purchased in the exhibition of 1862.

The private purchases amounted to 644*l.* 16*s.* The Shilling Art Union of Dublin expended, 412*l.* 8*s.* The Art Union of Ireland, 330*l.* 3*s.*, and the Great Britain Art Union, 305*l.* 11*s.* In several instances, prize-holders of the Art Union added to the amount of their prizes, and those sums, if set down under the head of private purchases, would have still further increased the amount of private sales.

The following is the analysis of attendance and receipts:—

442 season tickets, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	-	£55	5	0
147 family ditto, „ 2 <i>s.</i> „	-	14	14	0
1,517 admissions, „ 1 <i>s.</i> „	-	75	17	0
1,120 ditto evenings, „ 6 <i>d.</i> „	-	28	0	0
22,836 ditto „ 1 <i>d.</i> „	-	95	3	0
3,861 catalogues, „ 4 <i>d.</i> „	-	64	7	0
Commission on sales (1,693 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>)	-	118	0	0
		£451 6 0		

The Council have still to regret that the officers of the academy can receive no remuneration for their services, as some extra expenditure during last year will absorb the small overplus derived from the increased receipts of the present. A memorial has been presented to Government, respectfully pointing out the insufficiency of the present grant of 300*l.*, and the anomaly of paying visitors, &c. of the schools, and yet requiring the secretary, the treasurer, and the keeper to give their services without any remuneration, although the larger portion of their duties is directly in connection with the Educational Department.

During the exhibition the annual conversazione was held, and was honoured with the presence of his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and about 400 of the nobility and gentry of Dublin, at the invitation of the President and Council.

The school of the living model opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 10th November, and closed on the 2nd April in order to prepare for the annual exhibition, at the close of which the schools re-opened for the autumn session on the 7th September, the year's sessions closed on the 1st October. The average attendance nightly was 8.

The school of painting opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 11th November, and after the closing of the exhibition the school re-opened for the winter session on the 7th September, and closed on the 1st October. Average attendance daily was 6.

The antique school, winter and spring sessions opened on the 10th November, and closed on the 2nd April. Re-opening for the winter session on the 7th September, and closing on the 1st October. Average attendance daily 2½.

A course of lectures upon the analysis of form and colour was delivered by the professor of painting, H. Macmanus, Esq., and the professor of sculpture, J. R. Kirk, Esq., also delivered a lecture at the opening of the school sessions, for which services the thanks of the Academy are due.

App. BB.
—
REPORT OF
ROYAL
HIBERNIAN
ACADEMY
OF ARTS.

The annual visit of the inspector from the Department of Science and Art, Eyre Crowe, Esq., took place on the 7th October, and in conjunction with the President and Keeper, the following medals were awarded :—

In the special competition for painting in oil from life :—

The silver medal - - - To Mr. Francis Walker.

For a study in oil from the draped model in the painting school :—

The bronze medal - - - To Mr. Nicholas Walsh.

For a study of the fighting gladiator from the antique :—

The bronze medal - - - To Mr. Francis Walker.

Drawing from the life :—No medal awarded.

The distribution of the medals took place on the 12th October, at which the members and associates of the Academy were present, and a number of visitors were also invited. The President Catterson Smith, Esq., delivered an address, and M. Angelo Hayes, Esq., read a paper upon exhibitions, after which the medals were presented to the successful students. On this occasion the works produced by the students in the schools during the year were exhibited, numbering 68.

Annexed is the abstract of income and expenditure as furnished by the treasurer, G. F. Mulvany, Esq. :—

(Signed) EDWARD HAYES, R.H.A. }
JOHN FAULKNER, R.H.A. } Members of Council.
CHARLES GRAY, R.H.A. }

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the TREASURER of the
ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY for the year ending 31st March 1862.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To balance indebted on the 31st March 1862 - - -	44 18 11	By amount, taxes, and insurance - - -	10 16 0
To parliamentary grant - - -	300 0 0	By repairs of building - - -	2 7 6
To commission on the sale of pictures - - -	90 6 11	By fuel, gas and other lights - - -	14 6 2
To receipts of annual exhibition, namely—		By annual exhibition - - -	195 7 8
313 season tickets at 2s. 6d. each £39 2 6		By advertising and printing - - -	82 0 10
131 family tickets at 2s. each 13 2 0		By salaries, wages, and allowances - - -	113 0 0
1,054 day tickets at 1s. each - 52 14 0		By life and painting schools - - -	163 13 0
4,830 evening tickets at 3d. each - 60 7 6		Books - - -	
2,278 catalogues at 4d. each - 37 19 4		By incidental expenses - - -	55 15 2
	203 5 4		£637 6 4
	£638 11 2	By balance in bank and treasurer's hands on 31st March 1863 - - -	1 4 10
			£638 11 2

App. BB.

REPORT OF
ROYAL
HIBERNIAN
ACADEMY
OF ARTS.ABSTRACT of the TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS for the half-year ending
30th September 1863.

	Dr.	£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
To balance indebted on 31st March 1863 - - - -	-	1 4 10	By rent, taxes, and insurance - -	-	10 16 0
To parliamentary grant - -	-	300 0 0	By repairs of building - -	-	23 12 0
To commission on the sale of pictures - - - -	-	14 10 6	By fuel, gas and other lights - -	-	62 18 2
To receipts of annual exhibition, namely—			By annual exhibition - -	-	173 14 8
442 season tickets at 2s. 6d. each -	55 5 0		By advertising and printing -	-	33 18 9
147 family tickets at 2s. each -	14 14 0		By salaries, wages, and allowances - -	-	36 0 0
1,513 day tickets at 1s. each -	75 18 0		By life and painting schools -	-	42 4 0
7 children's tickets at 6d. each -	0 3 6		By books - -	-	-
1,120 evening tickets at 6d. each -	28 0 0		By incidental expenses - -	-	51 3 10
22,836 evening tickets at 1d. each -	95 3 0				£439 7 5
3,861 catalogues at 4d. each - -	64 7 0		By balance in bank, and in the treasurer's hands on 30th September 1863 - -	-	209 13 5
		333 5 6			
(Signed)					
G. F. MULVANY, R.H.A.		£649 0 10			£649 0 10

CATTERSON SMITH, President, R.H.A.

M. ANGELO HAYES, R.H.A., Secretary.

APPENDIX CC.

App. CC.!

INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Edinburgh, 1st January 1864.

THE anticipations expressed in my last annual report, that the new buildings would be ready for our occupation in June or July of the past year, have not been realized; notwithstanding the expiry of the contract in October last, the new Museum is still unfinished, and will be so for two or three months. The roof has, however, been long since completed, so that the interior has been drying and becoming fit for immediate occupation as soon as the works are complete.

Under these circumstances, my chief exertions during the past year have been directed to keeping up the interest of the collections already open to the public in the temporary buildings, by varying them as much as our limited means of accommodation will permit. The subjoined table will, I think, show satisfactorily that, so far from diminishing, the interest of the public in the Museum is largely increasing, a result which was certainly not expected by me until a greater development and more satisfactory accommodation could be afforded.

NUMBER of VISITORS to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND during the Year 1863, distinguishing the Numbers who attended on Saturday Evenings after 5 o'clock p.m. to indicate that the Working Classes take especial interest in the Institution.

App. CC.
INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

Month.	Day.	No. of Visitors before 5 p.m.	No. of Visitors after 5 p.m.	Total.
January	1 Thursday	5,982	-	5,982
	2 Friday	2,330	-	2,330
	3 Saturday	1,922	553	2,475
	7 Wednesday	91	-	91
	10 Saturday	484	592	1,076
	14 Wednesday	139	-	139
	17 Saturday	566	438	1,004
	21 Wednesday	148	-	148
	24 Saturday	488	388	876
	28 Wednesday	118	-	118
	31 Saturday	556	610	1,166
February	4 Wednesday	106	-	106
	7 Saturday	567	618	1,185
	11 Wednesday	136	-	136
	14 Saturday	486	553	1,039
	18 Wednesday	151	-	151
	21 Saturday	519	482	1,001
	25 Wednesday	166	-	166
	28 Saturday	397	504	901
March	4 Wednesday	423	-	423
	7 Saturday	351	269	620
	11 Wednesday	454	-	454
	14 Saturday	426	441	867
	18 Wednesday	108	-	108
	21 Saturday	383	420	803
	25 Wednesday	76	-	76
	28 Saturday	365	420	785
April	1 Wednesday	82	-	82
	4 Saturday	349	386	735
	8 Wednesday	99	-	99
	11 Saturday	346	475	821
	15 Wednesday	97	-	97
	18 Saturday	338	479	817
	22 Wednesday	74	-	74
	25 Saturday	185	486	671
	29 Wednesday	91	-	91
May	2 Saturday	330	423	753
	6 Wednesday	104	-	104
	9 Saturday	290	423	713
	13 Wednesday	147	-	147
	16 Saturday	338	428	766
	20 Wednesday	159	-	159
	21 Thursday	1,874	-	1,874
	23 Saturday	282	291	573
	27 Wednesday	116	-	116
June	30 Saturday	286	326	612
	3 Wednesday	129	-	129
	6 Saturday	349	373	722
	10 Wednesday	72	-	72
	13 Saturday	358	354	712

App. CC. Number of Visitors to the Industrial Museum of Scotland—*continued.*INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

Month.	Day.	No. of Visitors before 5 p.m.	No. of Visitors after 5 p.m.	Total.
	17 Wednesday -	62	-	62
	20 Saturday -	685	361	1,046
	24 Wednesday -	131	-	131
	27 Saturday -	426	396	822
July	- 1 Wednesday -	219	-	219
	4 Saturday -	490	402	892
	8 Wednesday -	167	-	167
	11 Saturday -	274	240	514
	15 Wednesday -	124	-	124
	18 Saturday -	619	487	1,106
	22 Wednesday -	181	-	181
	25 Saturday -	490	473	963
	29 Wednesday -	349	-	349
August	- 1 Saturday -	365	321	686
	5 Wednesday -	168	-	168
	8 Saturday -	817	464	1,281
	12 Wednesday -	214	-	214
	15 Saturday -	668	461	1,129
	19 Wednesday -	261	-	261
	22 Saturday -	694	472	1,166
	26 Wednesday -	199	-	199
	29 Saturday -	723	574	1,297
September	2 Wednesday -	170	-	170
	5 Saturday -	461	516	977
	9 Wednesday -	186	-	186
	12 Saturday -	568	497	1,065
	16 Wednesday -	166	-	166
	19 Saturday -	612	575	1,187
	23 Wednesday -	199	-	199
	26 Saturday -	545	525	1,070
	30 Wednesday -	156	-	156
October	- 3 Saturday -	585	360	1,145
	7 Wednesday -	134	-	134
	10 Saturday -	769	544	1,313
	14 Wednesday -	87	-	87
	17 Saturday -	634	503	1,137
	21 Wednesday -	102	-	102
	24 Saturday -	231	408	639
	28 Wednesday -	68	-	68
	31 Saturday -	288	343	631
November	4 Wednesday -	84	-	84
	7 Saturday -	337	278	615
	11 Wednesday -	204	-	204
	14 Saturday -	426	348	774
	18 Wednesday -	72	-	72
	21 Saturday -	403	331	734
	25 Wednesday -	328	-	328
	28 Saturday -	437	438	875
December	2 Wednesday -	28	-	28
	5 Saturday -	293	387	680
	9 Wednesday -	32	-	32
	12 Saturday -	342	360	702

Number of Visitors to the Industrial Museum of Scotland—*continued.*

App. CC.
INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

Month.	Day.	No. of Visitors before 5 p.m.	No. of Visitors after 5 p.m.	Total.
December 16	Wednesday - -	60	- -	60
19	Saturday - -	490	390	880
23	Wednesday - -	33	- -	33
26	Saturday - -	478	279	757
28	Monday - -	488	- -	488
29	Tuesday - -	72	- -	72
30	Wednesday - -	349	- -	349
31	Thursday - -	302	- -	302
Visitors on public days - - - -				66,743
,, on close days - - - -				2,223
Total visitors in 1863 - - - -				68,966
Total visitors in 1862 - - - -				52,125
Increase - - - -				16,841

The population of Edinburgh is 201,749, so that we might assume in round numbers that one in every three of the inhabitants of this city had visited the Museum during the past year. Practically, of course, such is not the case, large numbers of strangers from the provinces and from abroad are continually visiting it, and the officers of the Museum are applied to incessantly for information upon almost every conceivable subject of industrial art.

During the past year I have endeavoured to increase the educational department of the Museum, and to give it as nearly as possible the character of the Educational Museum at South Kensington; and I have reason to believe that such a collection will be of peculiar value in this metropolis, from the fact that large meetings of provincial schoolmasters are frequently held here, and they, and the whole country through them, cannot fail to be benefited by having the means of inspecting and comparing the various educational works and appliances. In furtherance of this object I addressed myself to nearly all the leading publishers, and met with a liberal response from many of them, as will be seen in the list of donations appended.

Indeed, neither in this nor in any other department of the Museum does there appear to be any great difficulty in inducing the heads of great commercial establishments to take an interest in our plans, and contribute specimens to illustrate their various manufactures; but our list for the past year does not show so large a number of contributions as we might have obtained. This has arisen from the necessity forced upon me by the crowded state of our Museum and stores, of partly suspending my efforts to obtain specimens. I have, however, by an unremitting correspondence with manufacturers and others, abroad and at home, kept up my relations with them, and obtained abundant promises for the future. I have, furthermore, with the permission of my Lords, employed a portion of the last year in travelling to the most celebrated of the continental museums, and have studied their arrangements assiduously, and, I trust, with so much profit, that the experience thus acquired will be most valuable when I commence the work of re-arrangement in the new buildings.

App. CC.
INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

The routine work of registration, labelling, &c., has been less interfered with than during the previous year, and the chief clerk, Mr. Galletly, and the assistant, Mr. Paton, have both laboured with zeal and energy to keep up the current work and to lessen the arrears. The former they have completely done, and, with respect to the latter, I have the satisfaction of saying that they have cleared off six months' arrears; indeed, the earnest and close application with which these two officers pursue their duties deserves great commendation.

That portion of their work which can be shown by the progress reports is as follows:—

Specimens registered in 1863	-	-	-	4,123
Do. labelled	-	-	-	2,414
Number of labels printed and written	-	-	-	2,404
Inventory titles prepared	-	-	-	150
Detailed catalogue or register entries prepared	-	-	-	124
Specimens prepared	-	-	-	1,310

But this by no means represents the full extent of their occupations, for with so small a staff they are required to turn their hands to a variety of matters, causing almost incessant interruptions.

The following is a list of the additions made during the past year:—

LIST OF DONATIONS to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND, from the
1st January to the 31st December 1863.

Piece of wall paper richly decorated in gold and colour.

Presented by Messrs. Jeffrey and Co., Whitechapel, London.

A "Turkish" carpet.

Presented by Mr. J. Heukensfeldt, Delft.

32 specimens of the clays, coals, and ironstones of the Shropshire coal-field.

Presented by Mr. George Maw, Benthall Hall, Broseley.

Frame containing 13 specimens of black silk lace.

Presented by Mr. W. Vickers, Nottingham.

2 pieces of magnetic iron ore, found near Cratloe, co. Clare, beside an old furnace.

Presented by Mr. Robert McCall, Six Mile Bridge, Limerick.

Icelandic carved bicker, Farøese cap; 4 specimens from New Zealand, including flowering stem of N. Z. flax, carved walking stick, iron sand &c.; Cingalese oil; two pieces of eroded lead pipe and patent linings of lead pipes.

Presented by Dr. W. Lander Lindsay, Perth.

9 specimens of cut and engraved glass, including decanter, jug, glasses, &c.

1 glass vase, with photographic picture.

5 coloured glass windows, showing a new style of cast ornament.

Presented by Messrs. J. Powell and Sons, Whitefriars Glass Works, London.

4 varieties of miner's safety lamps.

Presented by Mr. Henry Watson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

11 large photographs of the processes in tanning and dressing leather.

5 cards containing 75 specimens of the manufacture of leather.

Presented by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, 2, Cannon Street West, London.

Small hand loom from Amboyna, East Indies.

Presented by Dr. A. Adriani, Edinburgh.

Section of a tree called "Lignum Vitæ," from South Africa.

Presented by Dr. Livingstone, through Mr. James Young, Bathgate.

Specimens of plain and printed cotton manufactured from Jamaica cotton.

Presented by Mr. J. M. Mitchell, Belgian Consul, Leith.

Specimens of the elytra of beetles for ornamental purposes.

Presented by Miss Smith, 4, Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh.

App. CC.

INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

- 9 Japanese coins in gold, silver, and copper.
Presented by Mr. Mathew Holmes, 26, Great King Street, Edinburgh.
- Scented shells ; Chinese rouge.
Presented by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, 2, New Bond Street, London.
- A book and 3 sheets of impressions of plants printed from nature.
- 15 small specimens of lace.
Presented by Mrs. Stirling, of Kippenross, Dumblane.
- Fine specimens of theine and caffeine.
Presented by Messrs. T. and H. Smith, Duke Street, Edinburgh.
- Mirror frame of willow basket work.
Presented by Mr. Henning Ahrens, Hamburg.
- Mikania orinocensis*, used in the West Indies as a tonic.
Presented by Mr. W. H. Hawkins, Liverpool.
- Chinese chopsticks, knife, and toothpick in tortoise-shell case.
- 3 Chinese hair pencils used for writing.
Presented by Captain Graham, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.
- Antique Chinese painted porcelain bowl.
Presented by Mrs. Lees, Argyll Park, Edinburgh.
- Fruit of the nutmeg tree.
Presented by Mrs. Douglas MacLagan, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- Chinese cigar and ball tea ; Paraguay tea or maté ; pepper in calabash ;
Quillai bark ; styptic from the stem of a tree fern ; borago officinalis.
Presented by Mr. Wardlaw McFarlane, 1, Darnaway Street, Edinburgh.
- 4 specimens of Welsh slate ridges.
Presented by Messrs. R. Williams and Co., Port Madoc.
- Improved beehive.
Presented by Major Mann, Faversham.
- One dollar, 50 cents, and 5 cents of the United States paper currency.
Presented by Mr. W. Dymock, New York.
- 21 specimens of the rarer ores of lead, including the phosphate, arseniate, carbonate, and sulphate of lead from Leadhills.
- Specimens of native and ruby copper from Cornwall.
Presented by George Vere Irving, Esq., Newton House, near Leadhills.
- 13 specimens from New Zealand, including a carved canoe, wooden axe, and spear ; obsidian used for carving ; basket of New Zealand flax ; fungus used in medicine, and specimens of wood.
Presented by Dr. Tuke, 20, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
- 13 specimens illustrating the production of magnesia and other substances from bittern.
- 17 specimens illustrating the processes in obtaining iodine and other products from kelp.
Presented by Messrs. J. Ward and Co., Garscube Road, Glasgow.
- " Wild jungle tea " from the Cachar district, India.
Presented by Messrs. W. H. Smith Barry and Co., Leadenhall Street, London, through Mr. James Robertson, Edinburgh.
- 12 specimens illustrating the stages in the manufacture of kamptulicon.
- 13 specimens of kamptulicon mounted in a frame.
Presented by Messrs. Tayler, Harry, and Co., London.
- 43 Indian pictures, painted on mica by native artists.
- 4 Indian fruits modelled in wax.
Presented by Mr. C. W. Mackenzie, 12, South Castle Street, Edinburgh.
- 2 photographs of coffee plantations in the Neilgherry hills, India.
Presented by Mr. James Stanes, London.
- 4 specimens of Japanese raw silk.
Presented by Sergeant J. S. Galbreath, 31st Regiment.
- Lace bark, the inner bark of *Lagetta lintearia*.
Presented by Professor Douglas MacLagan, Edinburgh.
- Photograph of a Brussels carpet loom.
Presented by Messrs. Henderson and Co., Durham.

App. CC.
INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

- 10 photographs of cotton-spinning machines and engineering tools.
Presented by Messrs. J. Hetherington and Sons, Vulcan Works, Manchester.
- 19 lithographs of looms, beaming, winding, and other machines for the manufacture of textile fabrics.
Presented by Messrs. Tuer and Hall, Bury, near Manchester.
Graphite formed on the side of an iron blast furnace, which had been 46 years continuously in blast at Alfreton Iron Works, Derbyshire.
Presented by James Oakes, Esq., through Professor Lyon Playfair, C.B.
- 2 photographs of the engines of H.M.S. "Reindeer" and "Ranger"; 2 photographs and an engraving of an iron floating dock.
Presented by Messrs. F. and G. Rennie, Albion Works, London.
- Photograph of Kinder's patent universal shaping machine.
Presented by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, Albion Foundry, Leeds.
- 2 photographs of steam fire engines.
Presented by Messrs. Merryweather and Son, London.
- 34 photographs of machinery for preparing and spinning cotton and wool.
Presented by Messrs. Platt, Brothers, and Co., Oldham.
- 6 specimens of straw and plaits prepared from them from Orkney.
Presented by Mr. John Rendall, through the Rev. C. Clouston, Stromness.
- 493 specimens of Indian raw products, including those used as food, medicine, narcotics, dyes, and tanning materials, cotton, wool, silk, &c.
Presented by H.M. Indian Government, through Dr. J. Forbes Watson.
- 30 specimens illustrating the manufacture of wicks for candles and oil lamps.
Presented by Messrs. J. Morgan and Son, Manchester.
- 4 framed photographs of a sugar mill and steam engine.
Presented by Messrs. W. and A. McOnie, Glasgow.
- Wood carving : section of a picture frame ; the design represents the lily Florence surrounded and supported by the rose, the thistle, and the sham-rock.
Presented by the artist, Sig. Anton. Leone Bulletti, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Caffre quiver and arrows.
Presented by Mrs. Blackburn, Edinburgh.
- 2 single and 2 double machine bands made of Preller's patent leather ; a specimen torn to show the fibre of the leather.
Presented by Preller's Patent Leather Company, London.
- Galena or sulphuret of lead from Stonecroft and Greyside mines, near Hexham.
Presented by Messrs. W. Benson and Partners.
- 3 specimens of fishes used as food.
Presented by Robert McAndrew, Esq., Isleworth.
- 3 framed lithographs of a single blast thrashing machine, patent portable engine, and a fixed engine.
Presented by Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., Lincoln.
- Group of crystals of caustic soda in a glass shade.
Presented by Messrs. Gaskell, Deacon, and Co., Woodend Chemical Works, near Warrington.
- Indian table-top, made of different woods, and partly finished with inlaid ornament.
Presented by Dr. James Irving, George Square, Edinburgh.
- Specimen of metallic arsenic.
Presented by Messrs. Balkwill and Co., Plymouth.
- 2 framed engravings of a 10½ inch lathe, and of a horizontal boring machine, and photograph of a bolt and nut-screwing machine.
Presented by Messrs. Crawhall and Campbell, Glasgow.
- 2 embroidered woollen table-covers.
- 2 printed woollen table-covers.
Presented by Mr. M. W. Yates, London, through Mr. A. Paterson, 2, Baxter's Place, Edinburgh.

- 16 specimens illustrating a new method of manufacturing steel from cast iron
 1 specimen of desulphurised copper pyrites.
 Presented by M. le Baron de Rostaing, Paris.
- 23 wood engravings of agricultural implements.
 Presented by Messrs. J. and F. Howard, Bedford.
- Old form of instrument used by quarrymen for producing a light.
 Presented by Mr. John McQueen, Edinburgh.
- Group of anatomized leaves, seed vessels, and ferns in a glass shade.
 Presented by Mr. John Hawes, 7, Adelphi Terrace, London.
- Hyposulphite of soda.
 Presented by the Walker Alkali Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 17 specimens illustrating the manufacture of aluminium and aluminium bronze.
 Thallium and pyrites ash from which it is made.
 Carbonated magnesia, calcined magnesia, and oxychloride of lead.
 Presented by Messrs. Bell, Brothers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- "Crab's eyes," a concretion from the stomach of the crab, formerly used in medicine.
- Japanese soy.
 Presented by Mr. H. B. Brady, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 2 specimens of Batavian batiks.
- 13 imitation batiks manufactured in Glasgow.
 Presented by Mr. Thomas McMiching, Helensburgh.
- 2 framed photographs of a patent slubbing and a patent roving machine.
 Presented by Mr. John Mason, Rochdale.
- 48 specimens illustrating the manufacture of hair cloth.
- 12 specimens of plain and coloured fibres used in brush making.
 Presented by Messrs. S. Laycock and Sons, Sheffield.
- Chinese razor.
 Presented by Dr. George Bell, Edinburgh.
- Mechanical leech.
 Presented by Mr. John Mackay, George Street, Edinburgh.
- 38 specimens of Indian products, including teas, opium, churrus, bang, catechu, and areca nuts.
 Presented by H.M. Indian Government, through Dr. Forbes Watson
- 9 specimens illustrating the manufacture of felted cloth.
 Presented by the Patent Woollen Cloth Co., Leeds.
- 35 specimens of iron ores, coal, cold and hot blast pig iron, and wrought iron.
 Vertical section of the Lilleshall Company's Colliery.
 Presented by the Lilleshall Co., Shifnal, Shropshire.
- 526 specimens, chiefly French agricultural, from the International Exhibition of 1862.
- 750 specimens of metallurgical and mineral products from the Zollverein Department of the International Exhibition of 1862.
 Presented by the Science and Art Department, London.
- 12 illustrations of photo-zincography, including copies of panels from the Vatican, engravings after Hogarth, &c.
 Presented by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Ordnance Survey, Southampton.
- Chromo-lithograph of the cotton plant.
 Presented by the Cotton Supply Association, Manchester.
- 3 specimens of materia medica, viz., *Sarracenia purpurea*, kousso flowers, and sumbul root.
 Presented by Messrs. Savory and Moore, London.
- Piece of armour plate broken to show fracture.
- Piece of ingot, rail, and fragments of rails of toughened cast steel.
 Presented by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Atlas Works, Sheffield.
- 2 photographs of a traction engine in gilt frames.
 Presented by Messrs. Alex. Chaplin and Co., Glasgow.
- Japanese silver and copper coin and a Brazilian bank note.
 Presented by Dr. Knox Ord, Royal Navy.
- 10 Indian postage stamps, 1 Nova Scotian do.
 Presented by Mr. Trenham Reeks, Museum of Practical Geology, London.

App. CC.

INDUSTRIAL
MUSEUM,
SCOTLAND.

- App. CC. Malleable iron bars taken from the furnace of a gas retort, showing a remarkable absorption and incrustation of carbon.
Presented by Mr. John Reid, Manager, Edinburgh and Leith Gas Works.
- INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND. Anhydrite (sulphate of lime) containing crystals of boracite, also separate crystals of boracite, from Lüneburg.
Presented by the Rev. R. Boag Watson, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh.
- 7 specimens illustrating the manufacture of Portland cement.
Eagle in Portland cement.
Presented by Messrs. I. C. Johnston and Co., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

DONATIONS to the EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

- 17 volumes of educational works, chiefly mathematical.
Presented by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge.
- 9 volumes of educational works, chiefly on natural history.
Presented by Messrs. James Hogg and Sons, London.
- 13 volumes of works on the tonic sol-fa musical notation.
Presented by the Rev. John Curwen, London.
- 2 volumes on agricultural science.
Presented by Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe, Dorchester.
- 12 volumes of educational works, chiefly mathematical.
Presented by Mr. R. Potts, Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 205 volumes of educational works, embracing the classics, history, mathematics, and natural history, 1 historical chart, and 3 maps.
Presented by Messrs. Longman and Co., London.
- Phonographic teacher and manual.
Pamphlets on phonography.
Presented by Messrs. I. Pitman and Co., Bath.
- 5 school diagrams, illustrating physiology, geology, botany, zoology, and astronomy.
Presented by Messrs. Day and Son, London.
- 12 volumes of educational works, chiefly elementary.
Chart of English history.
Box with lessons on form and colour.
Presented by the Home and Colonial School Society, London.
- 12 pamphlets, chiefly on the principles of education.
Presented by the United Association of Schoolmasters.
- Diagram of the stream of time.
Presented by Dr W. Bell, London.
- 23 volumes and parts of educational works.
Presented by Messrs. Cassell, Pether, and Galpin, London.

LIST of SPECIMENS added to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND, by purchase, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

	£	s.	d.
2 specimens of native bitumen - - - - -	0	5	0
Bohemian vase of white silvered glass, decorated with imitation gems, &c. - - - - -	8	1	0
Bohemian vase of opal glass, with painted Chinese figures - -	9	3	0
30 specimens of stuffed fishes for food series - - - - -	10	9	6
3 wax models for food series - - - - -	1	11	0
5 mineral specimens - - - - -	2	10	0
3 Berlin iron ornaments - - - - -	2	2	0
2 platinum light producers - - - - -	1	6	0
2 india-rubber models to illustrate contortions in rocks - -	1	10	0
Specimens of ancient Venetian glass, viz. :			
Two-handled cup in imitation of calcedony - - - - -	6	0	0
Flask of Schmelze glass - - - - -	1	0	0
Wine glass with imitation gems - - - - -	1	10	0
Engraved tazza, bottle, and 4 wine glasses - - - - -	6	0	0
Plaque of enamelled glass - - - - -	3	0	0
Tazza, laticinio work - - - - -	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.	App. CC.
Charcoal burner : Venetian pottery - - - -	3	0	0	INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.
2 cups and saucers of Venetian porcelain, and 1 cup and saucer of Bassano porcelain - - - -	0	15	0	
Specimens of old Venetian lace - - - -	12	0	0	
3 pieces of old Venetian embroidered silks - - - -	6	0	0	
Model of a sugar house - - - -	2	10	0	
Indian bracelets, and a chain made of lac - - - -	0	15	0	
2 water-colour drawings of economic plants - - - -	6	0	0	
Vase of Venetian millefiore glass - - - -	1	10	0	

NUMBER of SPECIMENS acquired for the MUSEUM in 1863.

Presented - - - -	2,890
Purchased - - - -	91
	<u>2,981</u>

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

THOS. C. ARCHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX D D.

App. DD.

NATURAL
HISTORY
MUSEUM
EDIN-
BURGH.

REPORT of the REGIUS KEEPER of the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, EDINBURGH, for the Year 1863.

THE interest which continues to be taken in the Museum of Natural History affords abundant evidence that it is fulfilling its purpose as a source of rational amusement, and an instrument of instruction for the middle and working classes of the community.

During the year 1863 it was visited by 79,223 persons; of these, 3,093 consisted of such of the general public as applied on close days, and were admitted at a charge of 6*d.* each, while 74,978 were admitted without charge on Saturdays and public holidays; and the remainder, amounting to 1,152, consisted of students belonging to the University, or admitted by the Regius Keeper, on special ticket, for *bond fide* study, and of professors, and such visitors as may have been introduced by him. (*See detailed Table at the end of the report.*)

The receipts derived from admission on close days, at a charge of 6*d.*, amount for the year to the sum of 77*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The following Table presents a comparative view of the number of visitors, and of the total sum received for admission during each of the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Year.	On Free Days.	At a Charge of Sixpence.	Others.	Total.	Receipts.
1859 - - - -	84,417	3,461	472	88,350	£ s. d. 86 10 6
1860 - - - -	79,956	2,769	589	83,314	69 4 6
1861 - - - -	96,756	2,646	752	100,154	66 3 0
1862 - - - -	75,821	2,489	671	78,981	62 4 6
1863 - - - -	74,978	3,093	1,152	79,223	77 6 6
Total for five years -	411,928	14,358	3,636	430,022	360 19 0

App. DD.

NATURAL
HISTORY
MUSEUM,
EDIN-
BURGH.

The same good conduct as on former occasions has prevailed among the visitors. No harm of any kind has been wilfully committed, and except some occasional injury to the glass cases—the unavoidable result of overcrowding on public holidays—the Museum has in no respect suffered from the large number of visitors who during the past year have resorted to it.

Since my last report the assistant conservator, Mr. J. B. Davies, has been busily engaged, under my direction, in the preparation, labelling, registering, and cataloguing of specimens. Nearly 1,500 specimens have been mounted, about 1,000 labelled, and 5,000 registered.

Detailed lists of the objects acquired during the past year, both by purchase and donation, will be found appended to the present report. From these lists it will be seen that 420 specimens have been presented to the Museum, and 1,169 been purchased.

Among the donations must be especially mentioned a fine stuffed specimen of the aye-aye of Madagascar (*Cheiromys Madagascarensis*), presented by Lady Gomm. By this valuable donation the Museum has been placed in possession of one of the very few specimens in Europe of an animal which still continues to be a chief desideratum of the museums both of this country and of the Continent.

A very valuable collection of *Coleoptera*, from the Straits of Malacca, has been presented by J. B. Stewart, Esq., of Penang; while thanks are also specially due to Dr. Archibald Smith for a collection of Peruvian minerals; and to J. Mushen, Esq., of Birmingham, for a very instructive series of casts, carefully made by himself, of Cystidians and rare Silurian crinoids.

A large and important addition, consisting of 135 specimens of fossil fishes from the celebrated deposits of Monte Bolca, has been purchased from M. Sæmann, of Paris; while, among other important purchases, must be mentioned a collection of English Eocene fossils, made with great care by Mr. Keeping, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. This collection includes 1,000 specimens, remarkable for the care with which they have been removed from the beds, and for their fine state of preservation.

In the exposition of the contents of the Museum, I have continued to adopt the arrangement which I believe best suited to the circumstances of the present buildings, dividing the zoological collection into the general, the British, and the typical. I have given particular attention to rendering the last as complete as possible, so that by well-selected types and conspicuous labelling, it may at once convey the information for which such a collection is especially adapted. The present limited space, however, renders it impossible for me to carry out many views which I regard as of importance in the arrangement and display of the objects, and which I must therefore defer until increased room shall afford me the means of rendering the collection thoroughly available for all those purposes of instruction to which a public museum of natural history admits of being applied. Such a museum cannot be regarded as fulfilling its legitimate functions unless, while it meets the wants of the scientific student, it tends at the same time to the intellectual and moral advancement of the community.

GEO. J. ALLMAN, *Regius Keeper.*

A. DONATIONS received during the Year 1863.

App. DD.

NATURAL
HISTORY
MUSEUM,
EDIN-
BURGH.

Description of Specimens.	No. of Specimens.	Donors.
A series of silver ores and other minerals from the silver mines of Peru.	22	Archibald Smith, Esq., M.D.
Portion of a fossil fish from the quarry at Burdie House, near Edinburgh.	1	Mr. W. Thompson, student.
Skin of the flying mouse of Australia (<i>Petaurus minutus</i>).	1	Thomas McMillan, Esq., Kyneton, Victoria.
Large specimen of a lepidodendron from the coal beds at Houston, West Calder.	1	R. Stewart, Esq., through Professor Bennet.
Ear bones of <i>Balæna mysticetis</i> and glottis of <i>Ursus maritimus</i> .	3	Mr. R. Brown, student.
Chelifer from Cadiz	1	James Stark, Esq., M.D.
Lerneopoda from caudal fin of sun-fish (<i>Orthogoriscus mola</i>).	1	Rev. Walter Gregor.
Marine and land shells from Sydney, New South Wales.	22	John Cox, Esq., M.D.
new fossil Echinoderm from the brick clay at Dunbar (<i>Ophiolepis gracilis</i> , <i>Allman</i> .)	1	Mr. Peter Lawson, student.
Ditto, ditto	10	Professor Allman.
Ditto, ditto	9	Peter France, Esq.
A series of casts of Cystideans and Crinoids from the Dudley limestone.	29	J. Mushen, Esq.
<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	1	Rev. Professor Lee.
The river lamprey (<i>Petromyzon fluviatilis</i>) from the Gogar Burn.	2	Mr. David Page, jun., student.
Tarantula and scorpion from the west coast of Africa.	2	Rev. John Baillie, Old Calabar.
Stuffed specimen of the aye-aye (<i>Cheiromys Madagascarensis</i>).	1	Lady Gomm.
Eggs, nest, &c. from New Zealand	14	John B. Tuke, Esq., M.D.
Rock specimens from North America	3	Hugo Reid, Esq.
Ash from Vesuvius, gathered at Torre del Greco, December 31, 1861.	1	Professor Christison.
Anthracite from Philadelphia, U.S. America.	1	N. Stewart, Esq.
Fossils, &c. from Asia Minor	18	Dyce Duckworth, Esq., M.D.
<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	1	Mr. F. Taylor.
Cast of a molar of <i>Mastodon Borsonii</i> from a gravel pit at Swaffham, Norfolk.	1	C. B. Rose, Esq.
Specimen of sun-fish (<i>Orthogoriscus mola</i>) from the Firth of Forth.	1	Mr. John Jamieson.
<i>Cephalaspis</i> from Lanfine, Ayrshire	1	Thomas Brown, Esq.
A collection of insects, chiefly Coleopterous, from Penang.	160	J. P. Stewart, Esq., Penang.
Marine animals from the Irish coast	6	Professor Allman.
Birds from Iceland	5	R. Mackay Smith, Esq.
Siliceous sinters and other minerals from Iceland.	12	C. Seivwright, Esq.
Reptiles and insects from Trinidad	60	Mr. Finlay, student.
British marine and land shells	18	Professor Archer.
Specimens of <i>Oldhamia</i> from near Dublin	2	Professor Allman.
Ditto, ditto	3	J. B. Jukes, Esq.
Cast of <i>Paradoxides Davidis</i> from the Lingula flags of Wales.	1	J. W. Salter, Esq.
Ferale seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) killed in the Firth of Forth.	1	Mr. Samuel Griffiths, H.M. tender "Adelaide."
Tadpole fish (<i>Raniceps trifurcatus</i>), and a shore crab (<i>Carcinus mænus</i>), in the act of casting its shell.	2	Mr. James B. Davies.
Specimens of <i>Ibla Cummingii</i>	2	E. P. Wright, Esq., M.D.
Total	420	

App. DD.

NATURAL
HISTORY
MUSEUM,
EDIN-
BURGH.

B.

LIST of SPECIMENS purchased during the Year 1863.

No. of Specimens.	Description of Specimens.	Price.		
		£	s.	d.
135	Fossil fishes from the Miocene beds at Monte Bolca -	83	12	0
31	Eggs, insects, &c. collected in British Columbia by John Jeffrey in 1853.	1	0	0
1,000	English Eocene fossils from the deposits at Hempstead, Barton, Bracklesham, Brockenhurst, Alum Bay, &c.	20	0	0
1	Cast of the Engis skull - - - - -	0	10	0
1	Restored model of Glyptodon clavipes - - -	2	0	0
1	Fossil fish from the Limestone at Burdie House -	1	0	0
1,169				

C.

SPECIMENS transferred from the Industrial Museum.

Description.	No.
Mass of Ozokerite from Bathgate, and two minerals from the Caucasus	3

Specimens acquired during the Year.

By Donations - - - - -	420
By Transfer from Industrial Museum -	3
By Purchase - - - - -	1,169
	<u>1,592</u>

D.—TABULAR ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of VISITORS to the MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY, EDINBURGH, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Month.	Paying 6 <i>d.</i> each.	Free.	Professors, Town Council, and others introduced by them.	Students of Natural History.			Matriculated Students.			Total for each Month.	Receipts. £ s. d.
				University of Edinburgh.	Free Church College.	With Special Ticket.	University of Edinburgh.	Free Church College.	United Presbyterian College.		
1863.											
January -	160	16,982	5	51	—	22	2	—	—	17,222	4 0 0
February -	73	2,741	—	80	—	43	2	—	—	2,939	1 16 6
March -	157	3,228	8	124	—	61	2	—	—	3,580	3 18 6
April -	118	2,461	—	56	—	37	2	—	—	2,674	2 19 0
May -	213	5,545	2	38	—	23	2	—	—	5,823	5 6 6
June -	300	5,134	—	154	—	46	—	—	—	5,634	7 10 0
July -	718	7,186	68	123	—	22	—	—	—	8,117	17 19 0
August -	511	8,729	69	—	—	1	—	—	—	9,310	12 15 6
September -	380	6,183	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,568	9 10 0
October -	234	6,312	51	—	—	10	—	—	—	6,607	5 17 0
November -	177	3,000	9	15	—	8	—	—	—	3,209	4 8 6
December -	52	7,477	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	7,540	1 6 0
Total -	3,093	74,978	217	652	—	273	10	—	—	79,223	77 6 6

(Signed) Geo. J. ALLMAN, Regius Keeper.

App. DD.
NATURAL
HISTORY
MUSEUM,
EDIN-
BURGH.

APPENDIX E E.

App. E E.
RETURN OF
EXPENDI-
TURE.

A STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the several DIVISIONS of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, for the Period from 1st April 1863 to 31st March 1864.

Heads of Service.				Total Expenditure.		
				£	s.	d.
General management, "Salaries"	-	-	-	4,913	5	6
" "Incidents"	-	-	-	149	10	10
Examples, diagrams of science and art *	-	-	-	16,145	19	9
Purchasing books, prints, &c.	-	-	-	1,000	4	11
Instruments, books, medals, &c.	-	-	-	2,503	14	0
Grants in aid of building Art Schools	-	-	-	560	0	0
Salaries and payments in aid to masters, &c.	-	-	-	16,532	11	11
Inspection and examination	-	-	-	4,084	4	9
Travelling expenses of inspectors, masters, &c.	-	-	-	2,365	15	1
South Kensington Museum	-	-	-	4,187	1	1
Collections of educational apparatus	-	-	-	499	4	6
Preparation and illustration of catalogues	-	-	-	236	17	4
Public attendants, artisans, and cleaners	-	-	-	3,533	9	4
Police, paid by the day of eight hours	-	-	-	3,311	17	8
Lighting, fires, and gas in Museum	-	-	-	2,648	0	0
Works and repairs	-	-	-	7,555	1	10
Keeping in order grounds, &c.	-	-	-	471	7	4
Labelling objects in Museum	-	-	-	847	2	8
New permanent buildings	-	-	-	10,965	4	2
Incidents for the Museum	-	-	-	291	0	10
				£	85,801	13 6

* ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF EXAMPLES, 1863-4.

		£	s.	d.
1. Objects purchased for National Art Museum	-	11,473	13	9
The objects of Art consisted of the following kinds:— <i>Sculpture</i> : marble, 6; ivory, 8; terra cotta, &c., 8; bronze, 2; wood, 16; stone, 5; picture-frames, 2; <i>Total</i> , 47. <i>Mosaics and Marqueterie</i> , 5. <i>Painting, fresco</i> , 1. <i>Lacquered ware</i> , 2. <i>Enamels</i> , 36. <i>Pottery</i> : Majolica, 102; Palissy, 1; Henry II. ware, 1; earthenware, 3; tiles, 209; porcelain, 14; <i>total</i> , 330. <i>Glass</i> , 35. <i>Metal work</i> : bronzes, 10; brasses, 2; Damascene work, 3; gilt metal, 7; iron, various, 19; knives, 5; Niello, 1; pewter, 1; silver, 22; steel, 3; <i>total</i> , 73. <i>Goldsmiths' work</i> : watches, jewellery, ancient and mediæval, crystals, &c., coffers; <i>total</i> , 186. <i>Leatherwork</i> , 2. <i>Textile Fabrics</i> , 306. <i>Bookbindings</i> , 11. <i>Pictures</i> , 2 oil and 17 water-colours. <i>Drawings</i> , 193. <i>Cast</i> s, 8.				
2. Photographs, chiefly of objects of Art lent to the Museum, purchased as school prizes to accompany national medallions, and also for sale to schools	-	317	14	3
3. Restoration and materials. One permanent artist, and other occasional artists, restoring, mounting, framing, packing, &c.	-	1,225	5	1
4. Wages for labour in the receipt, issue, and storing of examples of all kinds for Science and Art prizes and loans to schools. Packing, book-keeping, arranging. The number of objects subjected to various processes has exceeded 31,000	-	1,756	11	1
5. Hire of objects of Art on approval before purchase	-	143	5	3
6. Objects purchased as prizes to accompany national medallions for Art schools	-	163	16	6
7. Grant of 40 per cent. on purchase of examples for Science and Art	-	254	17	2
8. Carriage of objects at home and abroad, Customs, Agents' charges. About 5,500 packages issued and received	-	426	15	9
9. Packing cases, &c.	-	60	18	8
10. Travelling museum, charges, carriage in the localities, &c.	-	127	17	3
11. Models for the use of the National Art Training School	-	194	0	0
		16,145	19	9

	£	s.	d.
Vote	16,000	0	0
Sundry extra receipts	148	15	0
	16,148	15	0

NOTES.—Purchases under head No. 1 must be considered as a remunerative investment, increasing in actual value. Amounts entered under heads 2 to 11 are chiefly outlays on behalf of Schools of Science and Art.

(Signed) A. L. SIMKINS, Accountant.

AT JERMYN STREET.

App. EE.

RETURN OF
EXPENDI-
TURE.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.
	£ s. d.
Salaries - - - - -	4,306 9 0
Purchase of specimens for Museum and books for Library -	680 18 8
Purchase and construction of mining models - - - - -	63 10 5
Purchase of mining records - - - - -	100 12 2
Outfit and illustration for lectures - - - - -	355 14 3
Laboratories - - - - -	96 0 0
Police attendance - - - - -	180 8 0
Advertisements and printing - - - - -	244 1 2
Travelling expenses - - - - -	100 0 0
Exhibitions and prizes - - - - -	357 0 0
Incidents - - - - -	371 1 4
Attendance at Evening Lectures - - - - -	24 19 8
£	6,880 14 8

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

	£ s. d.
Salaries - - - - -	8,840 11 6
Travelling expenses - - - - -	1,347 5 8
Incidents - - - - -	320 6 11
£	10,508 4 1

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

	£ s. d.
Salaries - - - - -	1,007 13 4
Purchase of specimens for Museum and books for Library -	367 18 6
Ordinary repairs, fittings, &c. - - - - -	199 19 6
Fuel and light, cleaning, &c. - - - - -	169 13 6
Advertisements - - - - -	19 3 6
Travelling expenses - - - - -	149 16 6
Incidents - - - - -	149 18 4
£	2,064 3 2

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

	£ s. d.
Royal Dublin Society - - - - -	6,745 0 0
£	6,745 0 0

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

App. E E.

RETURN OF
EXPENDI-
TURE.

Heads of Service.		Total Expenditure		
		£	s.	d.
Salaries	-	2,202	13	4
Provincial Lecturers	-	500	0	0
Purchase of specimens for Museum and books for Library	-	414	4	11
Outfit and illustration for lectures	-	289	17	5
Prizes	-	50	5	0
Rent, rates, and taxes	-	223	3	4
Repairs, furniture, fittings, &c.	-	403	7	10
Laboratories	-	107	10	3
Fuel and light, soap, cleaning, &c.	-	190	0	8
Uniforms for attendants	-	62	18	0
Advertisements and printing	-	124	10	10
Travelling expenses	-	41	2	6
Incidents	-	164	3	4
		£	4,773	17 5

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

		£	s.	d.
Royal Hibernian Academy	-	300	0	0
		£	300	0 0

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

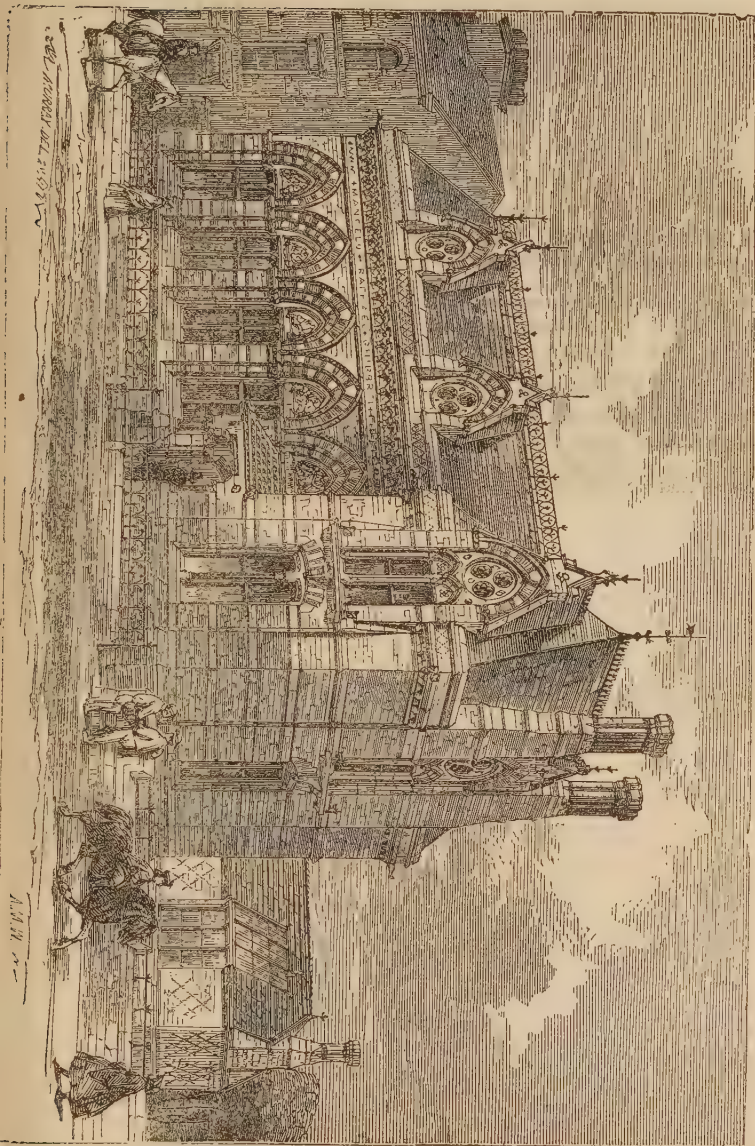
		£	s.	d.
Purchases from the International Exhibition of 1862	-	5,005	2	4
		£	5,005	2 4

SUMMARY.

		£	s.	d.
Science and Art Department, South Kensington, including general management	-	85,801	13	6
School of Mines and the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street	-	6,880	14	8
Geological Survey of the United Kingdom	-	10,508	4	1
Industrial Museum, Scotland	-	2,064	3	2
Royal Dublin Society	-	6,745	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry	-	4,773	17	5
Royal Hibernian Academy	-	300	0	0
Special purchases from the International Exhibition	-	5,005	2	4
		£	122,078	15 2

A. L. SIMKINS, Accountant.
J. W. WILLIAMS, Book-keeper.

APPENDIX F F.



LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS,

FROM

1849 TO 1863.

ELEVENTH NUMBER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

NO. 1.—TOTAL AMOUNT of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM, with the difference between the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL AMOUNTS, and the SURPLUS or DEFICIENCY of INCOME.

(In this Table, in accordance with the system upon which the Budget Estimates have been framed, the years ended 5th April are given from 1849 to 1854, and the figures for the Revenue and Expenditure show the Net amounts to the year ended 31st March 1856, and the Gross amounts after that period.)

YEARS ENDED	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			SURPLUS(+) or DEFICIENCY (-) of INCOME.	YEARS ENDED
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Actual	More (+)	Estimated in the Budgets.	Actual	More (+)		
		Receipts at the Exchequer.	or less (-) than Budget.		Payments out of the Exchequer.	or less (-) than Budget.		
NET AMOUNTS. (Exclusive of Charges for Collection of Revenue, &c.)								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
April 1849	52,130,000	53,017,733	+ 887,733	54,161,256	53,287,111	- 874,145	- 269,378	1849, 5 April
1850	52,262,000	52,916,919	+ 654,919	52,157,696	50,378,417	- 1,779,279	+ 2,538,502	1850 "
" 1851	51,535,000	53,057,053	+ 1,522,053	50,763,582	49,882,322	- 881,260	+ 3,174,731	1851 "
" 1852	51,172,000	52,468,319	+ 1,296,319	50,247,171	50,291,323	+ 44,152	+ 2,176,996	1852 "
" 1853	51,625,000	53,243,218	+ 1,618,218	51,164,000	50,782,476	- 381,524	+ 2,460,742	1853 "
" 1854	52,578,000	54,774,905	+ 2,196,905	52,083,000	51,250,120	- 832,880	+ 3,524,785	1854 "
Mar. 1855	59,496,000	59,496,154	+ 154	63,039,000	65,692,962	+ 2,653,962	- 6,196,808	1855, 31 Mar
1856	67,139,000	65,704,491	- 1,434,509	*86,034,000	*88,428,345	+ 2,394,345	- 22,723,854	1856 "
GROSS AMOUNTS. (Including Charges for Collection of Revenue, &c.)								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
" 1857	71,740,000	72,334,062	+ 594,062	81,113,000	75,588,667	- 5,524,333	- 3,254,605	1857 "
" 1858	66,365,000	67,881,513	+ 1,516,513	65,434,000	68,128,859	+ 2,694,859	- 247,346	1858 "
" 1859	63,920,000	65,477,284	+ 1,557,284	63,610,000	64,663,882	+ 1,053,882	+ 813,402	1859 "
" 1860	69,460,000	71,089,669	+ 1,629,669	69,207,000	†69,502,289	+ 295,289	+ 1,587,380	1860 "
" 1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	- 1,964,326	73,534,000	†72,792,059	- 741,941	- 2,508,385	1861 "
" 1862	70,283,000	69,674,479	- 608,521	§69,875,000	†71,116,485	+ 1,241,485	- 1,442,006	1862 "
" 1863	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	70,108,000	†69,302,008	- 805,992	+ 1,301,553	1863 "
" 1864	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964	†68,283,000	†67,056,286	- 1,226,714	+ 3,152,678	1864 "

* 1855-56.—Excluding £1,000,000 to pay off Ways and Means Bills issued in 1854-5.

† 1859-60.—Including £853,067 for Operations in China, not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

‡ Exclusive of Expenditure for Fortifications, provided for by creation of Annuities, and not estimated in the Budgets (*vide* p. 6).

§ 1861-62.—Exclusive of a Supplementary Estimate presented in 1862 on account of the Expedition to Canada.

|| 1862-63.—After deducting £140,000 for the drawback upon Hops.

†† Including £385,000 of Supplementary Estimates.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

YEARS ENDED (as stated in the Finance Accounts)	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	STAMPS.	TAXES.	PROPERTY and INCOME TAX. §	POST OFFICE.	CROWN LANDS.	MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL GROSS REVENUE.	YEARS ENDED (as stated in the Finance Accounts)
								Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Depart- ments.	Surplus Fees, Extra Receipts, Civil Depart- ments, Unclaimed Dividends, &c.		
5 January 1850	£ 22,264,258	£ 14,955,525	£ 7,014,440	£ 4,308,499	£ 5,408,160	£ 2,156,563	£ 160,000	£ 421,086	£ 332,309	£ 57,385,658	1850, 5 January.
" 1851	22,041,651	15,278,208	6,709,179	*354,868 4,365,033	5,383,037	2,277,363	160,000	472,395	293,721	57,323,983	1851
" 1852	22,219,214	15,376,236	6,529,852	*343,396 8,568,472	5,304,923	2,373,164	150,000	413,156	285,040	56,576,840	1852
" 1853	22,137,045	15,746,055	6,907,757	*356,783 8,382,351	5,509,637	2,373,907	260,000	478,683	409,236	57,555,215	1853
" 1854	22,506,443	16,303,237	7,135,633	*330,544 8,158,590	5,588,172	2,522,680	402,888	434,309	476,598	58,903,495	1854
Quarter to 5 April 1854	5,122,041	2,573,913	1,834,349	*324,945 199,348	2,681,364	733,625	65,000	104,375	184,988	13,590,557	1854, Quarter to 5 April.
31 March 1855	21,630,081	16,695,538	7,093,777	*219,435 8,100,031	15,070,958	2,369,709	272,572	414,674	316,904	62,815,952	1855, 31 March.
" 1856	23,241,063	17,117,373	7,001,111	*406,535 8,116,046	16,089,933	2,811,247	281,516	527,377	630,771	70,282,882	1856
" 1857	23,531,746	18,165,000	*7,372,209	*208,007 8,152,033	11,886,115	2,921,992	284,857	627,014	471,161	72,787,965	1857
" 1858	23,109,105	17,825,000	7,415,719	8,003,769	6,853,587	2,920,000	276,654	1,040,995	555,892	67,881,513	1858
" 1859	24,117,943	17,992,000	8,005,789	8,043,598	9,596,106	3,200,000	280,040	1,194,090	931,855	65,477,254	1859
" 1860	24,460,901	20,361,000	8,043,598	8,322,000	9,596,106	3,310,000	284,479	978,800	822,785	71,059,669	1860
" 1861	23,305,777	18,435,000	8,348,412	8,127,000	10,923,816	3,400,000	290,568	656,593	796,508	70,283,674	1861
" 1862	23,674,000	18,332,000	8,590,945	8,160,000	10,365,000	3,510,000	295,000	555,418	†1,192,116	69,674,479	1862
" 1863	24,034,000	17,155,000	8,994,000	8,150,000	10,567,000	3,650,000	300,000	720,506	†2,053,055	70,603,561	1863
" 1864	23,332,000	18,207,000	9,317,000	8,218,000	9,034,000	3,810,000	305,000	631,993	†2,403,971	70,208,964	1864

* These Amounts were paid out of the Revenue from the respective Branches in progress to the Exchequer, and cannot be separately apportioned.

† Including, as contributions from Revenue of Real Value of the *For*.

§ On Incomes of and above *For* is shown in Table No.

for

On Incomes above £100, with abatement of £50 } 7d.
on Incomes under £200.

1859. 9d.
1860. 10d.
1861. 9d.
1862-63. 9d.

1864. 9d.

1865. 9d.

1866. 9d.

1867. 9d.

1868. 9d.

1869. 9d.

1870. 9d.

1871. 9d.

1872. 9d.

1873. 9d.

1874. 9d.

1875. 9d.

1876. 9d.

1877. 9d.

1878. 9d.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

YEARS ENDED (as stated in the Finance Accounts)	INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT.						CIVIL LIST and CIVIL CHARGES of all kinds.	FORCES.		CHARGES of COLLEC- TION of REVENUE.	TOTAL GROSS EXPEN- DITURE.	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURE after deducting Charges of COLLEC- TION.	YEARS ENDED (as stated in the Finance Accounts)
	FUNDED.			Unfunded.	Total of Funded and Unfunded.	Army, including Ordnance and all other Military Charges.		Navy.	Total.				
	Perma- nent.	Termi- nable Annuities.	Total.										
5 January 1850	23,991,942	3,725,994	27,717,936	606,025	28,323,961	6,978,808,	8,881,140	6,942,397	15,823,537	£	51,126,306	1850, 5 January.	
"	23,976,553	3,737,325	27,713,878	403,706	28,117,554	6,937,071	8,955,061	6,437,883	15,392,944	£	50,507,599	1851	
"	23,852,864	3,784,664	27,637,528	402,714	28,040,242	6,869,673	9,023,940	5,849,917	14,873,857	£	49,783,772	1852	
"	23,708,026	3,822,856	27,530,882	403,652	27,934,534	6,604,546	9,879,962	6,625,944	16,505,903	£	51,044,983	1853	
"	23,693,571	3,812,437	27,506,008	368,651	27,874,659	7,255,199	9,635,079	6,640,596	16,325,675	£	51,455,533	1854	
Qr. to 5 Apr. 1854	5,829,822	576,850	6,406,672	159,589	6,566,260	2,050,344	2,220,000	2,007,769	4,227,769	£	14,012,164	1854, Qr. to 5 Apr.	
31 March 1855	23,452,167	3,846,861	27,299,028	565,505	27,864,533	7,735,515	15,631,602	14,490,105	30,121,707	£	65,721,755	1855, 31 March.	
"	23,378,634	3,863,907	27,242,541	870,284	28,112,825	8,679,372	32,006,603	19,654,555	51,661,188	£	92,986,737	1856	
"	23,686,575	3,985,932	27,672,507	1,008,670	28,681,177	8,420,101	20,811,242	13,459,013	34,270,255	£	71,371,533	1857	
"	23,662,504	3,979,956	27,642,460	984,643	28,627,103	10,146,917	14,403,850	10,590,000	24,995,850	£	63,769,870	1858	
"	23,536,561	3,972,739	27,559,300	963,183	28,527,483	9,110,130	13,294,814	9,215,487	22,510,301	£	60,147,914	1859	
"	23,980,512	4,320,365	28,200,897	437,329	28,638,726	9,035,913	14,915,243	11,823,859	26,739,102	£	65,063,741	1860	
"	23,884,229	1,946,633	25,830,932	400,087	26,231,019	10,728,028	18,003,896*	13,331,668	31,395,564	£	68,354,611	1861	
"	23,708,738	1,837,968	25,541,706	600,900	26,142,606	10,821,957	17,824,299*	12,598,042	30,422,341	£	67,386,904	1862	
"	23,825,627	1,910,364	25,735,991	495,666	26,231,657	10,881,512	17,314,790*	11,370,588	28,655,378	£	65,798,547	1863	
"	23,762,657	1,991,846	25,754,503	427,288	26,211,791	10,771,490	15,523,976*	10,821,596	26,345,572	£	67,853,386*	1864	

* Including expenditure for fortifications (provided for by creation of Terminable Annuities) viz. :—
In 1860—1 50,000.
In 1862—3 1,050,000.
In 1861—2 970,000.
In 1863—4 800,000.

† Including £453,903 for the redemption of certain hereditary pensions, and the non-effective expenses of the Revenue Departments, which were this year for the last time charged upon the Revenue in its progress to the Exchequer.

No. 4.—AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, AND IMPOSED.

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
849	Customs:— Sugar and Molasses - - - Oil and Sperms - - - Other Articles - - - Total - - -	£ 355,257 29,327 4,214 388,798		£
850	Customs:— Sugar and Molasses - - - Other Articles - - - Stamps - - - Bricks - - - Total - - -	331,073 3,078 520,000 456,000 1,310,151		
851	Window Duty - - - Customs:— Coffee - - - Sugar and Molasses - - - Wood and Timber, Foreign - - - Total - - -	1,878,800 149,161 359,804 292,099 2,679,864	Inhabited House Duty - - -	600,000
852	Customs:— Sugar and Molasses - - -	95,928		
853	Tea - - - Butter and Cheese - - - Sugar and Molasses - - - Raisins - - - Other Articles - - - Total Customs - - - Excise, Soap, &c. - - - Stamps - - - Taxes, Assessed - - - Total - - -	968,877 106,535 78,793 65,659 279,610 1,499,474 1,171,000 277,000 300,000 3,247,474	Customs - - - Excise (Spirits) - - - Stamps (Succession Tax) - - - Property Tax - - -	16,383 590,000 2,000,000* 750,000
854	Customs:— Tea - - - Platting of Chip, and other Articles - - - Stamps—Bills of Exchange - - - Taxes, Assessed - - - Total - - -	980,568 2,539 983,107 11,000 290,000 1,284,107	Customs:— Spirits - - - Sugar and Molasses - - - Other Articles - - - Excise, Malt - - - Spirits - - - Income and Property Tax - - - Total - - -	16,694 420,298 3,651 440,643 2,450,000 450,000 6,614,000 9,954,643
1855	Customs:— Window Glass and other Articles - - - Stamps:— Newspaper - - - Excise:— Stage Carriages reduced - - - Total - - -	2,960 250,000 60,000 312,960	Customs:— Sugar and Molasses - - - Tea - - - Coffee - - - Spirits, Colonial - - - Other Articles - - - Excise, Spirits - - - Income Tax - - - Total - - -	1,267,566 774,413 155,629 25,546 2,753 2,225,907 1,000,000 2,000,000 5,225,907
1856	Customs - - - Excise:— Malt War Tax - - - Total - - -	3,475 2,200,000 2,203,475	Customs:— Rice dust for Feeding Cattle - - -	92
1857	Customs:— Coffee - - - Sugar and Molasses - - - Tea - - - Other Articles - - - Taxes:— Property and Income Tax - - - Total - - -	145,816 418,988 1,054,637 9,141 1,628,582 9,125,000 10,753,582	Customs:— Spirits, Colonial, consumed in Ireland - - - Excise:— Spirits - - - Draft Stamps - - - Probate Court Stamps - - - Matrimonial Causes Court Stamps - - - Total - - -	9,080 280,000 113,000 53,000 1,700 456,780
1858	Taxes:— Property and Income Tax - - -	2,100,000		

Real Value of the *Fo.*
is shown in Table No.

* Estimate when in full operation. The estimate for the first year was 500,000%.

AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1859	Customs :— Repealed : Butter - - - - - Cheese - - - - - Eggs - - - - - Leather, Boots and Shoes, &c. " Gloves - - - - - Oranges and Lemons - - - Rice - - - - - Silk Manufactures - - - Tallow - - - - - Other Customs Duties - - Total Repealed - - - -	- - 104,321 49,395 24,721 8,619 64,794 35,656 25,060 307,244 74,942 286,498 981,250	Property and Income Tax - - Customs :— Spirits, British Colonial - - Charges on Import Entries, Bills of Lading, and Goods delivered from Warehouse - - - Other Customs Duties - - Total - - - Excise :— Spirits - - - - - Chicory - - - - - Licences to Keepers of Refreshment Houses, to Retailers of Wine, to Dealers in Sweets or made Wines, to Persons dealing in Wine and Spirits in Bond - - - Licences to kill and to deal in Game transferred from Taxes with altered Rates - - - Stamps - - - - - Taxes :— Property and Income Tax - - Total - - -	4,340,000 357,966 208,000 11,938 577,904 650,000 5,000 75,000 150,000 163,000 1,060,000 2,680,904
1860	Reduced : Currants - - - - - Raisins - - - - - Spirits, Foreign - - - Wine - - - - - Wood and Timber - - - Other Customs Duties - - Total Reduced - - - - Total Customs - - - - Excise :— Hops, reduced - - - - - Taxes :— Game Certificates transferred to Excise Total - - - - -	- 210,580 45,353 313,745 831,694 429,436 28,873 1,859,681 2,840,931 105,000 140,000 3,085,931	Customs :— Chicory, raw or kiln-dried - - Excise :— Duty on Chicory increased from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.; Licences to retail Spirits in bottles; to retail Table Beer; and to retail Methylated Spirits - - - Stamps :—imposed - - - Total - - -	15,000 5,000 60,000 65,000 80,000
1861	Customs :— Repealed : Hats or Bonnets of straw, chip, &c. Paper, books, and prints - Reduced : Hops - - - - - Wine - - - - - Total Customs - - - - Excise : Paper Duty repealed - - - Taxes : Income Tax reduced - - - Total - - - - -	- 285 29,743 5,372 244,158 279,558 1,350,000* 1,060,000 2,689,558	Excise :— Brewers' Licences :—increased - - Victuallers' occasional Licences - - Duty on Chicory :—increased - - Stamps :—various, increased or im- posed - - - Total - - -	230,000 2,000 20,500 252,500
362	Customs :— Hop Duty repealed - - - Excise :— Hop Duty repealed - - - Stamps - - - - - Total - - - - -	- 98,671 250,000 5,000 353,671	Customs :— Duty on Chicory :—increased - - Excise :— Chicory :—increased - - - Stage Carriages - - - - - Beer Dealers :—additional Licence - Beer Retailers - - - - - Total Excise - - - Total - - -	6,811 1,000 11,000 2,000 10,000 24,000 30,811
1863	Customs :— Duties reduced : Tea - - - - - Tobacco - - - - - Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading :—repealed - - Total Customs - - - - Taxes :—Income Tax :—reduced - Total - - - - -	- 1,641,541 74,055 180,723 1,896,319 2,750,000 4,646,319		

Abstract of Alterations of Taxes from 1849 to 1863.

	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	IMPOSED.	ACTUAL DIMINUTION (—) OR ADDITION (+).
	£	£	£
Customs - - - - -	10,849,940	3,291,820	-7,558,120
Excise - - - - -	5,595,078	5,911,000	+315,922
Property and Income Tax - - - - -	15,035,000	14,764,000	-271,000
Other Taxes - - - - -	2,608,800	600,000	-2,008,800
Stamps (including Succession Tax) - - - - -	1,063,000	2,411,200	+1,348,200
Total - - - - -	35,151,818	26,978,020	-8,173,798

* Estimated amount for the Year; but as the Duty was not repealed until 1st October 1861, the actual amount repealed within the Year was 675,000.

No. 5.—BALANCES in the EXCHEQUER at the END of EACH FINANCIAL YEAR.

FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED	AMOUNT.	FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED (<i>Cont.</i>)	AMOUNT (<i>Cont.</i>)
5 January 1850 -	£ 9,748,540	31 March 1858 -	£ 6,657,802
" 1851 -	9,246,676	" 1859 -	7,789,083
" 1852 -	8,381,637	" 1860 -	7,972,864
" 1853 -	8,841,822	" 1861 -	6,672,132
" 1854 -	4,485,230	" 1862 -	5,288,676
31 March 1855 -	3,949,775	" 1863 -	7,263,839
" 1856 -	5,600,621	" 1864 -	7,352,548
" 1857 -	8,668,371		

No. 6.—TOTAL AMOUNT of the NATIONAL DEBT at the END of EACH FINANCIAL YEAR.

FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED	FUNDED DEBT.		AMOUNT OF UNFUNDED DEBT.
	CAPITAL OF UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT.	ESTIMATED CAPITAL OF TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.	
5 January 1850 -	£ 773,168,316	£	£ 17,758,700
" 1851 -	769,272,562	(Not computed.)	17,756,600
" 1852 -	765,126,582		17,742,800
" 1853 -	761,622,704		17,742,500
" 1854 -	755,311,701		16,024,100
31 March 1855 -	752,064,119	26,763,244	23,151,400
" 1856 -	775,730,994	25,666,104	23,182,700
" 1857 -	780,119,722	23,614,241	27,989,000
" 1858 -	779,225,495	20,997,645	25,911,500
" 1859 -	786,801,154	18,856,326	18,277,400
" 1860 -	785,962,000	16,889,010	16,228,300
" 1861 -	785,119,609	16,240,287	16,689,000
" 1862 -	784,252,338	16,619,052	16,517,900
" 1863 -	783,306,739	17,757,183	16,495,400
" 1864 -	777,429,224*	(Not yet computed.)	13,136,000

* In 1864 the sum of 5,000,000*l.* of the Unredeemed Funded Debt was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26th Vict. cap. 25. sect. 2.

Real Value of the *Debt*
is shown in Table No.

EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE into and from the UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 7.—REAL

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Produce -	97,184,726	95,088,085	115,823,948	122,066,107	116,008,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,489,768
Foreign and Colo- nial	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,383,405	24,103,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	23,630,124	34,529,654	42,175,870	49,485,005
Total	115,821,092	116,091,300	139,220,353	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975	164,521,351	159,632,468	166,168,134	195,974,773
Total of Imports and Exports	268,210,145	260,234,150	311,764,507	334,013,742	304,366,611	334,875,330	375,052,224	377,117,522	391,885,110	444,955,715

No. 8.—REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to, the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
(The Exports in this Table include both British, and Foreign and Colonial Produce.)

COUNTRIES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.*	1863.	COUNTRIES.
FOREIGN.											FOREIGN:
Russia—Northern Ports. - { Imports } - { Exports }	1,299,547 14,487	20,173 —	9,999,579 3,158,936	9,929,104 4,621,577	8,459,979 4,889,975	9,682,575 5,727,711	11,082,756 4,969,136	8,360,521 5,321,421	10,398,153 8,224,455	9,201,922 —	Imports } Russia—Northern Ports. Exports }
—, Southern Ports. - { Imports } - { Exports }	2,952,741 59,552	452,996 —	1,362,345 271,918	3,518,480 355,432	3,487,091 428,118	3,864,580 615,455	5,118,700 477,083	4,462,167 444,059	4,772,906 509,163	3,127,268 —	Imports } —, Southern Ports. Exports }
Sweden and Nor- way - { Imports } - { Exports }	3,878,979 1,092,844	3,924,813 1,414,850	2,979,795 1,502,621	2,754,313 1,280,636	2,519,224 1,943,885	3,528,659 1,424,240	4,354,805 1,571,386	3,571,925 1,750,523	3,804,189 1,577,202	4,463,212 —	Imports } Sweden and Norway. Exports }
Denmark (including Iceland) - { Imports } - { Exports }	2,706,186 989,728	3,086,879 1,020,282	2,201,831 1,387,087	2,715,520 1,007,180	1,977,943 783,928	2,528,036 933,409	2,575,953 915,912	2,255,837 1,141,894	2,165,040 1,29,602	2,429,513 —	Imports } Denmark (including Iceland). Exports }
Danish West Indies - { Imports } - { Exports }	101,552 606,906	104,131 609,103	46,528 683,879	55,577 932,321	95,586 594,679	124,822 677,557	66,997 678,138	379,204 719,592	75,398 767,649	160,352 —	Imports } Danish West Indies. Exports }
Prussia - { Imports } - { Exports }	9,065,503 2,515,719	10,242,862 3,116,671	4,534,515 1,558,623	6,732,078 2,637,468	4,107,509 2,674,601	4,755,683 2,236,820	7,513,821 2,879,446	6,440,895 4,067,850	7,833,927 3,998,663	6,231,717 —	Imports } Prussia. Exports }
Hanover - { Imports } - { Exports }	399,117 371,275	358,316 512,095	377,040 1,762,731	405,827 2,521,401	233,363 2,366,687	159,771 1,461,481	337,251 1,892,772	284,984 1,882,716	276,253 1,628,365	189,643 —	Imports } Hanover. Exports }
Hanse Towns - { Imports } - { Exports }	6,221,524 10,183,989	4,816,298 11,694,644	5,302,739 13,395,356	5,829,188 12,999,341	4,319,067 11,577,777	5,241,687 12,942,069	7,027,741 13,779,860	6,058,490 13,046,841	5,937,260 14,115,562	6,916,213 —	Imports } Hanse Towns. Exports }
Holland - { Imports } - { Exports }	6,731,141 6,863,911	6,460,932 7,169,571	7,433,442 362,531	7,203,785 8,353,092	6,265,271 8,168,662	6,719,585 8,159,186	8,258,690 8,762,962	7,692,895 10,988,581	7,863,031 10,641,103	8,600,278 —	Imports } Holland. Exports }

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[illegible]

* The *Total Exports* cannot be given for 1863, as the Real Value of the *Foreign and Colonial Produce* exported to each *Country* has not yet been computed at the Custom House. The Value of British Produce exported is shown in Table No. 16.

REAL VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to, the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—Cont.

COUNTRIES (Cont.)		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	COUNTRIES (Cont.)	
FOREIGN—cont.												FOREIGN—cont.	
Turkey	{ Imports - { Exports	2,219,298 3,076,081	2,294,571 6,059,011	2,383,029 4,708,920	2,347,232 3,263,232	2,604,606 4,576,488	2,728,415 4,042,500	3,180,365 4,588,108	3,636,892 3,103,975	4,251,009 3,863,927	5,300,535 —	Imports } Turkey.	
—, Wallachia and Moldavia.	{ Imports - { Exports	446,913 16,615	64,080 47,037	684,782 172,074	569,858 222,283	1,213,316 216,263	1,007,506 127,921	2,252,245 201,273	1,123,290 196,438	633,524 220,431	634,738 —	Imports } —, Wallachia and Moldavia.	
—, Syria and Palestine.	{ Imports - { Exports	108,971 383,253	103,819 376,137	134,747 773,420	130,226 711,559	150,150 774,416	84,779 638,437	72,880 668,468	77,425 884,944	126,242 603,513	121,873 —	Imports } —, Syria and Palestine.	
Egypt	{ Imports - { Exports	3,355,928 1,367,248	3,674,682 1,571,606	5,753,518 1,630,333	7,853,876 1,955,446	6,026,191 2,141,075	8,572,311 2,341,693	10,347,642 2,598,912	8,398,498 2,398,479	12,255,783 2,550,052	16,495,581 —	Imports } Egypt.	
Morocco	{ Imports - { Exports	231,533 92,556	379,631 160,288	452,940 162,321	344,301 190,097	291,085 120,344	283,562 114,868	280,424 214,510	498,088 187,726	434,071 212,143	427,834 —	Imports } Morocco.	
United States and California.	{ Imports - { Exports	29,795,302 22,333,463	25,741,752 18,062,603	36,047,773 22,616,877	33,647,627 20,076,895	34,257,515 15,793,701	34,294,042 24,417,892	44,727,202 22,907,681	49,389,854 11,025,683	27,715,157 19,173,907	19,570,815 —	Imports } United States and California.	
Mexico	{ Imports - { Exports	220,605 463,884	230,791 614,873	222,193 929,940	342,383 611,643	317,568 450,606	380,509 647,358	491,221 538,949	347,529 652,862	619,508 816,870	2,294,337 —	Imports } Mexico.	
Central America	{ Imports - { Exports	141,279 185,166	235,248 277,335	222,411 222,654	320,010 323,764	176,726 399,396	286,884 232,378	924,896 196,091	313,869 176,517	492,340 172,246	485,918 —	Imports } Central America.	
Haiti and San Domingo.	{ Imports - { Exports	117,316 198,099	71,940 153,361	153,361 187,942	121,835 271,994	64,900 114,689	112,400 204,395	123,067 417,072	137,471 310,555	151,719 479,842	276,610 —	Imports } Haiti and San Domingo.	
New Granada	{ Imports - { Exports	376,065 282,853	440,492 608,717	486,452 515,624	478,765 573,025	495,528 545,328	562,124 781,243	555,190 854,500	433,060 837,426	811,304 826,083	774,311 —	Imports } New Granada.	
Venezuela	{ Imports - { Exports	41,993 307,033	47,012 386,515	36,860 363,200	29,505 384,801	39,141 320,704	21,036 326,548	24,940 327,357	24,556 434,086	9,397 223,991	23,767 —	Imports } Venezuela.	
Ecuador	{ Imports - { Exports	28,907 13,611	57,457 9,616	49,125 23,470	62,037 241,69	133,198 28,075	3,501 23,474	107,033 76,271	81,802 156,916	95,023 1,076	68,608 —	Imports } Ecuador.	
Brazil	{ Imports - { Exports	2,083,589 3,011,822	2,273,819 3,441,278	2,229,048 4,264,516	3,502,324 5,762,682	2,275,497 4,161,887	2,828,770 3,840,904	2,269,180 4,571,308	2,631,480 4,690,375	4,414,187 3,860,342	4,491,000 —	Imports } Brazil.	
Uruguay (Monte Video)	{ Imports - { Exports	386,996 471,240	430,292 302,528	576,247 404,614	742,769 532,968	532,870 529,786	711,105 714,000	867,328 944,002	639,717 602,087	992,328 467,668	1,220,629 —	Imports } Uruguay (Monte Video).	
Argentine Confederation	{ Imports - { Exports	1,285,186 1,239,690	1,052,033 768,825	981,193 1,042,221	1,573,558 1,342,419	1,194,977 1,036,204	1,663,792 987,743	1,097,755 1,320,335	1,471,649 1,403,227	1,133,071 869,292	1,239,651 —	Imports } Argentine Confederation.	
Chili	{ Imports - { Exports	1,380,563 1,465,444	1,255,271 1,387,973	1,700,776 1,460,383	1,382,682 1,568,853	1,900,322 1,156,356	1,969,547 1,510,176	2,586,217 2,881,142	2,416,895 3,169,553	2,863,434 2,394,062	2,288,863 —	Imports } Chili.	
Peru	{ Imports - { Exports	913,527 971,525	3,484,288 1,345,438	3,048,694 1,072,164	4,412,599 1,200,419	4,822,253 1,181,150	1,645,002 896,030	2,681,142 1,428,172	3,169,552 1,221,018	2,394,062 886,365	3,565,328 —	Imports } Peru.	
China (including Hong Kong)	{ Imports - { Exports	9,125,040 1,027,116	8,746,590 1,303,996	9,421,649 2,286,734	11,448,039 2,505,174	7,073,509 2,966,452	9,014,310 4,586,236	9,823,764 5,451,557	9,070,445 4,940,446	12,137,095 3,237,336	14,195,549 —	Imports } China (including Hong Kong).	
Western Coast of Africa*	{ Imports - { Exports	1,528,896 820,941	1,516,729 1,059,665	1,657,375 890,216	1,822,162 1,017,575	1,563,085 841,755	1,517,177 906,091	1,776,565 1,145,434	1,439,226 1,076,452	1,705,769 1,175,506	1,389,953 —	Imports } Western Coast of Africa.*	
Other Countries	{ Imports - { Exports	848,549 234,899	1,335,094 214,752	770,886 240,166	936,223 324,120	753,537 269,245	970,738 563,892	1,292,347 354,068	1,452,448 555,955	1,550,935 372,497	2,147,394 —	Imports } Other Countries.	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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Channel Islands	{ Exports	618,518	601,122	713,975	709,435	659,690	745,446	848,595	822,024	996,869	{ Channel Islands.
Gibraltar	{ Imports { Exports	65,961 850,579	70,621 906,185	52,695 960,385	48,139 720,415	48,790 925,375	44,268 735,478	102,511 1,244,253	133,894 1,163,182	97,569 1,144,698	{ Gibraltar.
Malta	{ Imports { Exports	303,278 472,318	201,075 702,313	215,202 616,273	161,812 511,957	88,690 583,793	165,858 707,465	185,390 799,056	143,487 628,891	110,819 517,901	{ Malta.
Ionian Isles	{ Imports { Exports	164,913 146,850	184,632 231,246	307,975 401,045	208,571 389,941	322,589 438,440	199,640 313,440	267,731 376,464	213,157 325,952	339,254 337,139	{ Ionian Islands.
North American Colonies	{ Imports { Exports	7,192,334 6,281,303	4,693,065 3,089,170	4,375,324 3,478,507	6,390,310 4,968,386	6,854,324 4,679,486	5,474,025 3,965,942	6,826,902 3,986,810	8,607,920 4,156,352	8,499,393 4,781,353	{ North American Colonies.
Belize	{ Imports { Exports	567,234 143,976	492,781 173,521	435,110 212,114	424,364 166,102	337,820 144,589	286,671 122,515	309,029 163,666	296,117 207,138	299,746 118,504	{ Belize.
West India Islands and Guiana	{ Imports { Exports	5,613,538 2,069,143	5,470,212 1,862,601	5,575,362 2,093,444	7,214,566 2,600,795	6,342,127 2,477,127	5,397,969 2,425,275	5,995,041 2,698,394	5,800,458 2,677,487	6,285,027 3,355,629	{ West India Islands and Guiana.
Australia	{ Imports { Exports	4,801,868 13,405,986	4,500,200 7,221,625	5,736,043 11,672,389	5,925,305 13,175,125	5,291,287 11,612,696	5,834,641 12,495,255	6,469,243 10,599,217	6,901,477 11,530,804	7,109,809 12,847,325	{ Australia.
British India†	{ Imports { Exports	10,672,862 9,620,710	12,668,792 10,353,475	17,292,851 11,024,518	18,650,223 12,191,960	14,989,030 17,394,400	15,244,869 20,782,863	15,106,597 17,684,598	21,968,752 17,063,355	34,123,551 15,346,426	{ British India.†
Singapore	{ Imports { Exports	794,105 540,418	615,738 691,259	806,469 891,582	940,181 821,725	763,489 891,188	1,108,235 1,456,696	1,054,091 1,718,670	1,913,425 1,096,468	2,375,813 1,063,164	{ Singapore.
Ceylon	{ Imports { Exports	1,506,646 413,504	1,474,251 323,897	1,304,174 411,095	1,563,897 549,054	1,679,852 570,404	1,654,391 697,825	2,274,648 711,552	2,251,019 508,349	2,488,262 607,215	{ Ceylon.
Mauritius	{ Imports { Exports	1,677,533 401,146	1,723,807 317,945	2,247,007 437,157	2,288,188 682,200	1,534,952 684,401	1,639,656 582,107	1,684,264 589,750	1,914,042 542,120	967,714 642,120	{ Mauritius.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	{ Imports { Exports	691,352 985,286	949,640 836,750	1,502,893 1,417,465	1,798,717 1,949,224	1,723,445 1,812,881	1,684,646 2,045,425	1,713,502 2,162,731	1,421,647 2,101,616	1,517,551 2,034,568	{ Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
Possessions on the Gold Coast	{ Imports { Exports	171,253 134,885	113,287 128,306	75,531 118,761	86,509 114,364	81,829 106,906	42,763 75,103	51,577 105,069	74,466 157,893	91,886 140,149	{ Possessions on the Gold Coast.
— on the River Gambia	{ Imports { Exports	29,326 75,307	29,326 75,307	18,522 63,265	23,273 75,511	31,368 70,769	22,555 59,747	26,300 41,994	47,015 81,501	45,246 90,750	{ — on the River Gambia.
Sierra Leone	{ Imports { Exports	151,140 130,814	8,323 177,000	3,323 198,466	31,041 101,081	189,796 89,438	97,185 183,424	72,928 121,278	19,866 89,863	23,157 134,264	{ Sierra Leone.
Other Possessions	{ Imports { Exports	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	{ Other Possessions.
Ports of the Crimea	{ Imports { Exports	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	{ Ports of the Crimea.
TOTAL OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	{ Imports { Exports	34,149,499 36,574,875	33,583,311 28,456,076	43,026,586 33,857,757	46,183,196 39,676,529	38,614,398 42,008,673	39,474,155 47,639,250	42,959,487 43,996,937	52,538,146 43,360,593	65,128,530 44,258,736	{ TOTAL OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	{ Imports { Exports	152,389,053 115,821,092	143,542,850 116,691,300	172,544,154 139,220,353	187,844,441 146,174,301	164,583,832 139,782,779	179,182,335 155,692,975	210,530,873 164,521,351	217,435,024 159,692,498	225,716,976 106,168,134	{ TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

† Exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon.

* Exclusive of Turkish and Russian possessions separately shown.

No. 9.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLES.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Animals:—								
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, } No. and Calves - - -	53,449	66,462	86,520	93,061	125,253	114,338	97,527	86,520
Sheep and Lambs - -	129,266	143,498	201,859	230,037	259,420	183,436	162,042	143,498
Bacon and Hams - Cwts.	396,447	352,461	192,118	81,436	205,667	423,510	241,494	372,461
Beef - - - - -	149,962	135,414	117,884	124,693	183,285	192,274	230,755	187,884
Bones, except Whalefins Tons	29,424	27,198	31,956	48,884	37,785	56,422	65,055	70,198
Brimstone - - Cwts.	845,388	665,269	769,133	759,486	921,868	1,514,023	917,740	1,410,133
Bristles - - - Lbs.	2,504,676	2,305,685	2,238,710	1,953,488	3,237,059	1,807,765	2,531,007	2,870,710
Butter - - - Cwts.	281,969	330,579	353,718	285,497	403,289	482,514	447,266	513,718
Caoutchouc - - -	5,328	7,617	15,269	19,607	17,326	27,588	44,703	22,617
Cheese - - - - -	390,147	347,803	338,659	289,458	396,404	388,714	384,192	400,803
Clocks and Watches - Value £	150,890	174,206	183,636	236,325	328,032	414,100	338,968	332,636
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust - Cwts.	18,255	22,451	23,254	22,323	10,195	19,440	27,957	18,255
Cocoa - - - Lbs.	7,805,335	4,478,252	6,773,960	6,269,434	8,283,694	5,258,367	7,376,053	7,343,960
Coffee:—								
From British Possessions - Lbs.	40,339,245	36,814,036	35,972,163	42,523,968	38,305,969	48,935,753	46,895,791	42,145,968
From Foreign Countries „	22,976,542	13,989,116	17,138,497	12,411,542	17,328,764	17,564,605	17,165,688	14,845,497
Total of Coffee - -	63,315,787	50,803,152	53,110,660	54,935,510	55,634,733	66,500,358	64,061,479	56,991,465
Copper Ore and Regulus Tons	47,433	45,862	42,126	43,044	50,393	57,292	66,600	85,862
—, Unwrought, and part Wrought Cwts.	51,808	97,621	100,874	103,636	104,007	64,365	160,880	70,126
Corn, Wheat - - - Qrs.	3,845,378	3,738,995	3,812,008	3,060,268	4,915,430	3,431,227	2,667,702	4,075,378
—, Other Kinds - - „	5,806,578	4,181,869	4,281,393	3,581,461	3,932,178	3,419,271	3,061,539	4,122,393
Flour of Wheat - Cwts.	3,349,839	3,819,440	5,314,414	3,865,173	4,621,506	3,646,505	1,904,224	3,974,414
—, Other Kinds „	162,001	18,568	18,955	1,546	16,504	58,656	18,094	22,001
Cotton, Raw - - -	6,745,259	5,924,793	6,762,319	8,301,629	7,993,560	7,922,617	7,962,071	9,141,629
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—								
Cutch and Gambier - Tons	8,457	5,757	7,220	5,479	4,389	6,462	7,683	8,457
Indigo - - - Cwts.	81,332	70,482	89,944	83,565	66,409	70,173	59,760	83,565
Madder - - - - -	92,736	100,223	92,925	84,885	111,563	102,723	100,251	122,925
Madder Root - - -	161,986	161,637	202,091	179,812	215,017	183,666	175,046	199,812
Shumac - - - Tons	12,590	12,929	12,025	9,758	10,836	11,524	13,082	12,025
Valonia - - - - -	16,671	12,526	10,639	13,870	17,179	19,886	10,838	22,526
Eggs - - - - - No.	97,745,849	105,689,060	115,526,245	108,281,233	123,450,678	121,946,801	99,732,800	117,233,245
Fish of Foreign taking (exclusive of Eels) - Cwts.	104,940	80,169	89,460	107,493	200,455	167,788	204,923	233,460
Tax, Dressed and Undressed - - -	1,806,673	1,822,918	1,194,184	1,408,714	1,833,374	1,303,235	1,293,435	1,088,714
Fruits:—								
Currants - - - Cwts.	457,592	429,607	721,119	347,088	267,265	120,253	163,720	357,088
Raisins - - - - -	209,180	275,689	261,815	348,275	446,997	286,857	301,284	260,815
Oranges and Lemons Bush.	(Entered under various denominations of Quantities.)					814,065	806,152	692,815
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass) - Cwts.	(Entered under various denominations of Quantities.)					54,040	45,899	56,040
Guano - - - - - Tons	83,438	116,925	243,014	129,889	123,166	235,111	305,061	197,925
Gutta Percha - - Cwts.	14,925	11,130	10,778	13,652	21,792	24,696	23,535	13,652
Hair:—								
Goats' Hair or Wool - Lbs.	2,536,135	2,805,705	2,124,600	2,564,330	3,251,806	1,335,319	2,928,411	2,915,705
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool - Val. £	93,306	160,251	191,712	237,558	245,245	191,786	248,007	260,251

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES.
92,963	89,001	85,677	104,569	107,096	97,887	150,898	Animals:— No. { Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
177,207	184,482	250,580	320,219	312,923	299,472	430,788	" Sheep and Lambs.
366,934	196,635	107,251	326,106	515,953	1,345,694	1,877,813	Cwts. Bacon and Hams,
151,174	168,558	219,589	262,194	152,635	189,761	288,369	" Beef.
63,951	85,293	84,820	62,321	66,509	67,230	77,492	Tons Bones, except Whalefins.
987,811	1,156,476	1,164,099	1,007,503	865,646	1,067,387	847,722	Cwts. Brimstone.
2,644,002	2,055,596	2,495,932	2,534,217	2,036,880	2,278,413	2,517,185	Lbs. Bristles.
441,606	387,566	425,663	840,112	992,772	1,037,371	986,708	Cwts. Butter.
22,000	25,135	21,311	43,039	57,834	59,703	65,649	" Caoutchouc.
393,323	364,087	406,547	583,283	706,395	703,909	756,285	" Cheese.
356,369	345,924	374,632	566,194	551,161	464,009	512,572	Val. & Clocks and Watches.
23,608	22,764	28,268	23,430	30,896	24,394	27,689	Cwts. { Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
7,256,045	10,338,404	6,006,759	9,009,860	9,032,541	9,912,508	9,592,965	Lbs. Cocoa.
							Coffee:—
0,612,054	50,587,123	51,708,903	70,800,862	67,585,304	72,888,794	97,972,512	Lbs. From British Possessions.
8,280,672	10,110,142	13,644,127	11,996,884	15,947,221	21,153,089	19,381,817	" From Foreign Countries.
8,892,726	60,697,265	65,353,030	82,767,746	83,532,525	94,041,883	117,354,329	" Total of Coffee.
95,094	97,099	84,455	97,317	94,480	117,438	102,099	Tons Copper Ore and Regulus.
128,700	128,280	218,060	235,060	315,760	268,020	243,240	Cwts. { —, Unwrought, and part Wrought.
3,437,957	4,241,719	4,000,922	5,880,958	6,912,815	9,469,270	5,622,501	Qrs. Corn, Wheat.
5,107,225	5,946,546	5,317,761	7,125,661	7,366,239	6,905,922	8,234,898	" —, Other Kinds.
2,178,148	3,856,127	3,328,324	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	5,218,977	Cwts. Flour of Wheat.
6,028	9,870	3,835	71,343	97,420	17,935	14,811	" —, Other Kinds.
8,654,633	9,235,198	10,946,331	12,419,096	11,223,078	4,678,333	5,978,422	" Cotton, Raw.
							Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—
11,047	11,205	13,462	11,718	11,726	11,092	12,842	Tons Cutch and Gambier.
68,243	66,198	63,237	77,321	83,109	69,589	85,395	Cwts. Indigo.
109,069	64,910	87,645	58,669	53,533	64,195	91,740	" Madder.
293,989	256,670	267,917	224,626	246,366	235,678	263,941	" Madder Root.
18,909	11,904	14,044	13,993	19,526	13,819	12,807	Tons Shumac.
24,023	19,572	27,579	18,856	19,950	29,720	35,541	" Valonia.
6,818,600	134,685,000	148,631,000	167,695,400	203,313,360	232,321,200	266,929,680	No. Eggs.
264,826	204,982	246,302	433,515	325,580	291,089	238,713	Cwts. { Fish, of Foreign taking (exclusive of Bels).
1,866,250	1,283,905	1,432,037	1,464,810	1,333,679	1,798,351	1,458,962	" { Flax, Dressed and Un- dressed.
							Fruits:—
398,849	582,380	557,861	755,415	832,757	873,529	920,442	Cwts. Currants.
326,852	357,435	429,059	242,770	390,084	278,750	421,796	" Raisins.
926,689	972,653	1,103,296	1,154,410	1,295,336	1,025,278	1,346,585	Bush. Oranges and Lemons.
77,240	115,497	149,699	141,468	151,336	202,620	250,271	Cwts. { Glass of all Kinds (ex- cept Bottles of Green or Common Glass).
288,362	353,541	84,122	141,435	178,423	141,636	233,574	Tons Guano.
17,420	19,641	18,593	21,321	19,749	18,284	21,655	Cwts. Gutta Percha.
							Hair:—
3,255,010	3,790,262	2,501,834	2,821,480	3,334,748	4,047,870	3,434,705	Lbs. Goats' Hair or Wool.
233,200	249,433	287,827	491,114	363,941	397,454	231,577	Val. & { Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed - } <i>Cwts.</i>	1,061,893	1,048,635	1,293,412	1,068,155	962,294	729,564	728,381	771,111
—, Jute, Undressed - }					275,578	481,733	539,297	731,111
Hides, Tanned and Untanned - } "	694,920	608,856	692,978	569,034	815,368	638,523	654,778	686,444
Hops - - - - - "	5,265	6,479	462	309	42,344	119,040	24,662	15,333
Iron in Bars, Unwrought <i>Tons</i>	29,396	34,066	40,279	33,376	44,776	41,745	37,407	51,111
Lard - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	186,373	229,614	120,409	63,340	118,851	274,595	118,109	136,444
Lead, Pig and Sheet - <i>Tons</i>	7,216	11,876	14,591	13,257	17,564	11,858	7,246	10,333
Leather Gloves - - <i>Pairs</i>	3,656,752	3,260,101	2,853,071	2,655,729	3,476,341	3,781,624	3,610,299	3,989,444
Oil, Fish - - - <i>Tuns</i>	20,012	21,360	22,219	20,019	20,937	18,832	17,367	18,333
—, Palm - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	493,331	447,797	608,550	523,813	636,628	752,618	810,394	786,444
—, Cocoa - - - - "	64,452	98,040	55,994	101,863	164,196	208,827	252,550	130,333
—, Olive - - - <i>Tuns</i>	16,964	20,784	11,503	8,898	10,102	12,888	25,449	21,333
—, Seed - - - - "	3,402	4,690	4,122	9,225	12,589	13,405	7,365	8,333
—, Turpentine - <i>Cwts.</i>	13,707	14,246	16,341	12,643	37,575	80,832	81,977	71,333
Oil Seed Cake - - <i>Tons</i>	59,462	65,145	55,076	53,939	64,475	76,230	80,669	83,444
Pork - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	348,275	211,254	154,800	95,555	152,731	160,898	204,326	156,444
Potatoes - - - - "	1,417,867	1,348,883	636,771	773,619	1,133,609	16,446	58,261	109,444
Rags and other Ma- terials for making Paper - - - } <i>Tons</i>	6,954	8,130	10,639	7,696	9,687	11,415	9,414	10,333
Rice - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	976,195	785,451	744,847	987,813	1,504,629	1,342,743	2,238,158	3,692,444
— in the Husk - <i>Qrs.</i>	31,828	37,150	31,481	23,670	19,477	18,956	18,673	32,333
Rosin - - - - - "	236,519	286,768	197,865	273,245	448,395	651,289	711,926	554,444
Saltpetre - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	309,244	271,139	253,817	297,505	297,234	478,706	188,073	387,444
— Cubic Nitre - - "	257,550	257,873	211,190	268,084	343,780	414,638	318,011	309,444
Seeds:—								
Clover - - - - - "	130,254	93,649	144,567	124,629	214,695	141,114	173,698	169,444
Flax and Linseed - <i>Qrs.</i>	626,495	608,984	630,471	799,402	1,035,335	828,513	756,951	1,180,444
Rape - - - - - "	29,480	107,029	82,394	146,230	86,815	103,155	162,353	264,444
Silk, Raw - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	4,991,472	4,942,407	4,608,336	5,832,551	6,480,724	7,535,407	6,618,862	7,388,444
—, Thrown - - - "	614,770	469,527	412,636	426,463	828,493	1,021,832	929,897	853,444
Silk Manufactures:—								
Of Europe—Broad Stuffs - - - } "	421,606	343,769	221,863	204,169	273,922	273,830	276,326	270,444
Ribbons - - - - "	416,296	343,682	219,887	249,662	323,517	398,719	353,771	463,444
Of India—Bandan- nas, Corahs, Chop- pas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties - } <i>Pieces</i>	518,748	717,444	444,731	511,043	476,389	496,459	480,675	601,444
Silver Ore - - - <i>Tons</i>	—	—	—	— *	2,567	7,967	8,507	6,444
Skins:—								
Sheep, Undressed - <i>No.</i>	237,458	389,557	392,292	317,443	429,428	779,373	464,492	1,064,444
—, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - } "	26,293	95,237	343,912	318,785	428,148	621,423	513,478	778,444
Lamb, Undressed - - "	1,809,824	1,893,730	1,521,138	1,377,608	2,385,120	1,926,148	769,452	1,215,444
—, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - } "	8,715	25,283	78,971	55,541	130,159	83,217	58,579	26,444
Seal, in the Hair, Undressed - - } "	470,834	779,924	769,756	811,530	850,550	661,552	601,002	681,444
Goat, Undressed - - "	256,897	479,541	675,988	592,042	427,958	585,143	261,401	632,444
—, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - - } "	72,596	78,994	113,967	147,833	233,126	326,782	242,517	585,444

* Not distinguished in the Entries.

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>
782,271	886,631	1,059,119	768,033	769,355	915,807	1,067,913	<i>Cwts.</i> { Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed.
618,833	733,085	1,061,288	816,787	904,092	963,774	1,223,033	" —, Jute, Undressed.
016,784	762,977	905,992	891,224	876,513	983,484	1,069,271	" { Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
18,711	13,000	2,220	68,918	149,176	133,791	147,281	" Hops.
50,163	25,464	42,713	54,061	35,489	49,662	46,635	<i>Tons</i> Iron in Bars, Unwrought.
182,860	121,367	93,597	198,030	324,691	530,090	530,512	<i>Cwts.</i> Lard.
12,768	14,139	23,620	22,171	23,109	23,693	28,604	<i>Tons</i> Lead, Pig and Sheet.
189,252	3,637,178	4,590,261	5,318,397	6,126,360	6,876,720	8,093,580	<i>Pairs</i> Leather Gloves.
21,175	19,445	20,606	17,029	19,176	18,383	14,266	<i>Tuns</i> Oil, Fish.
854,791	778,230	685,794	804,326	740,332	865,890	790,224	<i>Cwts.</i> —, Palm.
207,239	197,788	184,758	194,309	274,992	170,485	320,180	" —, Cocoa.
18,862	25,121	19,786	20,859	17,325	21,095	19,866	<i>Tuns</i> —, Olive.
13,110	9,170	10,617	12,995	8,873	11,201	12,697	" —, Seed.
108,336	93,823	118,961	130,010	100,296	66,632	91,703	<i>Cwts.</i> Turpentine.
99,265	80,629	95,208	108,826	113,725	101,156	88,566	<i>Tons</i> Oil Seed Cake.
88,752	89,765	163,330	173,325	136,416	227,758	170,751	<i>Cwts.</i> Pork.
955,057	1,721,953	588,910	560,762	385,446	1,354,636	1,249,360	" Potatoes.
12,196	11,379	14,598	16,155	20,485	23,942	45,448	<i>Tons</i> { Rags and other Materials for making Paper.
432,154	3,692,023	1,450,092	1,535,575	3,305,632	3,919,189	3,070,292	<i>Cwts.</i> Rice.
20,900	25,877	10,001	516	8,037	1,782	152	<i>Qrs.</i> — in the Husk.
593,579	701,430	886,789	612,705	598,080	339,011	385,388	" Rosin.
454,143	334,218	445,237	329,206	313,803	443,248	404,515	<i>Cwts.</i> Saltpetre.
354,503	484,988	519,722	745,559	512,860	794,318	539,808	" ——— Cubic Nitre.
							Seeds:—
171,585	150,377	138,100	264,902	198,120	169,974	272,626	" Clover.
051,113	1,017,844	1,270,911	1,330,623	1,160,270	1,088,472	1,104,578	<i>Qrs.</i> Flax and Linseed.
220,495	216,927	412,174	269,403	249,635	189,307	313,577	" Rape.
077,931	6,277,576	9,920,891	9,178,647	8,710,681	10,372,123	9,221,145	<i>Lbs.</i> Silk, Raw,
640,936	358,269	327,462	224,335	124,574	62,227	59,383	" —, Thrown.
							Silk Manufactures:—
231,895	309,926	347,434	539,947	1,140,267	1,475,715	1,504,848	" Of Europe—Broad Stuffs.
375,890	383,619	479,106	530,796	854,223	793,209	849,835	" Ribbons.
370,295	207,081	343,034	233,910	130,769	199,422	169,668	<i>Pieces</i> { Of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tusore Cloths, Romals, and Taffatics.
5,711	3,949	6,451	5,931	4,412	6,565	5,621	<i>Tons</i> Silver Ore.
							Skins:—
1,189,833	1,494,562	1,559,617	1,784,935	1,506,891	1,508,179	1,658,052	<i>No.</i> Sheep, Undressed.
840,204	954,914	981,023	1,472,953	1,048,003	1,279,458	1,435,129	" { —, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
1,600,308	1,239,663	1,639,907	1,186,090	1,080,147	1,094,538	1,845,420	" Lamb, Undressed.
53,288	45,755	23,667	8,502	6,050	73,724	29,743	" { —, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
803,438	719,926	565,813	561,666	494,079	480,526	555,334	" { Seal, in the Hair, Undressed.
491,202	568,854	571,348	595,550	466,736	722,575	577,508	" Goat, Undressed.
667,075	672,516	853,274	1,512,721	1,151,067	1,674,288	1,765,156	" { —, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.

Previously to 6th June 1853.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Spices:—								
Cassia Lignea - - <i>Lbs.</i>	472,693	1,050,008	267,462	496,833	220,586	513,754	797,873	1,400,000
Cinnamon - - - - -	759,098	700,095	530,826	541,853	721,676	778,194	761,484	780,000
Cloves - - - - -	274,713	749,646	253,438	313,950	472,997	1,252,526	864,339	1,500,000
Nutmegs - - - - -	224,021	315,126	358,320	357,939	300,563	438,312	335,623	400,000
Pepper - - - - -	4,796,042	8,082,319	3,996,295	6,631,700	5,496,885	9,428,882	6,489,005	10,810,000
Spirits:—								
Rum - - - - - <i>Gals.</i>	5,306,827	4,194,683	4,745,244	5,490,224	4,206,248	8,625,907	8,714,337	7,100,000
Brandy - - - - -	4,479,549	3,237,464	2,930,967	3,959,452	5,005,911	2,963,027	1,943,908	2,540,000
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - - -	723,410	720,625	298,771	219,929	434,940	359,882	315,788	310,000
Sugar, Raw:—								
Of or from British Possessions - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	5,212,200	4,941,012	5,636,230	5,828,196	5,306,890	5,892,612	5,022,898	5,690,000
Of or from Foreign Countries - - - - -	1,723,149	1,350,523	2,296,304	1,068,565	1,977,400	3,219,752	2,301,235	2,060,000
Total of Sugar, Raw - -	6,937,349	6,291,535	7,932,534	6,896,761	7,284,290	9,112,364	7,324,133	7,750,000
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy - - -	304,392	357,870	418,541	303,918	335,095	405,514	424,423	180,000
—, Molasses - - - - -	1,062,837	904,950	791,783	543,519	912,307	1,023,172	879,651	940,000
Tallow - - - - -	1,465,629	1,240,645	1,221,066	1,049,703	1,175,754	749,721	952,322	1,120,000
Tea - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	53,459,469	50,512,384	71,466,421	66,360,535	70,735,135	85,792,032	83,259,657	86,200,000
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	7,457	9,396	6,356	9,515	10,388	9,299	8,376	8,000
Timber and Wood:—								
Not Sawn or Split:								
Of Foreign Countries - - - <i>Loads</i>	238,403	249,774	445,912	340,644	588,083	523,972	450,714	500,000
Of British Possessions - - -	579,506	618,405	656,157	583,326	592,052	692,237	457,800	570,000
Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split - - -	817,909	868,179	1,102,069	923,970	1,180,135	1,216,920	908,514	1,080,000
„ Sawn or Split:								
Of Foreign Countries - - -	340,687	359,073	498,294	550,866	738,099	520,402	434,078	700,000
Of British Possessions - - -	469,096	435,105	511,414	567,484	607,294	742,059	500,501	640,000
Total of Wood, Sawn or Split - - -	809,783	794,178	1,009,708	1,118,350	1,345,393	1,262,461	934,579	1,350,000
Staves - - - - -	79,917	82,587	92,555	87,864	123,386	109,998	67,747	88,000
Mahogany - - - - - <i>Tons</i>	29,012	33,650	27,545	41,090	27,495	37,676	37,954	38,000
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	35,826	33,711	51,747	47,443	49,740	45,021	32,247	60,000
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	1,913,474	1,557,518	2,331,862	2,948,515	4,312,087	2,709,872	2,651,544	1,850,000
—, Unmanufactured - - -	42,098,126	35,166,358	31,049,654	33,185,035	40,670,032	32,492,848	36,820,846	44,800,000
Wine - - - - - <i>Gals.</i>	7,970,067	9,304,312	9,008,151	6,793,304	11,029,568	10,875,855	8,946,766	9,480,000
Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	70,768,647	71,326,778	83,311,975	93,761,458	119,396,449	106,121,995	99,300,446	116,210,000
Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool - - - <i>Tons</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up - - - <i>Value</i>	625,540	555,461	598,522	655,050	982,007	1,120,562	946,988	1,290,000
Yeast, Dried - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	—	—	—	—	26,547	55,391	60,569	70,000

* Not distinguished previously to 1st January 1861, but generally entered, it is believed, under the above description.

IMPORTED into the United Kingdom—Continued.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES—Cont.
454,638	819,198	989,720	580,560	283,869	580,141	1,086,985	<i>Lbs.</i> Spices:— Cassia Ligneæ.
745,315	651,057	26,828	782,486	760,740	867,022	913,455	" Cinnamon.
900,057	1,832,670	727,519	981,348	595,526	838,811	3,813,210	" Cloves.
462,972	421,785	451,561	532,208	574,164	511,023	551,571	" Nutmegs.
463,738	12,357,508	8,719,266	12,810,040	14,684,389	18,115,975	16,810,467	" Pepper.
515,683	7,311,219	7,078,586	7,319,673	8,114,823	7,765,099	7,194,739	<i>Gals.</i> Spirits:— Rum.
899,952	1,064,663	4,030,175	2,342,543	2,097,934	2,375,835	3,132,744	" Brandy.
083,568	1,245,106	1,461,986	1,802,243	666,245	417,481	867,883	" { Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
325,975	5,381,884	5,249,381	5,321,385	5,964,835	4,982,950	5,572,682	<i>Cwts.</i> Sugar Raw:— { Of or from British Possessions.
064,721	3,628,912	3,849,163	3,495,892	4,434,570	4,901,241	5,151,850	" { Of or from Foreign Countries.
390,696	9,010,796	9,098,544	8,817,277	10,399,405	9,884,191	10,724,532	" Total of Sugar, Raw.
329,122	386,839	262,461	345,011	245,854	324,462	298,847	" { Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
005,798	775,657	549,391	606,503	1,294,572	1,126,455	708,485	" —, Molasses.
210,347	1,235,789	1,074,336	1,430,108	1,309,574	1,193,247	1,160,219	" Tallow.
493,989	75,432,535	75,077,451	88,946,532	96,577,383	114,787,361	136,806,319	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
9,890	12,279	10,821	10,854	11,163	11,605	9,290	<i>Cwts.</i> { Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
555,860	483,745	626,293	690,956	705,102	818,071	777,596	Timber and Wood:— Not Sawn or Split: <i>Loads</i> Of Foreign Countries.
622,829	483,081	515,666	584,153	629,419	504,931	699,232	" Of British Possessions.
178,689	971,826	1,141,959	1,275,109	1,334,521	1,323,002	1,476,828	" { Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split.
596,832	642,450	739,875	768,424	876,298	962,884	1,121,566	" Sawn or Split: Of Foreign Countries.
719,443	612,980	732,792	684,382	850,319	600,142	781,342	" Of British Possessions.
316,275	1,255,430	1,472,667	1,452,806	1,726,617	1,563,026	1,902,908	" { Total of Wood, Sawn or Split.
112,385	105,509	115,616	76,869	48,518	51,899	58,632	" Staves.
41,038	33,481	35,701	44,710	53,108	53,798	47,930	<i>Tons</i> Mahogany.
54,173	59,115	54,006	58,220	73,062	87,873	54,559	<i>Cwts.</i> { Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
699,131	2,573,925	2,064,686	2,727,255	2,110,430	2,323,912	3,803,768	<i>Lbs.</i> { Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
048,828	59,643,780	48,606,579	48,936,471	50,761,116	39,982,123	51,318,280	" —, Unmanufactured.
336,815	5,791,636	8,195,513	12,475,001	11,052,436	11,960,676	14,186,189	<i>Gals.</i> Wine.
740,898	126,738,723	133,284,634	148,396,577	147,172,841	171,943,472	177,377,664	<i>Lbs.</i> { Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.
—	—	—	—	* 7,602	8,972	9,866	<i>Tons</i> { Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
287,608	817,112	865,673	1,097,071	987,731	1,174,583	1,596,081	<i>Value</i> { Woollen Manufactures, not made up.
77,582	82,425	78,606	84,652	92,199	102,202	104,233	<i>Cwts.</i> Yeast, Dried.

omination q Wool."

† Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 6th June 1853.

To
the
VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

ARTICLES.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES.
Animals: Oxen, Bulls, and Calves.	1,333,763	1,152,013	1,290,676	992,090	1,175,712	1,533,330	1,553,065	1,301,602	1,381,814	{ Animals: Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
— Sheep and Lambs.	292,844	292,203	415,960	410,631	445,208	553,983	616,020	569,315	669,573	— Sheep and Lambs.
Bacon and Hams.	617,423	1,077,908	1,053,729	480,330	289,148	961,485	1,341,192	2,477,005	2,750,397	Bacon and Hams.
Beef.	482,892	356,500	374,847	326,819	451,443	418,049	262,168	339,508	428,892	Beef.
Bones, except Whalefins.	409,847	363,613	396,496	466,760	421,207	306,765	332,267	369,001	431,779	Bones, except Whalefins.
Brimstone.	233,940	377,845	400,278	493,049	475,116	495,574	330,064	385,913	282,019	Brimstone.
Bristles.	313,293	357,181	349,459	262,068	392,253	351,398	251,191	275,305	314,284	Bristles.
Butter.	2,049,522	2,635,132	2,061,280	1,842,155	2,080,143	4,078,017	4,902,394	4,923,100	4,537,157	Butter.
Caoutchouc.	261,352	163,451	128,458	132,877	212,602	470,518	435,923	458,934	512,399	Caoutchouc.
Clocks and Watches.	1,027,774	1,094,280	975,862	850,397	1,039,180	1,597,569	1,686,799	1,530,171	1,886,887	Clocks and Watches.
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.	398,998	359,275	356,369	345,994	374,632	566,194	551,161	464,009	512,572	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
Cocoa.	609,837	393,715	463,912	470,854	532,060	410,356	451,209	331,749	426,232	Cocoa.
Coffee, from British Possessions.	142,644	167,878	267,853	259,739	142,415	274,541	241,480	267,562	249,294	Coffee, from British Possessions.
— Foreign Countries.	1,316,278	1,162,791	1,265,699	1,508,449	1,598,417	2,200,474	2,195,703	2,680,826	3,547,687	— Foreign Countries.
Total of Coffee.	375,343	335,317	454,766	233,803	337,175	842,833	433,073	642,042	607,342	Total of Coffee.
Copper Ore and Regulins.	1,498,108	1,720,465	1,742,252	1,742,252	1,955,592	2,543,307	2,628,776	3,302,868	4,155,029	Copper Ore and Regulins.
— Unwrought, and part Wrought.	1,493,693	1,929,683	2,157,558	2,138,880	1,812,023	2,211,558	2,008,246	2,631,056	2,000,473	{ — Unwrought, and part Wrought
— Other kinds.	975,196	423,627	733,953	644,854	1,124,979	1,138,701	1,413,652	1,204,687	1,100,915	— Other kinds.
Flour, of Wheat.	12,716,349	9,679,578	9,563,099	9,030,467	8,713,532	16,554,083	19,051,464	23,203,800	12,015,006	Corn, Wheat.
— of other kinds.	6,053,129	5,514,936	7,851,167	7,908,268	6,934,760	10,763,995	10,891,297	9,172,620	10,411,745	— of other kinds.
Total of Corn.	2,304,106	4,077,728	1,963,692	3,189,636	2,392,295	4,320,558	4,945,635	5,387,084	3,592,931	Flour, of Wheat.
Total of Corn.	10,881	2,679	4,270	20,152,641	18,042,063	31,671,918	34,918,639	37,772,194	23,955,939	— of other kinds.
Cotton, Raw.	23,039,422	19,380,567	29,288,827	30,106,968	34,559,636	35,756,889	38,653,398	31,093,045	56,277,953	Total of Corn.
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs: Cutch and Gambier.	20,848,515	26,443,224	29,288,827	30,106,968	34,559,636	35,756,889	38,653,398	31,093,045	56,277,953	Cotton, Raw.
Indigo.	157,089	198,674	308,535	204,240	282,867	220,381	219,301	242,256	292,773	Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs: Cutch and Gambier.
Madder.	1,670,117	1,699,055	2,185,452	2,292,257	1,998,736	2,598,888	2,977,079	2,445,934	2,396,964	Indigo.
Madder Root.	224,802	290,662	289,243	139,756	216,521	146,870	131,468	147,902	204,854	Madder.
Shumac.	411,369	381,745	520,537	590,861	631,514	546,757	512,813	465,588	531,418	Madder Root.
Valonia.	163,348	210,824	209,673	127,218	155,960	168,891	232,571	152,016	140,875	Shumac.
Valonia.	147,707	300,793	336,827	298,980	327,054	273,283	299,816	492,196	495,005	Valonia.

Eggs.	673,638	583,813	550,537	478,658	336,602	303,617	317,046	278,422	236,865	225,650
{ Fish, entered by Weight, exclusive of Eels.	302,403	270,155	340,747	368,182	241,889	208,973	269,349	205,427	164,036	146,065
Flax, Dressed and Undressed.	4,271,059	5,205,992	3,423,137	3,836,770	3,769,058	3,020,879	3,524,767	3,683,104	3,317,122	3,384,216
Fruit, Currants.	981,187	871,807	917,408	835,586	735,105	725,105	739,676	671,782	529,083	130,672
— Raisins.	580,548	555,731	557,687	400,867	762,933	521,847	739,607	697,598	444,069	452,532
— Oranges and Lemons.	758,854	631,986	693,058	590,333	599,558	525,970	561,303	426,745	439,349	367,074
{ Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass).	429,686	400,752	341,974	243,021	230,533	146,938	119,503	116,716	83,315	92,040
Guanos.	2,658,856	1,635,322	2,022,283	1,537,895	769,333	4,084,170	3,613,074	2,138,431	3,137,160	2,830,272
Gutta Percha.	224,961	195,389	130,602	161,170	156,113	127,908	95,810	62,228	75,900	115,248
Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool.	502,728	676,649	456,542	424,801	378,688	572,361	383,314	315,557	280,790	127,963
— Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.	281,577	397,454	363,941	491,114	287,827	249,433	233,200	267,349	243,007	191,786
Hemp, Undressed, except Jute.	1,811,867	1,541,547	1,090,838	1,147,193	1,469,360	1,222,333	1,216,664	1,319,990	1,471,049	1,817,905
— Jute, Undressed.	1,525,936	930,634	709,961	669,913	790,363	619,668	646,356	612,290	447,167	574,993
Hides, Tanned and Untanned.	3,229,839	3,204,069	2,903,309	3,314,321	3,385,279	2,463,604	4,493,490	2,814,743	2,083,556	1,899,130
Hops.	596,660	723,634	657,763	568,901	4,991	36,613	54,965	39,967	171,955	1,133,649
Iron, in Bars, Unwrought.	527,848	545,747	395,060	659,620	543,279	320,268	668,184	775,908	542,401	528,074
Lard.	1,022,558	864,144	894,079	587,079	257,941	324,181	599,867	423,443	310,036	707,082
Lead, Pig and Sheet.	559,057	440,092	440,092	468,435	504,396	294,265	288,058	237,380	161,828	254,947
Leather Gloves.	876,805	744,982	683,692	468,692	497,793	365,963	350,516	300,272	227,001	243,338
Oil, Fish.	826,343	1,014,981	1,014,595	878,868	1,108,062	1,212,923	1,165,410	1,117,286	1,076,692	1,076,692
— Palm.	1,419,536	1,724,310	1,571,953	1,796,465	1,545,089	1,513,109	1,868,484	1,691,407	1,762,607	1,731,021
— Cocoa Nut.	753,321	445,621	645,778	458,143	380,875	375,870	490,289	274,449	555,610	511,626
— Olive.	1,138,836	1,211,306	984,935	1,247,902	1,001,041	1,201,561	1,044,054	1,124,755	1,411,950	745,828
— Seed.	559,342	529,955	360,520	546,174	392,660	371,721	587,156	407,210	416,753	622,182
— Turpentine.	353,096	300,544	237,471	218,988	216,961	187,085	205,888	120,797	142,776	179,851
Oil Seed Cakes.	676,165	829,192	970,682	910,840	728,064	665,292	826,760	716,001	814,655	697,504
Pork.	313,407	345,594	409,018	405,950	388,015	202,453	238,565	384,963	489,885	379,135
Potatoes.	241,129	333,842	112,374	136,576	101,038	337,821	175,094	19,222	10,196	17,467
{ Rags, and other Materials for making Paper.	592,214	388,680	346,006	323,044	323,529	246,133	272,848	230,116	219,323	255,910
Rice.	1,866,510	2,401,748	2,130,393	1,025,518	806,899	1,663,519	1,963,856	1,987,039	1,635,574	946,852
— in the Husk.	262	3,092	16,421	656	11,824	23,727	36,261	44,608	30,511	36,466
Rosin.	538,015	391,331	182,328	182,328	343,468	314,715	333,888	249,542	243,242	184,532

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

ARTICLES—Continued.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES—Continued.	
Saltpetre	£	658,221	269,571	678,868	905,068	645,025	880,202	663,729	569,098	768,815	£	Saltpetre.	£
— Cubic Nitre		357,925	262,359	263,264	355,835	386,893	387,434	384,162	334,762	540,353		— Cubic Nitre.	
Seeds, Clover		365,893	590,573	655,203	613,416	483,512	468,417	824,784	523,785	450,091		Seeds, Clover.	
— Flax and Linseed		2,545,107	2,544,708	3,195,634	3,061,034	2,710,078	3,041,707	3,391,338	3,108,055	3,210,869		— Flax and Linseed.	
— Rape		300,523	579,178	784,122	653,305	571,931	925,059	770,373	711,144	595,651		— Rape.	
Silk, Raw		5,321,432	4,584,733	7,289,730	13,143,839	5,661,387	10,069,903	9,936,057	7,705,277	9,824,148		Silk, Raw.	
— Thrown		1,132,925	908,571	1,206,415	1,084,728	449,189	526,773	336,991	201,885	100,249		— Thrown.	
Silk Manufactures:—												Silk Manufactures:—	
Of Europe, Broad Stuffs		491,334	509,183	500,377	423,024	653,340	809,540	1,303,012	2,019,276	3,765,533		Of Europe, Broad Stuffs.	
— Ribbons		1,136,140	975,003	1,229,793	963,269	986,533	1,183,138	1,332,905	2,331,363	2,080,626		— Ribbons.	
Of India; viz. Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Tartanies		296,039	313,285	401,645	265,314	132,065	241,640	162,620	105,765	159,058		Of India; viz. Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Tartanies.	
Silver Ore		521,330	564,580	354,970	299,511	209,154	342,637	382,806	258,373	331,564		Silver Ore.	
Skins, Sheep, Tanned		40,404	27,733	109,362	133,721	117,113	161,259	177,152	169,131	140,456		Skins, Sheep, Tanned.	
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed		25,578	23,478	37,567	48,246	33,405	37,279	56,266	37,914	54,018		— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.	
— Lamb, Undressed		96,307	34,091	72,015	69,131	73,081	129,966	72,458	63,576	54,689		— Lamb, Undressed.	
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed		7,117	4,591	2,462	4,620	3,054	2,135	707	459	5,885		— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.	
— Seal in the Hair, Undressed		185,717	201,759	278,450	273,654	274,658	194,967	220,680	115,753	107,316		— Seal in the Hair, Undressed.	
— Goat, Undressed		39,006	22,745	66,133	47,546	62,146	69,500	68,676	53,165	75,827		— Goat, Undressed.	
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed		10,212	21,326	52,826	63,580	57,065	90,386	122,321	79,039	146,325		— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.	
Spices, Cassia Lignea		26,376	28,179	46,575	20,575	35,705	32,780	22,142	11,247	20,180		Spices, Cassia Lignea.	
— Cinnamon		51,723	50,807	56,815	54,762	40,742	46,987	52,585	55,244	64,770		— Cinnamon.	
— Cloves		52,189	34,801	32,569	18,393	25,746	12,237	16,562	9,952	14,486		— Cloves.	
— Nutmegs		55,109	38,151	54,602	51,788	39,695	39,176	42,157	33,440	32,223		— Nutmegs.	
— Pepper		194,204	134,236	224,746	110,824	221,691	161,463	236,600	248,689	305,828		— Pepper.	
Spirits, Rum		1,490,661	1,188,142	882,366	927,022	895,604	801,056	757,981	790,010	690,920		Spirits, Rum.	
— Brandy		1,225,332	933,998	1,279,315	1,856,654	399,009	1,420,942	1,088,177	930,538	1,031,182		— Brandy.	
— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits		75,054	66,601	90,515	137,823	122,578	149,839	219,969	93,475	76,037		— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.	
Sugar, Raw, of or from British Possessions		6,189,903	6,622,422	8,437,503	9,562,948	7,362,337	6,796,316	7,110,203	7,062,478	5,630,561		Sugar, Raw, of or from British Possessions.	
— Foreign Countries		3,425,899	3,119,416	2,992,289	5,181,230	4,960,041	4,992,510	4,727,658	5,100,830	5,298,345		— Foreign Countries.	
Total of Sugar, Raw		9,615,802	9,641,838	11,429,792	14,743,878	12,322,378	11,788,826	11,837,861	12,163,308	10,928,906		Total of Sugar, Raw.	

Sugar, refined and Candy	75,780	1,252,920	38,930	3,253,000	1,000,000	378,112	661,166	541,645	336,628	Molasses.
— Molasses	580,468	611,654	736,930	907,400	391,787	275,166	2,708,319	2,438,613	Tallow.	
Tallow	2,348,311	2,047,173	2,926,276	3,285,048	3,042,381	2,983,066	4,014,280	9,175,940	10,666,017	Tea.
Tea	5,540,735	5,225,411	5,248,934	4,677,470	5,206,618	5,812,545	6,911,943	262,962	256,059	Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	230,420	219,964	343,517	421,318	410,608	336,147	332,166	297,491	256,059	Timber and Wood:—
Timber and Wood:—										Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries
Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries	1,991,417	1,645,108	1,620,673	1,736,466	1,341,391	1,882,274	2,238,021	2,557,213	2,393,436	Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries
Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries	2,093,925	1,922,762	2,430,114	1,995,196	1,435,417	1,804,066	2,190,310	1,908,910	2,654,799	Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries
Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries										of British Possessions
of British Possessions	4,985,342	3,567,870	4,050,787	3,731,662	2,776,808	3,688,280	4,423,331	4,610,886	4,988,235	Total of Timber, not Sawed or Split.
Total of Timber, not Sawed or Split										of British Possessions
of British Possessions	2,841,725	1,964,262	2,363,728	1,819,901	1,739,889	2,283,546	2,600,173	2,905,414	3,599,738	Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries
Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries	2,671,413	1,376,378	2,114,470	2,012,646	1,447,311	2,193,156	2,193,615	2,414,635	2,166,265	of British Possessions
of British Possessions										Total of Timber, Sawed or Split.
Total of Timber, Sawed or Split	5,013,138	3,340,580	4,478,198	3,832,547	3,187,200	4,476,702	4,853,788	5,320,049	4,831,823	Staves.
Staves	676,757	559,985	642,575	885,598	780,106	862,445	605,196	346,708	408,815	Mahogany.
Mahogany	401,852	362,310	419,336	424,030	347,224	399,431	503,451	568,916	497,304	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	267,312	190,257	469,983	349,162	351,924	370,976	387,307	435,277	508,919	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars, and Snuff.
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars, and Snuff	279,755	237,721	246,430	287,483	300,516	253,841	283,201	277,479	363,321	Unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured	1,068,694	1,363,004	1,980,672	1,895,104	2,230,323	1,563,330	1,494,517	1,919,815	1,999,401	Wine.
Wine	3,616,369	3,072,747	3,740,767	4,080,744	2,040,552	2,781,040	4,200,929	3,862,283	3,649,067	Wool—Sheep and Lambs (including Alpaca and Llama Wool).
Wool—Sheep and Lambs (including Alpaca and Llama Wool)	6,499,004	6,537,325	8,664,420	9,681,541	8,972,218	9,824,882	11,031,479	9,717,686	11,884,572	Woolen Rags torn up, to be used as Wool.
Woolen Rags torn up, to be used as Wool										Woolen Manufactures not made up.
Woolen Manufactures not made up	1,120,562	946,988	1,298,073	1,267,608	817,112	865,673	1,007,071	987,731	1,506,081	Yeast, dried.
Yeast, dried	152,324	143,851	171,374	180,378	111,539	172,215	184,079	186,337	204,404	All Other Articles.
All Other Articles	14,467,471	12,816,712	15,478,756	16,838,038	15,397,763	17,894,832	19,880,663	20,273,962	22,533,212	TOTAL.
TOTAL	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,588,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,024	225,716,976	

Note.—The Computed Real Value of Imports was not ascertained before 1854.

No. 11.—AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPU

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).			
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
ANIMALS:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen and Bulls - - -	Denmark and Holland - - - <i>Each</i>	12 0 0	17 0 0	17 10 0	18 15 0
Sheep - - - - -	Holland - - - - - "	1 10 0	1 15 6	1 17 0	2 8 0
BACON and HAMS:	Hanse Towns - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	2 16 0	3 7 6	3 10 6	3 8 0
Bacon - - - - -	United States - - - "	2 0 0	2 7 9	2 15 0	2 14 0
Hams - - - - -	Hanse Towns - - - "	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	3 8 0
	United States - - - "				
BEEF, Salted - - -	Hanse Towns - - - "	2 4 0	2 3 8	2 1 0	2 7 0
	United States - - - "	1 18 0	2 1 6	1 17 6	2 11 0
BUTTER - - - - -	Hanse Towns - - - "	4 18 0	4 15 4	5 12 6	5 11 0
	Holland and Belgium - - - "	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 3 8	4 14 0
	France - - - - - "	4 4 0	3 18 9	4 5 0	3 19 0
	United States - - - "	3 8 4	3 10 0	3 12 6	4 0 0
CHEESE - - - - -	Holland - - - - - "	2 6 0	2 13 7	2 14 0	2 10 0
	United States - - - "	2 11 9	2 12 10	2 13 0	2 7 0
COCHINEAL - - - -	Canary Islands - - - "	22 8 0	21 18 0	21 14 0	22 17 0
COCOA, in the Nut -	Brazil - - - - - <i>per Lb.</i>	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0
	British West India Islands:				
	Grenada - - - - - "	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 0
	Trinidad - - - - - "	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 0
COFFEE - - - - -	Brazil - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 9	2 8 0
	British India - - - "	2 18 9	3 3 0	3 11 8	3 15 0
	Ceylon - - - - - "	2 14 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 9 0
	British West Indies - - - "	3 0 6	3 3 0	3 4 4	3 9 0
COPPER: Ore - - -	Cuba - - - - - <i>per Ton</i>	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Chili - - - - - "	24 0 0	21 6 0	23 0 0	17 0 0
	Australia - - - - - "	24 0 0	22 7 9	29 0 0	19 10 0
" Regulus - - -	Chili - - - - - "	45 0 0	51 0 0	51 10 0	47 12 0
CORN, GRAIN, and MEAL:	Russia - - - - - <i>per Qr.</i>	3 6 8	2 19 8	3 1 0	2 11 0
Wheat - - - - -	Prussia - - - - - "	3 13 6	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 0 0
	Egypt - - - - - "	2 3 4	2 10 0	2 2 6	1 19 0
	United States - - - "	3 11 3	4 3 9	3 10 0	2 18 0
Barley - - - - -	Russia, Ports on Black Sea - - - "	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5 0
	Denmark and Prussia - - - "	1 12 6	1 13 8	1 13 0	1 15 0
	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia - - - "	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5 0
Oats - - - - -	Russia - - - - - "	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 4 0	1 3 0
	Sweden - - - - - "	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 3 0
Peas - - - - -	Denmark and Prussia - - - "	2 6 8	2 7 10	2 2 6	1 18 0
	British North America - - - "	2 9 6	2 10 6	2 2 6	1 18 0
Beans - - - - -	Egypt - - - - - "	2 0 9	1 18 6	1 12 6	1 15 0
Maise - - - - -	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia - - - "	2 0 0	2 4 3	1 12 0	1 15 0
	United States - - - "	2 1 0	2 3 9	1 12 0	1 15 0
Wheat Meal and Flour -	France - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	1 2 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Spain - - - - - "	1 3 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 1 0
	United States - - - "				
	British North America - - - "	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 17 0

AL VALUE, of some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

1858.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).				PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
11 6	17 8 9	18 3 6	17 11 0	16 19 0	<i>Each</i> Denmark and Holland	ANIMALS: Oxen and Bulls.
6 0	2 2 4	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 2 7	„ Holland	Sheep.
16 6	2 17 7	3 4 2	3 6 4	2 19 9	<i>per Cwt.</i> Hanse Towns	BACON AND HAMS: Bacon.
6 0	2 7 6	2 13 5	2 8 2	1 15 1	„ United States	
19 0	2 16 7	3 8 9	3 3 9	3 2 6	„ Hanse Towns	Hams.
			2 7 0	1 15 5	„ United States	
19 2	2 2 7	1 16 9	1 13 10	1 16 10	„ Hanse Towns	BEEF, Salted.
18 9	2 0 11	1 11 4	1 12 6	1 15 7	„ United States	
1 6	5 6 3	5 3 2	5 3 4	5 6 1	„ Hanse Towns	BUTTER.
19 2	4 19 2	5 0 0	5 1 1	5 0 0	„ Holland and Belgium	
9 11	4 2 10	4 9 2	4 18 4	4 13 6	„ France	
13 6	3 11 0	4 4 8	4 10 4	4 5 11	„ United States	
6 11	2 11 0	2 13 10	2 6 8	2 6 2	„ Holland	CHEESE.
5 3	2 11 1	2 16 10	2 5 10	2 2 1	„ United States	
8 9	20 5 8	18 10 0	15 6 10	14 18 6	„ Canary Islands	COCHINEAL.
0 5 ⁹ / ₁₀	0 0 5 ⁸ / ₁₀	0 0 6	0 0 6 ³ / ₄	0 0 5 ³ / ₄	<i>per Lb.</i> Brazil	COCOA, in the Nut.
0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 0 6	„ British West India Islands:	
0 6 ¹ / ₁₀	0 0 6	0 0 8 ³ / ₁₀	0 0 7	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	„ Grenada	
					„ Trinidad	
2 6	2 10 9	2 18 6	2 15 6	3 6 4	<i>per Cwt.</i> Brazil	COFFEE.
11 7	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 16 2	3 18 8	„ British India	
6 4	3 8 7	3 8 6	3 12 4	4 2 10	„ Ceylon	
6 6	3 9 4	3 10 4	3 11 2	3 17 2	„ British West Indies	
3 0	14 7 2	14 13 9	13 3 9	11 18 6	<i>per Ton</i> Cuba	COPPER: Ore.
10 3	19 4 3	18 11 10	17 14 3	17 4 7	„ Chili	
4 0	18 10 6	20 10 11	20 6 9	20 16 0	„ Australia	
11 6	44 13 11	42 16 1	40 13 3	38 15 6	„ Chili	„ Regulus.
2 4	2 2 4	2 14 7	2 13 9	2 7 2	<i>per Qr.</i> Russia	CORN, GRAIN, and MEAL: Wheat.
6 9	2 8 8	2 19 4	3 0 2	2 15 4	„ Prussia	
9 5	1 11 3	2 4 8	1 19 9	1 14 8	„ Egypt	
8 1	2 3 10	2 17 8	2 15 2	2 10 3	„ United States	
3 9	1 2 7	1 8 8	1 7 7	1 4 11	„ Russia, Ports on Black Sea	Barley.
8 0	1 8 6	1 13 0	1 12 6	1 9 1	„ Denmark and Prussia	
1 6	1 0 4	1 8 6	1 7 6	1 4 10	„ Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia	
0 8	0 19 9	1 1 11	1 1 8	1 1 11	„ Russia	Oats.
2 0	1 1 11	1 3 8	1 2 5	1 0 4	„ Sweden	
0 7	1 17 6	1 19 11	1 17 6	1 15 9	„ Denmark and Prussia	Peas.
16 0	1 15 0	1 19 6	1 13 9	1 17 2	„ British North America	
13 2	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 14 6	1 10 1	„ Egypt	Beans.
9 7	1 8 8	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 8 9	„ Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia	Maise.
11 6	1 8 1	1 13 3	1 11 3	1 7 9	„ United States	
18 7 ¹ / ₂	0 14 6	0 18 2	0 18 8	0 17 6	<i>per Cwt.</i> France	Wheat Meal and Flour.
18 8	0 14 2	0 18 2	0 18 0	0 18 4	„ Spain	
15 1	0 14 0	0 16 2	0 15 5	0 14 4	„ United States	
14 6 ¹ / ₂	0 13 9	0 16 6	0 15 3	0 14 3	„ British North America	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VAL.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES— <i>Continued.</i>	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty).			
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
COTTON, RAW	Egypt - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	£ s. d. 2 18 4	£ s. d. 2 19 6	£ s. d. 3 2 0	£ s. d. 4 8
	United States - - - - - "	2 13 7	2 15 5	3 0 8	3 13
	Brazil - - - - - "	3 2 10	2 19 6	3 2 6	3 15
	British India - - - - - "	1 11 6	1 15 0	2 4 4	2 8
EGGS - - - - -	France - - - - - <i>per 120</i>	0 4 6	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 6
FLAX, Rough or Undressed	Russia and Prussia - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	2 11 3	2 11 0	2 4 0	1 15
	Holland - - - - - "	2 15 0	3 6 0	2 7 4	2 13
	Belgium - - - - - "	3 4 6	2 18 3	2 13 6	2 18
FRUIT:					
Currants, Dried - - -	Greece - - - - - "	0 10 0	3 1 3	2 15 4	1 17
Oranges and Lemons -	Azores - - - - - <i>per Bushel</i>	0 9 3	0 10 10	0 13 0	0 12
Raisins - - - - -	Spain - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	1 12 6	1 13 0	2 7 8	2 4
GUANO - - - - -	Peru - - - - - <i>per Ton</i>	11 0 0	11 4 6	11 12 0	13 0
HEMP, Rough or Undressed	Russia - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	2 19 2	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 12
	Austrian Italy - - - - - "	2 9 6	2 3 0	1 17 3	1 14
	Philippine Islands - - - - - "	2 18 0	2 5 0	2 3 4	1 12
	British India - - - - - "	1 5 0	0 19 6	0 17 6	1 0
" Jute, undressed - -	British India - - - - - "	1 3 0	0 16 7	0 16 9	1 0
HIDES, UNTANNED:					
Dry - - - - -	British India - - - - - "	2 16 0	3 7 8	4 6 4	4 15
Wet - - - - -	Argentina Confed ⁿ & Uruguay - - - - - "	} 2 9 0	2 16 0	3 14 8	{ 4 0
	Brazil - - - - - "				
	Australia - - - - - "				
HOPS - - - - -	Hanse Towns - - - - - "	} 10 0 0	{ 6 18 0	} 2 10 0	2 18
	Holland and Belgium - - - - - "				
	United States - - - - - "				
		7 0 0	6 3 0		
INDIGO - - - - -	British India - - - - - "	23 16 0	27 8 0	30 11 4	33 1
LARD - - - - -	United States - - - - - "	2 11 6	2 12 6	3 2 3	3 6
LEATHER GLOVES - - -	France - - - - - <i>per Pair</i>	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1
MADDER ROOT - - - -	Italy: Naples - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	1 15 0	1 11 6	2 4 9	2 11
	Turkey Proper - - - - - "	2 15 0	2 12 6	3 0 0	3 0
" Garancine - - - -	Holland and France - - - - - "	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8
NITRE, CUBIC - - - -	South America - - - - - "	0 17 3	0 16 6	0 17 0	1 0
OIL, Cocoa Nut - - -	British India - - - - - "	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 7
" Olive - - - - -	Italy: Two Sicilies - - - - - <i>per Tun</i>	57 2 6	55 2 6	51 10 0	54 1
	Morocco - - - - - "	53 8 9	51 16 6	48 10 0	51 16
" Palm - - - - -	West Coast of Africa - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	2 6 0	2 3 6	2 3 0	2 3
" Rape Seed - - - -	Prussia, Holland, and France <i>per Tun</i>	47 11 9	57 10 0	51 10 0	47 7
" Train or Blubber -	British North America - - - - - "	40 12 0	46 7 0	47 0 0	42 4
" Spermaceti or Head Matter - - - - -	United States - - - - - "	107 15 0	125 7 0	106 10 0	80 4
OIL SEED CAKES:					
(Linseed only in 1861)	Russia, Denmark, & Prussia - <i>per Ton</i>	} 9 3 0	10 2 0	8 12 0	8 6
	France - - - - - "				
	United States - - - - - "				

List of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—Continued.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).					PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.			
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
7 2	3 15 10	3 15 6	4 4 9	7 1 4	per Cwt. Egypt - - -	} COTTON, RAW.
6 11	3 5 10	3 0 4	3 12 5	10 2 4	„ United States - - -	
3 5	3 14 2	3 12 10	4 9 5	8 0 11	„ Brazil - - -	
0 1	2 5 10	1 17 0	2 17 5	6 5 9	„ British India - - -	
5 5	0 5 5	0 6 11	0 6 5	0 6 1	per 120 France - - -	EGGS.
6 3	2 12 4	2 10 3	2 8 5	2 16 0	per Cwt. Russia and Prussia - -	} FLAX, Rough or Undressed.
7 3	3 5 11	3 4 0	3 6 11	3 13 4	„ Holland - - -	
9 9	3 9 0	3 10 3	3 11 5	3 12 11	„ Belgium - - -	
6 8	1 10 9	1 2 6	1 2 5	1 0 0	„ Greece - - -	FRUIT: Currants, Dried.
1 5	0 11 9	0 10 6	0 11 3	0 13 3	per Bushel Azores - - -	Oranges & Lemons.
7 3	1 17 2	1 13 10	1 8 6	1 4 11	per Cwt. Spain - - -	Raisins.
0 8	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 13 6	per Ton Peru - - -	GUANO.
8 8	1 7 10	1 10 0	1 10 7	1 15 6	per Cwt. Russia - - -	} HEMP, Rough or Undressed.
4 2	1 18 0	1 16 10	1 19 0	2 2 2	„ Austrian Italy - - -	
7 8	1 4 8	1 3 10	1 1 8	1 6 0	„ Philippine Islands - - -	
8 6	0 19 3	1 0 0	1 2 8	1 4 1	„ British India - - -	
6 10	0 14 11	0 16 2	0 15 9	0 19 4	„ British India - - -	„ - Jute, undressed.
5 2	3 14 5	3 15 6	3 11 7	3 10 0	„ British India - - -	HIDES, UNTANNED: Dry.
3 0	3 15 3	3 12 6	3 0 4	2 18 4	{ „ Argentine Confed ^a & Uruguay. - - - }	} Wet.
1 2	3 15 3	3 12 0	3 0 6	2 18 5	„ Brazil - - -	
2 5	2 7 8	2 6 11	2 0 9	1 16 0	„ Australia - - -	
3 9	2 5 0	{ 10 14 2 8 16 0 6 19 6	{ 4 3 10 4 2 6 4 17 2	{ 6 1 6 4 18 5 5 0 5	{ „ Hanse Towns - - - „ Holland and Belgium - - - „ United States - - - }	} HOPS.
3 0	31 8 9	33 13 4	37 8 7	36 11 3	„ British India - - -	
4 11	2 16 7	2 19 3	2 18 0	2 2 1	„ United States - - -	LARD.
2 0	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	per Pair France - - -	LEATHER GLOVES.
7 6	2 0 5	2 3 10	1 19 6	1 14 1	per Cwt. Italy: Naples - - -	} MADDER ROOT.
2 2	2 10 5	2 10 9	2 5 1	2 5 1	„ Turkey Proper - - -	
0 0	7 2 4	6 7 3	6 15 4	6 11 10	„ Holland and France - - -	„ Garancine.
3 0	0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 13 7	„ South America - - -	NITRE, CUBIC.
3 2	2 1 8	2 7 6	2 7 3	2 13 3	„ British India - - -	OIL, Cocoa Nut.
1 11	50 8 9	59 7 6	50 2 7	57 5 6	per Tun Italy: Two Sicilies - -	} „ Olive.
5 10	45 7 8	55 11 0	49 6 9	53 17 10	„ Morocco - - -	
3 10	2 5 1	2 4 8	2 2 8	1 19 10	per Cwt. West Coast of Africa -	„ Palm.
0 0	38 9 2	42 4 0	43 1 4	48 11 10	{ per Tun Prussia, Holland, and France - }	„ Rape Seed.
4 8	33 8 4	35 4 10	36 7 7	44 5 2	„ British North America - -	„ Train or Blubber.
4 9	95 4 3	101 2 7	95 18 0	89 3 10	„ United States - - -	{ „ Spermaceti or Head Matter,
0 0	7 13 0	8 7 5	{ 8 5 0 9 12 0 10 5 0	{ 8 5 8 9 7 5 10 3 8	{ per Ton Russia, Denmark, & Prussia - - - „ France - - - „ United States - - - }	OIL SEED CAKES: (Linseed only in 1861.)

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VA

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES— <i>Continued.</i>	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty).			
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
PORK, Salted (except Hams) {	Hanse Towns - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 2 13 0	£ s. d. 2 13 6	£ s. d. 2 11 0
	United States - - - "	2 5 0	2 4 6	2 5 6	2 5 0
POTATOES - - - {	Holland - - - "	} 0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	{ 0 0
	France - - - "				
RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk {	British India - - - "	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 10 6	0 10 0
	United States - - - "	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 5 6	1 5 0
SALTPETRE - - -	British India - - - "	1 7 6	1 8 8	1 15 0	1 15 0
SEEDS, Clover - - -	Hamburg, France, & United States,,	2 12 3	3 8 0	3 17 4	3 17 4
" Linseed - - - {	Russia (Baltic) - - - <i>per Qr.</i>	} 3 1 3	{ 3 3 0	2 9 8	2 11 0
	" Black Sea - - - "				
	British India - - - "				
" Rape - - - {	Prussia - - - - - "	3 3 6	4 1 10	3 12 9	3 12 9
	British India - - - "	2 15 9	3 9 8	2 18 6	3 12 9
SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste {	France, Italy, India, & China <i>per Cwt.</i>	4 4 0	5 12 0	16 16 0	18 16 0
" Raw - - - {	France - - - - - <i>per Lb.</i>	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 12 6	1 12 6
	British India - - - "	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 18 10	0 18 10
	China - - - - - "	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 19 7	0 19 7
	Japan - - - - - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded {	France - - - - - "	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4
" Ribbons { of Silk or Satin of Velvet -	France - - - - - "	3 0 0	3 1 4	3 1 6	3 1 6
	Belgium - - - - - "	1 19 9	1 17 0	1 15 8	1 15 8
SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes -	Prussia and Hanse Towns <i>per Ton</i>	23 10 0	23 12 4	25 17 0	29 17 0
SPICES, Pepper - - -	India - - - - - <i>per Lb.</i>	0 0 5	0 0 5½	0 0 5	0 0 5
SPIRITS:					
Rum - - - {	India and Mauritius <i>per prf. Gal.</i>	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 2 2	0 2 2
	British W.I. Islands & Guiana "	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 2	0 3 2
Brandy - - -	France - - - - - "	0 8 4	0 9 9½	0 10 2	0 10 2
SUGAR:					
Refined - - -	Holland and Belgium <i>per Cwt.</i>	1 9 0	1 14 3	1 16 0	2 16 0
Unrefined, White Clayd or equal in quality thereto {	Cuba - - - - - "	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	2 13 0
	Mauritius - - - - - "	1 7 9	1 6 6	1 13 0	2 13 0
	India - - - - - "	1 8 0	1 11 4	1 15 6	2 15 6
" Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayd Sugar {	Cuba - - - - - "	} 1 2 9	1 6 6	1 11 0	{ 1 11 0
	Porto Rico - - - - - "				
	Mauritius - - - - - "	1 2 9	1 5 8	1 9 6	1 9 6
	India - - - - - "	1 5 0	1 9 8	1 12 6	1 12 6
	British West Indies - - - "	1 2 6	1 7 4	1 11 0	1 11 0
" Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayd {	Philippine Islands - - - "	0 18 6	1 1 2	1 8 6	1 8 6
	Cuba - - - - - "	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 9 8	1 9 8
	Brazil - - - - - "	0 18 6	1 4 0	1 5 8	1 5 8
	Mauritius - - - - - "	0 17 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 8 0
	India - - - - - "	0 18 0	1 2 8	1 8 0	1 8 0
	British West Indies - - - "	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 8 6	1 8 6

of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—Continued.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).					PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
9 2	2 10 11	2 8 4	2 11 6	2 10 8	per Cwt. Hanse Towns - -	PORK, Salted (except Hams).
1 4	2 1 4	2 3 5	2 5 3	1 13 0	„ United States - -	
4 4	0 3 11	0 4 1	0 6 3	0 7 2	„ Holland - - -	POTATOES.
3 10	0 3 2	0 4 11	0 5 4	0 4 1	„ France - - -	
8 10	0 10 9	0 13 0	0 12 8	0 11 10	„ British India - -	RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk.
1 6	1 1 1	1 3 4	1 1 9	1 16 0	„ United States - -	
8 8	1 17 4	2 0 4	1 12 6	1 14 8	„ British India - -	SALTPETRE.
7 8	3 7 10	3 2 3	2 13 0	2 13 0	„ Hamburg, France, and United States	SEEDS, Clover.
0 8	2 2 1	2 8 3	2 11 2	2 14 9	per Qr. Russia (Baltic)-	„ Linseed.
2 0	2 8 0	2 11 4	2 12 7	2 15 11	„ „ Black Sea - -	
5 1	2 9 9	2 12 9	2 15 10	3 4 7	„ British India - -	
6 1	2 9 10	2 19 7	2 17 0	3 5 7	„ Prussia - - -	„ Rape.
3 4	2 4 8	2 16 11	2 19 6	3 7 4	„ British India - -	
8 0	14 16 6	17 10 8	15 14 8	14 15 9	per Cwt. France, Italy, India, and China	SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste.
7 11	1 11 11	1 14 7	1 8 3	1 7 5	per Lb. France - - -	
7 8	0 19 1	1 0 2	0 16 10	0 18 8	„ British India - -	„ Raw.
6 3	0 19 2	1 0 11	0 17 1	0 18 7	„ China - - -	
-	0 19 3	1 0 6	0 19 0	1 1 1	„ Japan - - -	„ Manuf. of Europe: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured or Brocaded.
0 1	2 5 4	2 5 7	2 10 3	2 10 5	„ France - - -	
7 0	2 13 2	2 14 2	2 18 0	2 16 0	„ France - - -	of Silk or Satin } Ribbons
1 10	2 6 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	„ Belgium - - -	
2 9	20 13 10	20 3 8	17 12 6	18 2 2	per Ton. Prussia & Hanse Towns	SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes.
0 4 ² / ₅	0 0 4 ⁷ / ₁₀	0 0 4 ⁷ / ₁₀	0 0 4 ¹ / ₁₀	0 0 4	per Lb. India - - -	
1 8 ³ / ₈	0 1 8 ¹ / ₂	0 1 6 ¹ / ₂	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 1 5	per prf. Gal. India and Mauritius	SPIRITS:
3 1 ⁷ / ₈	0 3 1 ¹ / ₂	0 2 11 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6 ³ / ₈	0 2 2	„ British W. I. Is. & Guiana	Rum.
7 7	0 6 11 ⁵ / ₈	0 9 6 ¹ / ₂	0 9 1	0 9 1	„ France - - -	
9 7	1 16 4	1 14 3	1 15 0	1 14 0	per Cwt. Holland and Belgium -	SUGAR: Refined.
2 11	1 10 4	1 11 3	1 10 10	1 7 11	„ Cuba - - -	Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto.
3 1	1 10 4	1 10 9	1 9 9	1 9 7	„ Mauritius - - -	
1 11	1 9 8	1 11 4	1 8 11	1 8 0	„ India - - -	
0 9	1 9 5	1 9 7	1 4 9	1 2 9	„ Cuba - - -	„ Yellow Muscovado, or Brown Clay-ed Sugar.
1 0	1 9 9	1 9 7	1 6 0	1 5 3	„ Porto Rico - -	
9 4	1 8 1	1 8 0	1 6 5	1 6 9	„ Mauritius - - -	
0 3	1 7 9	1 7 1	1 8 5	1 6 9	„ India - - -	„ Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
0 1	1 8 3	1 8 10	1 5 0	1 3 4	„ British West Indies -	
1 8	1 2 8	1 4 8	1 0 9	0 19 4	„ Philippine Islands -	
5 5	1 4 8	1 6 7	1 1 11	1 1 6	„ Cuba - - -	
4 1	1 2 7	1 3 10	1 0 6	0 19 5	„ Brazil - - -	
3 11	1 4 0	1 4 3	1 0 9	1 0 2	„ Mauritius - - -	„ Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
2 3	0 19 6	1 1 3	0 19 0	0 17 9	„ India - - -	
5 9	1 5 3	1 6 2	1 2 7	1 1 8	„ British West Indies -	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL V.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES— <i>Continued.</i>	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).				
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	
SUGAR— <i>cont.</i>						
Molasses - - - - {	Cuba - - - - - <i>per Cwt.</i>	£ s. d. 0 11 0	£ s. d. 0 13 8	£ s. d. 0 15 6	£ 0	
	British West Indies - - - - "	0 11 9	0 14 7	0 16 0	0	
	Russia - - - - - "	3 3 0	2 17 0	2 12 6	2	
TALLOW - - - - {	Australia - - - - - "	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 12 6	2	
	Argentine Confederation - - - - "	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 9 6	2	
	United States - - - - - "	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2	
TEA - - - - {	China - - - - - <i>per Lb.</i>	} 0 1 3½	0 1 3½	0 1 2½	0	
	India (Assam) - - - - - "			0 2 4½	0	
	Japan - - - - - "			- - -	-	
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured:						
„ Stemmed or Stripped -	United States - - - - - "	0 0 8½	0 0 8½	0 1 0½	0	
„ Unstemmed - - - {	Holland - - - - - "	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 0 8	0	
	United States - - - - - "	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 8½	0	
„ Manufactured: Cigars -	Cuba - - - - - "	0 10 6	0 11 6½	0 11 0	0	
WINE:						
Red {	Of British Possessions - {	South Africa - - - - - <i>per Gall.</i>	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 11	0
		Australia - - - - - "	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 4 0	0
	Foreign - - - - {	France - - - - - "	0 12 4	0 13 4	0 14 9	0
		Portugal - - - - - "	0 6 2	0 6 9	0 7 9	0
White {	Of British Possessions - {	South Africa - - - - - "	} 0 3 6 {	0 3 8	0 3 6	0
		Australia - - - - - "		0 3 0	0 4 0	0
	Foreign - - - - {	Holland - - - - - "	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0
		France - - - - - "	0 12 4	0 16 8	0 17 0	0
		Spain - - - - - "	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 6	0
		Italy: Sicily - - - - - "	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 4 3	0
WOOD and TIMBER:						
Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn - - - {	Russia and Prussia - - - - - <i>per Load</i>	} 3 16 0	3 13 0	3 2 0	3	
	Sweden - - - - - "					
	British North America - - - - - "					
	United States - - - - - "	3 16 0	3 13 0	4 14 4	3 11	
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split - {	Russia - - - - - "	} 4 10 0	4 10 6	3 6 9	{ 2 11	
	Sweden and Norway - - - - - "					
	British North America - - - - - "					
	United States - - - - - "	3 12 0	2 15 0	3 5 6	2 11	
	United States - - - - - "	4 10 0	4 10 6	4 0 0	2 11	
	Prussia - - - - - "	} 8 0 0	8 19 0	9 0 0	8 11	
	United States - - - - - "					
	British North America - - - - - "					
Wool:						
Alpaca - - - - -	South America - - - - - <i>per Lb.</i>	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 8½	0	
	Russia - - - - - "	0 0 8½	0 0 8	0 0 9½	0	
	Hanse Towns - - - - - "	0 1 9	0 1 8½	0 1 10½	0	
	Argentine Confederation - - - - - "	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 1 0½	0	
	British Possessions in S. Africa - - - - - "	0 1 2½	0 1 2½	0 1 5½	0	
	British India - - - - - "	0 0 6½	0 0 8½	0 0 9	0	
	Australia - - - - - "	0 1 6	0 1 6½	0 1 9	0	

Wool:

Alpaca

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Clayed

Sheep and

of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—Continued.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty).					PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. Continued.
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
9 9	0 10 0	0 12 3	9 11	0 9 5	per Cwt. Cuba - - -	SUGAR—cont. Molasses.
0 6	0 10 2	0 12 8	0 11 2	0 9 11	„ British West Indies - -	
9 0	2 14 9	2 16 2	2 10 9	2 5 9	„ Russia - - -	TALLOW.
0 3	2 14 1	2 16 5	2 7 8	2 4 1	„ Australia - - -	
0 1	2 14 1	2 15 2	2 10 3	2 6 0	„ Argentine Confederation - -	
1 8	2 15 9	2 16 4	2 11 2	2 5 4	„ United States - - -	
1 4½	0 1 6½	0 1 6½	0 1 5	0 1 8½	per Lb. China - - -	TEA.
2 0	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 9½	0 1 9	„ India (Assam) - - -	
-	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1	0 1 7	„ Japan - - -	
0 10	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	0 0 11½	0 1 3	„ United States - - -	TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, „ Stemmed or Stripped.
0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 7½	0 0 9½	„ Holland - - -	
0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 8	0 0 10½	„ United States - - -	„ Unstemmed.
1 1	0 11 0	0 11 7	0 13 0	0 13 0	„ Cuba - - -	„ Manufactured: Cigars.
4 3	0 4 3	0 3 5	0 2 2	0 2 2	per Gall. South Africa - - -	WINE: Of British Possessions - - -
3 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	„ Australia - - -	
0 4	0 8 6	0 6 1	0 7 3	0 4 8	„ France - - -	Foreign - - -
6 7	0 6 8	0 7 1	0 7 4	0 6 5	„ Portugal - - -	
2 11	0 3 0	0 2 5	0 2 1	0 2 8	„ South Africa - - -	Of British Possessions - - -
2 10	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	„ Australia - - -	
7 0	0 17 6	0 16 0	0 9 6	0 9 0	„ Holland - - -	Foreign - - -
4 9	0 15 0	0 15 2	0 12 7	0 10 2	„ France - - -	
7 3	0 6 10	0 6 10	0 7 1	0 6 8	„ Spain - - -	
4 6	0 4 1	0 4 11	0 5 0	0 4 4	„ Italy: Sicily - - -	White.
			Fir. Oak.	Fir. Oak.		
4 0	2 18 4	3 3 0	3 6 5 5 4 10	3 5 11 6 0 0	per Load Russia and Prussia - -	WOOD and TIMBER: Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
9 5	3 10 0	3 15 0	2 11 5 4 9 0	2 12 9 4 9 0	„ Sweden - - -	
9 0	3 14 6	4 3 2	3 12 9 5 2 5	3 13 2 5 7 3	„ British North America - -	
			4 6 5 5 8 4	5 12 9 5 9 0	„ United States - - -	
			Fir.	Fir.		
4 2	3 1 10	3 9 0	3 11 6	3 10 0	„ Russia - - -	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
4 2	3 1 7	3 8 8	3 1 5	2 19 3	„ Sweden and Norway - -	
7 3	2 19 10	3 4 1	2 16 7	2 13 11	„ British North America - -	
7 4	3 3 6	4 4 10	4 0 6	5 14 8	„ United States - - -	
5 5	10 3 0	10 1 7	8 18 6	8 11 0	„ Prussia - - -	Staves.
2 0	7 0 0	6 12 3	6 8 5	6 12 10	„ United States - - -	
4 6	4 15 6	5 19 6	6 6 5	7 11 11	„ British North America - -	
2 4½	0 2 2½	0 2 3	0 2 3½	0 2 11½	per Lb. South America - - -	WOOL: Alpaca.
0 8½	0 0 10	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 11½	„ Russia - - -	
2 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½	0 1 9	0 1 11	„ Hanse Towns - - -	Sheep and Lambs'.
1 0½	0 1 2½	0 1 3½	0 0 11	0 0 11	„ Argentine Confederation - -	
1 4½	0 1 5½	0 1 5½	0 1 1½	0 1 2½	„ S. Africa - - -	
0 6½	0 0 7½	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	0 0 10	„ British India - - -	
1 8½	0 1 8½	0 1 9½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	„ Australia - - -	

No. 12.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (PAYING DUTY)

ARTICLES.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Cocoa - - - Lbs.	3,206,746	3,080,641	2,978,344	3,328,527	3,997,198	4,452,529	4,385,811
Coffee:—							
Of or from British Possessions - }	29,739,754	28,850,035	27,940,715	27,667,608	28,054,552	30,808,226	29,399,811
" Foreign Countries - }	4,659,620	2,316,323	4,563,830	7,310,824	8,928,570	6,542,698	6,370,811
Total of Coffee - "	34,399,374	31,166,358	32,504,545	34,978,432	36,983,122	37,350,924	35,769,622
Corn:—							
Wheat - - - Qrs.	4,477,866	3,758,487	3,778,038	3,050,073	4,826,077	3,346,441	2,633,811
Other Kinds - - "	6,144,084	4,168,780	4,266,191	3,573,021	3,908,119	3,382,078	3,014,811
Wheatflour - - Cwts.	3,901,547	3,805,785	5,241,734	3,798,561	4,500,788	3,585,433	1,788,811
Fruit:—							
Currants - - - "	433,044	405,077	454,276	362,337	185,718	170,153	155,811
Raisins - - - "	193,315	217,808	208,509	228,402	251,055	236,814	241,811
Spices: Pepper - - Lbs.	3,257,911	3,170,883	3,302,151	3,522,438	3,451,180	3,716,657	3,633,811
Spirits:—							
Rum - - - Galls.	3,039,862	2,902,064	2,880,425	2,899,684	3,232,457	3,226,594	3,222,811
Brandy - - - "	2,187,358	1,860,809	1,859,273	1,924,395	1,869,343	1,862,189	1,522,811
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - }	38,868	40,539	38,112	38,188	40,816	39,361	33,811
Sugar, Raw:—							
Of or from British Possessions - }	5,409,209	5,183,097	4,854,506	6,216,341	5,740,854	5,589,467	4,933,811
" Foreign Countries - }	496,478	908,395	1,379,041	682,526	1,531,979	2,439,291	2,322,811
Total of Sugar, Raw - "	5,905,687	6,091,492	6,233,547	6,898,867	7,272,833	8,028,758	7,255,622
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy - - }	75,137	116,335	338,079	273,991	214,756	303,649	283,811
— Melasses - - "	811,218	917,185	772,890	799,287	844,034	927,266	922,811
Tea - - - Lbs.	50,021,576	51,172,302	53,949,059	54,713,034	58,834,087	61,953,041	63,423,811
Timber, not Sawn or Split:—							
Of Foreign Countries - Loads	260,644	273,217	409,133	392,000	492,089	581,796	453,811
Of British Possessions - "	582,233	618,759	652,344	582,982	595,231	692,006	453,811
Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split - }	842,877	891,976	1,061,477	974,982	1,087,320	1,273,802	907,622
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff - }	204,819	196,446	209,337	199,711	216,127	206,199	227,811
— Unmanufactured - "	27,343,419	27,337,966	27,705,687	28,218,857	29,348,568	30,185,642	30,113,811
Wine - - - Galls.	6,251,862	6,437,222	6,279,759	6,346,061	6,813,830	6,776,086	6,223,811

Note.—The Quantities of the several Articles Retained for actual consumption in the United Kingdom are ascertained from the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption.

for HOME CONSUMPTION in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES.
2,647,470	2,860,034	3,013,859	3,230,978	3,407,672	3,622,433	3,712,287	<i>Lbs.</i> Cocoa.
27,357,789	28,796,282	29,987,686	31,712,240	32,309,731	31,573,320	29,485,993	Coffee:—
6,995,334	6,412,650	4,341,190	3,785,711	2,892,309	2,878,446	3,277,002	{ Of or from British Possessions.
							{ " Foreign Countries.
34,353,123	35,208,932	34,328,876	35,497,960	35,202,040	34,451,766	32,762,995	{ Total of Coffee.
							Corn:—
3,371,009	4,236,864	3,990,521	5,875,963	6,677,371	9,458,578	5,592,877	<i>Qrs.</i> Wheat.
5,014,393	5,929,071	5,205,082	7,122,216	7,353,896	6,895,819	8,201,947	{ Other Kinds.
2,095,570	3,839,750	3,313,676	5,078,487	5,861,429	7,173,542	5,167,851	<i>Cwts.</i> Wheatflour.
							Fruit:—
254,905	383,702	481,326	640,731	625,729	700,630	766,373	{ Currants.
184,095	257,030	302,346	282,348	280,821	278,495	310,278	{ Raisins.
3,647,468	4,026,533	4,232,624	3,741,630	3,787,972	4,029,363	4,410,643	<i>Lbs.</i> Spices: Pepper.
							Spirits:—
3,396,537	3,427,039	3,575,139	3,728,801	3,451,384	3,319,754	3,419,000	<i>Galls.</i> Rum.
1,289,615	1,107,298	1,305,969	1,461,552	1,598,270	1,698,399	1,914,417	{ Brandy.
45,824	47,976	51,540	331,570	143,416	175,489	240,814	{ Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
							Sugar, Raw:—
4,505,418	5,373,129	5,129,058	5,010,934	5,389,295	4,652,776	4,934,198	<i>Cwts.</i> { Of or from British Possessions.
2,616,172	3,117,127	3,512,862	3,495,948	3,548,007	4,458,846	4,268,326	{ " Foreign Countries.
7,121,590	8,490,256	8,641,920	8,506,882	8,937,302	9,111,621	9,202,524	{ Total of Sugar, Raw.
							{ Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
297,928	256,240	242,379	265,114	243,678	268,197	250,157	{ — Melasses.
596,501	814,404	678,763	557,402	1,079,232	1,112,928	741,867	
69,132,101	73,195,685	76,303,661	76,816,394	77,927,750	78,793,977	85,183,283	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
							Timber, not Sawn or Split:—
514,606	485,775	551,835	837,137	686,306	801,977	749,377	<i>Loads</i> { Of Foreign Countries.
621,667	480,055	511,330	578,227	612,594	502,131	695,683	{ Of British Possessions.
1,136,273	965,830	1,063,165	1,415,364	1,298,900	1,303,208	1,445,065	{ Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split.
							<i>Lbs.</i> { Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
252,646	259,296	297,826	304,797	301,317	332,364	580,129	{ — Unmanufactured.
32,424,132	33,669,333	34,341,326	34,923,097	34,527,124	35,093,446	36,751,173	
6,601,690	6,268,685	6,775,992	6,718,585	10,693,071	9,764,155	10,422,105	<i>Galls.</i> Wine.

adding the quantities Over-Entered, and those Exported subsequently to the payment of the Duties, from the total in the first instance.

No. 13.—QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and of WHEAT and OTHER KINDS of MEAL and FLOUR,
IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	GRAIN, WHEAT.															COUNTRIES.
	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
Russia, North ^a Ports	Qrs. 47,311	Qrs. 68,809	Qrs. 35,213	Qrs. 26,949	Qrs. 251,971	Qrs. 21,042	Qrs. -	Qrs. 467,617	Qrs. 296,906	Qrs. 160,281	Qrs. 204,309	Qrs. 218,885	Qrs. 156,260	Qrs. 154,553	Qrs. 154,773	Russia, North ^a Ports.
— South ^a Ports	546,501	569,479	663,959	706,622	818,930	485,797	-	291,842	409,469	451,936	681,151	1,082,261	885,201	1,172,605	891,605	— South ^a Ports.
Sweden	6,475	354	-	516	3,639	15,596	35,624	10,708	4,766	10,126	34,444	32,926	15,131	4,428	6,115	Sweden.
Denmark, and the Duchies	241,403	161,790	168,688	218,833	292,915	248,451	313,747	177,216	287,466	299,783	304,223	264,850	228,157	145,338	128,155	{ Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia	614,906	832,731	696,175	451,938	1,144,702	672,842	536,123	222,681	866,311	625,978	771,713	1,149,532	1,027,738	1,450,484	1,017,807	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	328,083	214,412	97,254	44,311	203,461	315,386	224,818	137,326	231,575	155,295	84,671	174,914	214,146	156,701	73,013	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Ports)	167,423	158,655	163,783	130,144	185,417	154,922	199,549	71,886	145,542	138,546	125,827	185,385	129,929	94,708	89,236	{ Germany (Other Ports).
Holland	302,010	277,995	61,910	124,274	57,574	33,226	59,621	28,129	45,034	82,113	49,067	29,538	11,181	1,960	2,539	Holland.
France	451,331	595,356	510,100	207,751	97,235	143,078	26,159	10,007	37,178	818,251	1,096,672	552,602	180,903	224,835	34,034	France.
Spain	496	2,090	20	201	29,781	64,392	201,716	49,719	3,746	5,197	818	44,600	164,404	2	1	Spain.
Italian States	278,636	113,981	236,798	54,203	143,248	88,964	128,295	160,105	9,101	42,584	21,888	83,864	206,929	217,114	22,062	Italian States.
Wallachia & Mol- davia	46,972	70,035	164,374	86,139	227,143	119,504	9,830	124,671	24,377	133,557	30,304	97,400	136,498	109,609	30,583	{ Wallachia & Mol- davia.
Turkish Dom ^a , not otherwise speci- fied	116,415	65,522	175,564	52,716	249,317	163,294	84,428	149,020	16,348	74,928	44,144	66,599	94,910	296,409	65,306	{ Turkish Dom ^a , not otherwise speci- fied.
Egypt	128,273	247,235	533,191	392,746	357,903	302,905	437,241	534,603	204,236	464,644	377,199	197,265	339,811	759,036	535,290	Egypt.
British N. America	10,208	8,774	21,624	34,554	84,571	18,150	14,570	111,819	114,795	100,321	6,721	183,422	549,525	861,452	483,230	British N. America.
United States	103,142	100,699	202,436	483,569	713,182	417,607	248,906	1,279,150	650,754	594,644	36,906	1,409,385	2,507,744	3,724,770	2,008,708	United States.
Other Countries	450,703	251,078	80,959	44,822	54,441	166,071	147,075	246,334	90,353	83,035	130,865	17,530	64,353	95,266	80,044	Other Countries.
Total	3,845,378	3,798,995	3,812,008	3,060,268	4,915,430	3,431,227	2,667,702	4,072,833	3,437,957	4,241,719	4,000,922	5,889,958	6,912,315	9,469,270	5,632,501	Total.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and of WHEAT and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the
UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

COUNTRIES.		GRAIN, OTHER KINDS.														COUNTRIES.		
		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		
Russia, North ^a Ports	Qrs.	292,916	294,694	534,855	316,883	382,159	147,805	-	413,014	667,370	803,493	816,098	951,408	511,840	321,669	388,396	Russia, North ^a Ports.	Qrs.
— South ^a Ports		26,234	19,721	98,176	251,255	251,553	53,551	-	35,980	625,370	866,454	702,826	510,744	396,888	459,445	301,555	— South ^a Ports.	
Sweden	-	209,893	138,110	121,366	57,083	127,298	222,635	374,177	207,618	289,028	482,090	538,006	714,668	595,504	566,279	844,247	Sweden.	
Denmark, and the Duchies	{	1,069,327	915,525	674,251	551,357	652,190	623,921	712,194	457,381	696,771	567,519	714,925	632,535	576,876	636,010	939,324	{ Denmark, and the Duchies.	{
Prussia	-	734,990	508,130	233,993	102,410	31,919	53,919	65,750	129,239	833,157	371,962	239,059	616,239	502,958	403,368	730,141	Prussia.	
Hanse Towns	-	265,435	170,457	42,399	118,336	81,082	80,717	45,603	221,940	333,532	96,376	146,677	269,134	194,898	179,238	218,898	Hanse Towns.	
Germany (Other Parts)	{	248,568	299,189	172,956	209,590	177,658	209,652	211,451	170,751	196,684	70,146	46,564	102,240	108,146	98,552	116,593	{ Germany (Other Parts).	{
Holland	-	280,308	202,147	87,359	96,588	113,024	216,820	91,480	257,366	176,174	64,709	142,280	184,913	150,209	198,037	159,781	Holland.	
France	-	280,195	183,489	397,915	285,682	372,755	18,897	58,247	31,297	43,513	411,155	381,848	393,519	107,645	336,554	674,827	France.	
Spain	-	25,858	19,992	34,710	9,630	40,387	29,400	2,717	10	1,313	17,580	1,178	269	2,760	1,671	41	Spain.	
Italian States	-	126,327	92,925	314,052	128,863	73,500	11,093	122,594	97,433	44,982	226,351	174,710	40,474	106,694	6,262	113,782	Italian States.	
Wallachia & Moldavia	{	278,156	147,470	459,869	627,737	487,963	27,586	13,368	207,841	245,943	649,720	674,986	1,218,470	489,445	243,860	407,097	{ Wallachia & Moldavia.	{
Turkish Dom ^s , not otherwise specified	{	307,561	211,004	299,372	159,650	492,741	139,717	75,518	194,347	196,303	388,359	268,790	395,519	754,394	729,550	1,384,713	{ Turkish Dom ^s , not otherwise specified.	{
Egypt	-	264,454	310,828	425,803	333,077	285,223	286,061	309,560	271,640	217,118	315,618	297,056	278,322	526,089	538,332	543,325	Egypt.	
British N. America	-	16,583	15,217	12,771	16,081	21,131	33,715	13,361	63,357	32,253	55,849	43,211	108,917	373,164	463,796	183,968	British N. America.	
United States	-	1,171,937	588,941	296,070	168,317	234,228	967,786	674,734	1,009,166	417,863	399,807	9,948	475,178	1,779,652	1,540,721	1,072,296	United States.	
Other Countries	-	207,841	114,030	75,466	98,942	157,367	296,058	290,785	356,040	89,821	159,358	119,599	173,113	184,077	177,558	155,914	Other Countries.	
Total	-	5,806,578	4,181,869	4,281,393	3,581,461	3,932,178	3,419,273	3,061,539	4,124,420	5,107,225	5,946,546	5,317,761	7,125,662	7,366,239	6,905,922	8,234,898	Total.	

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and of WHEAT and OTHER KINDS of MEAL and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

COUNTRIES.		GRAIN, TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.														COUNTRIES.	
		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North ^a Ports	340,227	363,503	570,068	343,782	634,130	108,847	-	-	880,631	964,276	963,774	1,020,407	1,170,293	668,100	476,222	543,169	Russia, North ^a Ports.
— South ^a Ports	572,735	589,200	762,135	997,877	1,070,483	539,348	-	-	327,822	1,034,839	1,318,390	1,383,977	1,593,005	1,282,089	1,632,050	1,193,160	— South ^a Ports.
Sweden	216,368	138,464	121,366	57,599	130,937	238,231	409,801	409,801	213,326	293,794	492,216	572,450	747,594	610,635	570,707	850,362	Sweden.
Denmark and the Duchies	1,310,730	1,077,315	842,919	770,190	945,105	872,372	1,025,941	1,025,941	634,597	984,237	867,302	1,019,148	897,385	805,033	781,343	1,067,479	{ Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia	1,349,896	1,340,861	930,168	554,348	1,176,621	726,761	601,873	601,873	351,920	1,609,468	997,940	1,010,772	1,765,771	1,530,691	1,853,852	1,747,948	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	593,518	384,869	139,653	162,647	284,543	396,103	270,421	359,266	359,266	565,107	251,671	231,348	444,043	409,044	335,939	291,911	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts)	415,991	457,844	336,689	339,734	363,075	364,574	411,000	242,637	242,637	342,226	208,692	172,391	287,625	238,075	193,200	205,829	{ Germany (Other Parts).
Holland	582,313	480,142	149,260	220,862	170,593	250,046	151,101	255,495	255,495	221,208	146,822	191,347	214,451	161,390	200,017	162,320	Holland.
France	731,526	778,845	908,015	493,433	469,990	161,915	84,406	41,304	41,304	80,691	1,229,406	1,478,520	946,121	288,543	561,389	708,861	France.
Spain	26,354	22,082	34,730	9,831	70,163	93,792	204,433	49,729	49,729	5,089	22,777	1,996	44,869	167,164	1,673	42	Spain.
Italian States	404,963	206,906	550,850	183,066	216,748	100,057	250,889	250,889	257,538	54,093	268,935	196,598	124,338	313,623	223,376	135,844	Italian States.
Wallachia & Moldavia	325,128	217,505	624,243	713,876	665,106	147,000	23,198	23,198	332,512	270,320	753,277	705,290	1,315,870	625,943	358,469	437,680	{ Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom ^s , not otherwise specified	423,976	276,526	474,936	212,396	742,058	303,011	159,946	159,946	343,367	212,651	463,287	312,934	462,118	840,304	1,025,959	1,450,019	{ Turkish Dom ^s , not otherwise specified.
Egypt	392,727	558,063	958,994	775,823	643,126	588,966	746,801	746,801	806,243	421,354	780,262	674,255	475,587	865,900	1,297,368	1,078,615	Egypt.
British N. America	26,881	23,991	34,405	50,615	105,702	51,865	27,931	27,931	175,176	147,048	156,670	49,332	352,339	927,689	1,325,248	667,198	British N. America.
United States	1,280,079	639,640	493,506	651,886	947,410	1,385,393	923,640	923,640	2,288,316	1,068,617	994,451	46,854	1,974,563	4,287,396	5,265,491	3,081,004	United States.
Other Countries	658,544	365,108	153,455	143,764	211,808	462,129	437,360	437,360	602,374	180,174	242,393	250,464	190,643	248,430	272,824	235,958	Other Countries.
Total	9,651,956	7,920,864	8,093,401	6,641,729	8,847,608	6,850,500	5,729,241	5,729,241	8,197,253	8,545,182	10,188,265	9,318,683	13,006,620	14,279,054	16,375,192	13,837,399	Total.

[illegible]

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN, and of WHEAT and OTHER KINDS OF MEAL and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

COUNTRIES.		GRAIN and MEAL in IMPERIAL QUARTERS—WHEAT.														COUNTRIES.	
		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North ^a Ports	47,716	69,064	35,700	27,112	292,243	21,042	1	474,362	298,821	160,496	204,362	223,296	162,504	155,630	155,881	Russia, North ^a Ports.	
— South ^a Ports	546,501	569,529	663,984	706,622	818,930	486,305	5	292,020	409,527	451,936	681,204	1,082,803	885,239	1,172,619	891,605	— South ^a Ports.	
Sweden	6,479	354	7	517	3,643	15,796	35,855	10,708	5,731	10,126	34,448	32,930	15,310	4,449	6,186	Sweden.	
Denmark, and the Duchies	241,751	162,207	168,768	218,834	294,926	252,304	318,061	178,078	288,714	301,463	307,330	272,758	233,973	149,213	136,746	{ Denmark, and the Duchies.	
Prussia	616,612	835,650	696,175	452,293	1,145,845	675,054	539,885	222,754	869,974	629,005	771,989	1,151,802	1,029,805	1,451,193	1,020,871	Prussia.	
Hanse Towns	329,369	222,289	100,967	49,487	223,914	339,745	254,439	174,472	271,572	203,041	151,785	252,337	294,034	230,122	160,503	Hanse Towns.	
Germany (Other Parts)	167,448	158,655	163,784	130,144	185,417	155,638	199,567	71,940	145,871	139,026	128,213	188,485	133,491	95,635	91,715	{ Germany (Other Parts).	
Holland	306,411	293,465	66,414	124,963	57,732	33,511	61,397	28,930	45,278	82,710	50,470	29,952	11,734	2,943	2,700	Holland.	
France	798,883	1,145,146	1,198,493	459,418	341,444	205,874	51,358	29,962	130,639	1,283,465	1,867,582	1,052,900	312,553	450,561	424,874	France.	
Spain	498	2,185	115	6,321	103,614	292,103	443,876	181,383	8,604	5,364	2,396	125,779	298,082	72,430	2,604	Spain.	
Italian States	279,650	117,323	241,832	65,104	164,255	106,853	142,009	164,137	9,450	43,279	22,318	87,038	236,405	229,757	31,125	Italian States.	
Wallachia & Mol- davia	46,972	70,035	164,374	86,139	227,143	119,504	9,831	124,671	24,377	133,574	30,304	97,400	136,498	109,610	30,588	{ Wallachia & Mol- davia.	
Turkish Dom's, not otherwise speci- fied	116,415	65,523	175,565	40,341	251,343	163,366	84,034	152,151	16,359	74,928	44,144	66,599	94,910	296,443	65,307	{ Turkish Dom's, not otherwise speci- fied.	
Egypt	193,273	247,285	533,191	394,668	357,906	302,908	437,241	534,729	204,236	464,652	377,201	198,124	340,260	762,561	535,986	Egypt.	
British N. America	141,266	80,394	129,680	110,083	168,021	51,016	17,693	198,709	165,960	161,609	39,108	301,324	779,622	1,173,192	735,616	British N. America.	
United States	613,601	537,030	911,855	1,231,893	1,582,641	1,152,170	444,614	2,105,384	1,069,288	1,098,871	98,752	2,143,451	3,591,991	5,010,351	2,732,086	United States.	
Other Countries	474,650	254,159	84,578	60,714	56,843	189,996	170,640	262,557	95,884	99,924	140,265	27,186	114,386	156,736	89,299	Other Countries.	
Total	4,802,475	4,890,263	5,330,412	4,164,603	6,235,860	4,473,085	3,211,766	5,207,147	4,060,285	5,343,469	4,951,871	7,334,164	8,670,797	11,528,445	7,113,637	Total.	

UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES.		GRAIN and MEAL in IMPERIAL QUARTERS—TOTAL of WHEAT and OTHER KINDS.														COUNTRIES.													
1849.	Qrs.	1850.	Qrs.	1851.	Qrs.	1852.	Qrs.	1853.	Qrs.	1854.	Qrs.	1855.	Qrs.	1856.	Qrs.	1857.	Qrs.	1858.	Qrs.	1859.	Qrs.	1860.	Qrs.	1861.	Qrs.	1862.	Qrs.	1863.	Qrs.
Russia, North ^a Ports	340,633	363,779	572,257	343,949	634,404	168,847	1	887,706	376,320	963,990	1,020,461	1,179,288	674,371	477,307	544,228														
----- South ^a Ports	572,735	589,250	762,160	957,877	1,070,483	539,856	173	328,008	1,034,897	1,318,403	1,384,030	1,593,547	1,282,127	1,632,064	1,193,161														
Sweden	-	216,372	138,464	121,373	57,600	130,941	238,432	410,032	218,326	294,759	492,217	572,454	748,207	610,817	850,995														
Denmark, and the Duchies	{	1,311,086	1,077,735	843,007	770,194	947,116	876,269	1,030,402	635,459	985,486	868,986	1,022,255	995,296	810,849	785,224	1,076,071													
Prussia	-	1,354,691	1,343,780	930,163	554,703	1,177,764	728,974	605,635	351,993	1,703,131	1,001,563	1,011,048	1,768,276	1,532,783	1,854,561	1,751,013													
Hanse Towns	-	596,673	392,853	143,476	167,868	305,011	420,489	390,337	397,209	605,226	299,445	298,494	521,551	489,079	409,518	379,845													
Germany (Other Parts)	{	416,023	457,844	336,691	339,734	363,075	365,190	411,018	242,691	342,555	209,172	175,034	290,725	241,637	194,364	208,349													
Holland	-	586,739	495,614	153,774	221,563	170,762	250,358	152,894	286,333	221,509	147,549	192,808	214,907	161,991	201,105	162,731													
France	-	1,019,410	1,328,922	1,391,377	745,162	714,242	224,712	110,065	61,268	174,158	1,695,405	2,249,430	1,446,421	420,215	787,142	1,099,755													
Spain	-	26,370	22,177	34,825	15,951	144,003	231,503	446,593	181,393	9,947	22,945	3,574	126,049	300,843	74,101	2,660													
Italian States	-	406,034	210,249	555,905	193,974	237,755	117,947	265,479	261,572	54,434	269,641	197,041	127,512	343,099	236,019	144,907													
Wallachia & Moldavia	{	325,128	217,505	624,242	713,876	665,106	147,090	23,199	332,512	270,320	783,295	705,290	1,315,870	625,943	358,470	437,680													
Turkish Dom ^s , not otherwise specified	{	423,976	276,528	474,937	200,021	744,084	303,053	161,222	346,840	212,664	463,288	312,934	462,118	849,304	1,025,994	1,450,020													
Egypt	-	392,727	558,063	958,995	777,745	643,129	588,969	746,801	806,369	421,354	780,270	674,257	476,446	866,349	1,300,893	1,079,311													
British N. America	-	181,622	95,860	143,378	126,240	189,337	84,757	31,110	265,379	198,222	217,631	82,469	494,402	1,188,839	1,646,146	920,071													
United States	-	1,816,425	1,082,755	1,211,365	1,400,420	1,821,484	2,136,223	1,122,073	3,117,678	1,487,464	1,500,481	109,275	2,624,005	5,398,176	6,553,712	3,897,084													
Other Countries	-	683,017	368,212	160,096	159,802	214,414	486,845	461,779	618,689	185,734	259,424	259,890	200,356	298,492	334,442	245,471													
Total	-	10,669,661	9,019,590	9,618,026	7,746,669	10,173,135	7,909,544	6,278,813	9,339,425	9,169,180	11,293,705	10,270,774	14,494,976	16,094,914	18,441,791	15,553,352													

No. 14.—QUANTITIES OF RAW COTTON IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, and TOTAL EXPORTED, and EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

YEARS.	The United States.	Mexico.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	China.	Bahamas and Bermudas.	British West India Islands (exclusive of Bahamas) and British Guiana.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	Y.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1849	634,504,050	—	30,733,133	17,369,843	70,838,515	1,680	462,000	482,755	1,072,036	756,469,012	98,893,508	656,575,504	1849
1850	493,153,112	—	30,299,382	18,931,414	118,872,742	—	3,360	225,553	2,090,698	663,576,861	102,469,717	561,107,144	1850
1851	596,638,962	1,568	19,339,104	16,950,535	122,626,976	—	8,512	438,017	1,376,085	757,379,749	111,980,394	645,399,355	1851
1852	765,630,544	—	26,506,144	48,058,640	84,922,432	—	96,992	696,704	3,960,992	929,782,448	111,884,321	817,898,127	1852
1853	658,451,796	—	24,190,628	28,353,575	181,848,160	18,592	—	350,428	2,065,570	895,278,749	148,569,721	746,709,028	1853
1854	722,151,346	—	19,763,600	23,503,003	119,836,009	1,344	5,376	403,734	1,728,737	887,333,149	123,326,112	764,007,037	1854
1855	681,622,424	—	24,577,952	32,904,153	145,179,216	900,704	114,688	353,764	6,062,051	891,751,952	124,368,160	767,383,792	1855
1856	780,040,016	—	21,830,704	34,616,848	180,496,624	2,688	—	462,784	6,436,640	1,023,886,504	146,660,864	877,225,640	1856
1857	654,758,048	836	29,910,832	24,882,144	250,338,144	2,352	1,113,392	330,176	7,983,472	969,318,896	131,927,600	837,391,296	1857
1858	833,237,776	—	18,617,872	38,248,112	132,722,576	—	—	367,808	11,148,032	1,034,342,176	149,609,600	884,732,576	1858
1859	961,707,264	—	22,478,960	38,106,096	192,330,880	—	—	532,256	10,773,616	1,225,989,072	175,143,136	1,050,845,936	1859
1860	1,115,890,608	—	17,286,864	44,036,608	204,141,168	3,920	585,984	464,800	8,528,800	1,390,393,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712	1860
1861	819,500,528	—	17,290,336	41,479,200	369,040,448	—	10,864	485,520	9,177,840	1,256,984,736	298,237,920	958,696,816	1861
1862	13,524,224	3,131,520	23,339,008	65,238,320	392,654,528	1,766,016	5,403,328	722,736	18,193,616	523,973,296	214,714,538	309,258,768	1862

TOTAL EXPORTED, AND EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.

YEARS.	Spain.	Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hanse Towns.	Other Countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	British Settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	EXPORTED (Foreign and Colonial only).	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	YEARS.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1849	127,559	19,750,011	11,432,354	5,377,465	4,183,533	35,879,171	6,014,525	1,004,679	76,768,647	12,450,497	64,318,150	1849
1850	440,751	9,166,731	8,703,252	5,709,529	3,473,252	39,018,221	5,296,648	2,518,394	74,326,778	14,383,674	59,933,104	1850
1851	383,150	8,219,236	14,233,156	5,816,591	4,549,320	41,810,117	4,850,048	3,420,157	83,311,975	13,729,987	69,581,988	1851
1852	233,413	12,765,253	13,382,140	6,388,796	7,880,784	43,197,201	6,252,689	3,661,082	93,761,453	11,316,033	82,444,525	1852
1853	154,146	11,584,800	26,861,166	7,221,448	12,400,869	47,076,010	9,740,032	4,357,378	119,396,449	11,725,369	107,671,080	1853
1854	424,300	11,448,518	14,481,483	8,223,598	14,965,191	47,439,650	6,134,334	2,954,921	106,121,995	24,509,263	81,612,732	1854
1855	68,750	6,128,626	8,119,408	11,075,965	14,283,535	49,142,306	7,106,708	3,375,148	99,300,446	29,453,466	69,846,980	1855
1856	55,090	8,637,751	14,480,869	14,305,188	15,386,578	52,052,139	8,076,317	3,167,430	116,211,392	26,679,793	89,531,599	1856
1857	397,238	6,038,002	23,802,520	14,287,828	19,370,741	49,209,655	9,306,886	7,287,028	129,749,898	36,457,219	93,292,679	1857
1858	110,510	10,595,186	17,926,559	16,597,504	17,333,507	51,104,560	10,046,331	3,024,216	126,738,723	26,701,542	100,037,181	1858
1859	153,874	12,036,125	27,145,518	14,269,343	14,363,403	53,700,542	9,759,779	1,856,050	133,284,634	29,106,750	104,177,884	1859
1860	1,000,227	9,292,942	28,370,342	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,168,616	8,950,629	4,627,303	148,306,577	30,761,867	117,634,710	1860
1861	630,354	3,344,928	20,432,505	18,676,236	19,161,004	68,506,222	12,331,777	4,069,565	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737	1861
1862	395,699	8,378,329	34,755,393	18,390,886	17,959,404	71,339,842	12,664,945	7,518,774	171,943,472	48,076,469	123,866,973	1862
1863	256,115	8,621,087	25,454,798	20,166,617	20,670,111	77,173,446	18,248,151	6,787,309	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703	1863

EXPORTS.

No. 16.—TOTAL DECLARED REAL VALUE of BRITISH

1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
63,596,025	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,944

No. 17.—DECLARED REAL VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED

COUNTRIES.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
FOREIGN:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia { Northern Ports -	1,379,179	1,297,660	1,187,543	994,330	1,106,766	4,798	-
Southern Ports -	186,996	157,111	132,161	105,587	121,638	49,503	-
Sweden and Norway -	367,363	362,947	447,133	439,010	556,183	736,808	1,032,232
Denmark -	353,599	454,304	445,500	452,436	569,733	759,718	759,718
Danish West Indies -	392,090	592,528	577,807	537,882	511,520	569,478	568,232
Prussia -	428,748	424,480	503,531	581,884	579,588	798,434	1,100,944
Hanover -	150,927	231,987	227,288	365,843	472,179	238,504	337,732
Hanse Towns -	5,386,246	6,755,545	6,920,078	6,872,753	7,093,314	7,413,715	8,350,944
Holland -	3,499,937	3,542,632	3,542,673	4,109,976	4,452,955	4,573,034	4,558,732
Java, Sumatra, &c. -	382,055	507,499	759,698	619,185	558,212	636,844	529,732
Belgium -	1,457,584	1,136,237	984,501	1,076,499	1,371,817	1,406,932	1,707,732
France -	1,951,269	2,401,956	2,028,463	2,731,286	2,636,330	3,175,290	6,012,232
Algeria -	12,551	15,069	6,917	6,800	11,262	12,367	21,232
French Poss ^s in Senegambia	9,096	2,545	4,361	2,633	1,725	8,125	11,232
French Possessions in India	-	1,746	443	-	-	-	-
Portugal -	979,597	1,029,204	1,048,356	1,104,213	1,210,411	1,370,603	1,350,944
Azores and Madeira -	93,415	89,185	101,576	105,304	124,971	118,706	124,232
Spain and the Balearic Islands	623,136	864,997	1,015,493	1,253,957	1,360,719	1,270,464	1,158,732
Canary Islands -	58,378	61,754	49,827	39,641	107,638	82,115	110,132
Fernando Po -	3,197	3,668	31,535	18,018	49,478	46,115	38,232
Cuba -	1,036,153	849,278	1,164,177	1,033,396	1,124,864	1,038,159	1,039,944
Porto Rico -	2,910	45,205	63,353	35,069	12,187	35,702	18,132
Philippine Islands -	80,997	193,269	202,585	115,303	386,552	350,245	398,732
Italy, Sardinia -	740,806	774,512	706,108	924,225	1,114,447	1,054,513	853,732
Tuscany -	777,273	769,409	869,131	693,749	639,794	505,852	620,232
Two Sicilies -	1,115,260	1,026,456	1,266,211	911,658	639,544	563,033	921,232
Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna.	202,518	222,559	266,633	188,231	207,491	149,865	147,732
Papal Ports on the Mediter- ranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian Territories -	658,992	607,755	812,942	674,423	637,353	635,931	717,132
Greece -	288,847	202,228	220,592	152,527	135,315	80,130	222,232
Turkey -	2,373,669	2,515,821	1,937,011	2,079,913	2,029,305	2,758,605	5,639,944
Wallachia and Moldavia -	218,577	294,604	284,348	269,533	179,510	16,402	45,232
Syria and Palestine -	338,366	303,254	359,871	511,096	306,580	366,993	946,732
Egypt -	638,411	648,501	968,729	955,701	787,111	1,253,353	1,454,232
Morocco -	65,101	31,799	40,783	110,126	75,257	75,076	133,232
United States and California	11,971,028	14,891,961	14,362,976	16,567,737	23,658,427	21,410,369	17,318,732
Mexico -	779,059	451,820	577,901	566,020	791,940	430,936	585,232
Central America -	117,933	251,073	319,814	260,699	186,968	175,616	269,732
Haiti and San Domingo -	109,306	274,918	239,146	251,409	133,804	195,053	160,232
New Granada -	331,112	330,810	319,889	502,128	450,804	270,722	538,232
Venezuela -	178,998	301,094	349,701	273,738	248,190	300,899	375,232

PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
116,608,766	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,489,768	

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	COUNTRIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN :
2,828,287	2,724,609	3,401,808	2,885,576	2,661,487	1,743,462	2,429,869	} Russia - { Northern Ports. Southern Ports.
270,532	367,890	546,888	382,903	379,961	327,456	271,771	
1,001,403	723,432	1,042,441	1,044,717	1,087,463	1,109,072	1,163,740	Sweden and Norway.
886,760	595,309	723,933	781,162	912,807	941,771	1,005,321	Denmark.
888,045	568,379	652,252	658,457	706,981	728,295	710,273	— Danish West Indies.
1,741,044	1,956,199	1,492,088	1,884,403	2,493,976	2,045,079	1,916,900	Prussia.
1,637,741	1,640,189	998,477	1,107,570	1,029,293	758,334	568,497	Hanover.
9,595,962	9,031,877	9,178,399	10,364,237	9,298,463	9,740,336	10,665,612	Hanse Towns.
6,384,394	5,473,312	5,375,468	6,114,862	6,434,919	6,046,242	6,317,562	Holland.
744,492	832,045	1,135,071	1,413,624	1,091,511	776,564	652,025	— Java, Sumatra, &c.
1,727,204	1,815,257	1,479,270	1,610,144	1,925,852	1,828,622	2,106,234	Belgium.
6,213,358	4,863,131	4,754,354	5,249,980	8,895,588	9,209,367	8,667,138	France.
19,406	21,033	21,977	43,754	20,955	46,253	11,732	— Algeria.
10,187	13,353	10,740	862	3,638	7,669	3,517	— French Poss ⁿ in Senegambia
3,060	831	—	1,416	—	—	—	— French Possessions in India.
1,458,321	1,432,238	1,306,105	1,698,931	1,987,450	1,533,365	2,233,802	Portugal.
110,766	115,969	91,606	147,609	147,866	137,539	149,141	— Azores and Madeira.
2,012,528	2,071,219	1,945,482	2,471,447	2,919,501	2,862,261	3,508,574	Spain and the Balearic Islands.
108,010	107,907	135,267	131,210	122,691	137,837	124,577	— Canary Islands.
10,816	10,765	5,422	20,166	8,371	14,574	28,617	— Fernando Po.
1,714,095	1,797,219	1,526,525	1,418,475	1,273,078	1,664,754	1,888,441	— Cuba.
151,572	79,853	149,071	111,537	90,385	190,128	232,322	— Porto Rico.
534,234	541,475	685,490	674,235	784,564	458,404	556,863	— Phillippine Islands.
1,350,210	1,174,580	1,404,982	1,864,338	2,198,948	2,143,772	2,116,269	Italy, Sardinia.
807,069	933,921	801,705	1,034,435	1,062,881	935,426	1,073,879	— Tuscany.
1,088,982	1,569,166	1,162,335	1,321,339	2,071,521	1,528,904	2,309,392	— Two Sicilies.
318,797	409,543	260,077	294,175	447,719	495,218	430,698	{ — Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna. Papal Ports on the Mediter- ranean.
1,112,559	1,298,199	789,881	993,669	967,901	787,058	1,002,367	
200,666	249,462	262,074	343,500	286,393	243,223	341,991	Austrian Territories.
3,107,401	4,255,612	3,750,996	4,408,910	2,987,800	3,487,761	5,696,953	Greece.
201,466	175,986	111,031	172,872	162,606	168,546	157,880	Turkey.
703,375	760,497	622,457	655,323	876,035	588,558	1,026,612	— Wallachia and Moldavia.
1,899,289	1,985,829	2,175,651	2,479,737	2,278,843	2,405,982	4,416,240	— Syria and Palestine.
148,809	84,076	96,399	171,424	148,306	155,135	174,550	Egypt.
18,985,939	14,491,448	22,553,405	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,327,870	15,351,626	Morocco.
567,311	411,831	597,899	462,604	583,657	757,823	1,677,622	United States and California.
313,371	393,179	226,720	182,282	172,431	166,376	140,799	Mexico.
269,025	112,746	198,791	412,939	304,932	473,400	528,904	Central America.
550,730	505,749	729,468	810,970	826,186	783,105	1,570,062	Haiti and San Domingo.
377,711	316,738	317,716	323,656	426,858	224,525	389,361	New Granada.
							Venezuela.

EXPORTS.

DECLARED REAL VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED

COUNTRIES— <i>Cont.</i>	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
FOREIGN— <i>Cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ecuador - - -	9,689	33,289	54,099	3,163	31,747	11,971
Brazil - - -	2,444,715	2,544,837	3,518,684	3,464,394	3,186,407	2,891,840
Uruguay (Monte Video) - -	36,606	60,480	218,078	615,453	529,883	462,210
Argentine Confederation - -	1,362,909	848,800	458,329	837,513	551,035	1,267,125
Chili - - -	1,089,914	156,266	1,181,837	1,167,494	1,264,942	1,421,855
Peru - - -	878,251	845,639	1,208,253	1,024,007	1,246,730	949,289
China (exclusive of Hong Kong) -	885,140	975,954	1,528,869	1,918,244	1,373,689	532,639
Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated - }	377,426	433,960	373,642	313,748	617,764	646,868
Other Countries - - -	176,122	120,089	191,312	154,047	158,978	209,724
Total of Foreign Countries -	47,001,511	51,938,994	54,049,888	57,792,581	65,601,057	63,332,528
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:						
Channel Islands - - -	634,193	506,415	613,724	564,453	470,107	480,339
Gibraltar - - -	533,480	388,141	481,286	510,889	670,840	754,357
Malta - - -	387,744	314,386	301,443	256,867	297,906	413,285
Ionian Islands - - -	165,805	135,912	223,096	138,642	116,567	128,975
North American Colonies:						
British Columbia - - - }	61,795	102,225	72,827	90,322	85,858	102,784
Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements - }						
Newfoundland - - -	297,350	343,120	334,730	299,719	324,529	358,847
Canada - - -	1,324,931	1,993,511	2,451,534	1,820,222	3,244,290	3,957,085
New Brunswick - - -	279,280	411,151	442,198	435,633	770,275	863,704
Prince Edward Island - -	41,421	56,867	57,109	49,338	75,246	100,673
Nova Scotia - - -	276,106	328,177	455,309	370,130	398,346	597,778
Total of North American Colonies - }	2,230,883	3,235,051	3,813,707	3,065,364	4,898,544	5,980,876
Honduras (British Settlements) -	206,244	183,352	232,633	122,806	105,493	187,706
West India Islands and Guiana -	1,820,418	2,030,229	2,201,032	1,908,552	1,801,146	1,870,674
Australia:						
West Australia - - -	12,519	36,981	34,726	55,647	100,917	58,431
South Australia - - -	315,648	417,809	375,085	276,545	1,182,885	1,146,113
Victoria - - -		589,278	604,403	1,615,135	7,062,387	5,741,315
New South Wales - - - }	1,330,847					
Queensland - - - }		1,005,452	1,201,261	1,632,137	4,527,775	3,648,072
Tasmania - - -	315,021	440,566	420,922	493,772	1,408,927	1,051,406
New Zealand - - -	106,434	112,167	171,009	148,969	230,809	286,015
Total of Australia -	2,080,469	2,602,253	2,807,356	4,222,205	14,513,700	11,981,352
Hong Kong - - -	651,969	598,191	632,399	585,355	375,908	463,077
India - - -	6,149,842	7,242,194	7,022,296	6,483,627	7,324,147	9,127,556
Singapore - - -	404,080	562,139	608,886	637,981	595,566	516,137
Ceylon - - -	159,351	218,332	175,414	231,299	265,982	382,276
Mauritius - - -	234,022	368,726	232,955	229,693	385,879	383,210
Cape of Good Hope and Natal -	520,961	796,600	752,393	1,064,283	1,212,630	921,957
Possessions on the Gold Coast -	134,591	87,871	107,653	47,566	55,862	117,419
Possessions on the River Gambia -	35,770	43,700	47,197	50,784	52,106	55,365
Sierra Leone - - -	60,290	70,230	94,546	103,609	126,192	93,042
Other Possessions - - -	44,402	45,169	50,818	60,298	64,149	63,024
Ports of the Crimea - - -	-	-	-	-	-	26,571
Total of British Possessions -	16,594,514	19,428,891	20,398,834	20,284,273	33,332,724	33,852,198
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions - }	63,596,025	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726

KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	COUNTRIES— <i>Cont.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN— <i>Cont.</i>
23,731	26,963	22,261	74,149	154,173	1,076	9,878	Ecuador.
5,541,710	3,984,817	3,685,718	4,446,776	4,552,165	3,735,781	3,964,557	Brazil.
515,902	522,670	693,622	922,733	581,638	453,790	534,741	Uruguay (Monte Video).
1,287,006	1,008,819	953,677	1,782,447	1,383,529	854,213	1,331,138	Argentine Confederation.
1,520,678	1,117,580	1,474,606	1,702,800	1,362,451	954,542	1,433,119	Chili.
1,171,864	1,163,155	857,568	1,381,357	1,194,873	824,585	1,027,959	Peru.
1,728,885	1,730,778	2,525,997	2,872,045	3,114,694	2,024,118	2,412,958	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
766,517	667,287	696,027	951,295	841,259	888,593	590,117	{ Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated.
300,199	252,177	543,336	326,275	523,279	374,851	647,914	Other Countries.
84,911,419	76,386,299	84,267,533	92,226,392	82,857,437	82,096,915	95,570,114	Total of Foreign Countries.
							BRITISH POSSESSIONS :
539,768	508,264	615,330	655,948	666,087	851,518	866,216	Channel Islands.
655,661	852,728	713,295	1,159,313	1,015,606	996,913	1,267,911	Gibraltar.
453,547	433,066	624,110	704,073	564,110	432,731	623,144	Malta.
253,202	337,905	250,949	345,055	296,570	232,349	405,177	Ionian Islands.
							North American Colonies :
98,568	158,482	{ 54,282	37,984	231,644	199,227	302,572	British Columbia.
		72,810	79,936	34,715	42,186	72,811	Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements
565,176	426,507	472,694	466,572	391,876	331,452	442,187	Newfoundland.
2,467,810	1,737,751	1,856,051	2,137,827	2,081,446	2,237,520	2,479,463	Canada.
548,022	323,867	504,708	403,056	334,836	385,560	488,639	New Brunswick.
85,128	39,428	56,777	73,781	75,529	72,730	107,740	Prince Edward Island.
564,331	473,810	598,914	529,094	539,907	722,329	925,568	Nova Scotia.
4,329,035	3,159,845	3,616,236	3,727,350	3,689,953	3,991,010	4,819,030	{ Total of North American Colonies.
							Honduras (British Settlements)
156,877	136,717	115,699	142,544	201,328	108,273	166,062	West India Islands and Guiana.
2,349,041	2,252,066	2,163,649	2,416,939	2,464,654	3,005,630	3,762,163	Australia :
							West Australia.
65,740	82,234	118,045	98,680	90,021	105,998	85,419	South Australia.
913,117	979,973	653,148	810,983	1,085,280	895,486	1,057,605	Victoria.
6,649,286	5,417,601	6,467,652	5,377,740	5,528,331	5,731,566	5,804,773	New South Wales.
			{ 2,429,851	2,725,148	3,511,226	2,952,226	Queensland.
3,130,709	2,919,544	2,876,353	53,297	74,050	193,664	319,378	Tasmania.
509,242	573,175	481,343	367,644	324,114	284,934	315,521	New Zealand.
364,430	490,505	632,907	569,066	865,827	1,221,632	1,971,412	Total of Australia.
11,632,524	10,463,032	11,229,448	9,707,261	10,692,771	11,944,506	12,506,334	Hong Kong.
							India.
721,097	1,145,669	1,931,576	2,445,991	1,733,963	1,113,224	1,473,431	Singapore.
11,666,714	16,782,386	19,844,920	16,965,292	16,411,756	14,617,673	19,995,657	Ceylon.
896,282	960,335	1,421,067	1,671,092	1,027,384	1,064,681	1,486,813	Mauritius.
516,657	541,131	667,387	671,219	486,655	573,998	1,076,023	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
663,554	603,103	567,159	538,303	551,727	519,868	521,838	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
1,860,638	1,703,397	1,934,970	2,063,523	1,984,705	1,921,253	1,524,381	Possessions on the River Gambia.
91,743	94,932	65,905	97,069	144,194	126,728	80,834	Sierra Leone.
55,576	49,398	43,206	27,774	56,872	52,537	69,023	Other Possessions.
223,495	119,395	169,860	215,523	180,065	170,354	178,696	Ports of the Crimea.
84,277	79,088	169,230	108,566	76,977	122,703	96,921	Total of British Possessions.
							{ Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.
37,154,688	40,222,457	46,143,996	43,664,835	42,245,377	41,895,349	50,919,654	
122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,489,768	

No. 18.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Alkali Soda - - <i>Cwts.</i>	689,833	827,403	838,848	980,417	1,070,624	1,100,315	1,045,004
Arms and Ammunition: Firearms (Small) <i>No.</i>	236,275	235,144	252,569	189,776	261,002	237,679	187,023
Gunpowder - <i>Lbs.</i>	7,960,277	8,501,274	8,335,338	7,140,133	9,410,891	8,715,213	8,576,430
Bacon and Hams - <i>Cwts.</i>	7,926	9,962	12,727	14,546	88,368	23,935	40,012
Bags, Empty - - <i>Dozs.</i>	163,216	206,483	241,191	307,807	376,006	412,580	407,443
Beef and Pork - <i>Cwts.</i>	15,216	16,760	25,081	20,141	25,790	52,745	75,588
Beer and Ale - - <i>Brls.</i>	135,692	182,480	190,077	244,115	416,422	398,941	384,414
Books, Printed - <i>Cwts.</i>	13,295	16,350	19,732	20,579	32,781	32,350	24,844
Butter - - - - - <i>"</i>	64,831	60,639	67,028	95,039	93,724	92,269	120,098
Candles, Stearine - <i>Lbs.</i>	813,337	992,513	1,140,336	1,104,301	2,094,004	2,856,622	4,110,513
Carriages - - - <i>No.</i>	584	849	808	1,016	1,951	1,799	1,484
Cement - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	95,524	156,777	222,760	308,143	413,366	453,759	703,878
Cheese - - - - - <i>"</i>	6,759	8,643	9,493	17,164	32,650	16,987	22,318
Coals, Cinders, and } Culm - - - - - } <i>Tons</i>	2,828,039	3,351,880	3,468,545	3,640,194	3,935,062	4,309,255	4,976,902
Cordage and Twine - <i>Cwts.</i>	84,110	100,247	117,090	93,527	119,077	116,838	110,225
Corn: Wheat - <i>Qrs.</i>	575	747	10,962	23,793	36,833	38,185	106,116
Wheat Flour - <i>Cwts.</i>	2,335	7,610	21,477	19,241	67,371	38,190	71,999
Cotton Yarn - - <i>Lbs.</i>	149,502,281	131,370,368	143,966,106	145,478,302	147,539,302	147,128,498	165,493,598
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods, White } or Plain } <i>Yds.</i>	800,866,988	772,161,813	965,474,560	953,022,042	936,228,566	1,101,471,222	1,243,517,609
Printed, } Checked, or Dyed } <i>"</i>	536,669,128	586,021,128	577,687,229	571,234,872	658,364,093	591,427,900	694,216,416
Total of Piece Goods <i>"</i>	1,337,536,116	1,358,182,941	1,543,161,789	1,524,256,914	1,594,592,659	1,692,899,122	1,937,734,025
Stockings - <i>Doz. Pns.</i>	303,507	237,828	506,062	683,911	1,353,477	950,766	552,947
Thread for Sewing <i>Lbs.</i>	4,955,259	4,357,195	4,302,176	4,600,239	4,885,322	4,622,404	4,855,369
Fish: Herrings - <i>Brls.</i>	336,400	260,105	239,330	275,033	319,397	285,453	381,949
Glass: Flint - - <i>Cwts.</i>	18,184	23,370	25,900	33,165	47,548	53,072	39,295
Window - - - <i>"</i>	17,386	15,517	16,459	22,168	39,158	34,522	21,537
Common Bottles } <i>"</i>	233,108	296,065	329,025	385,014	457,787	481,262	513,140
Hats of all Sorts - <i>Dozs.</i>	56,001	93,744	104,896	92,318	142,960	138,060	83,189
Horses - - - <i>No.</i>	1,186	1,823	1,526	2,485	1,902	2,346	3,616
Leather, Tanned, } Unwrought } <i>Cwts.</i>	16,395	32,205	25,610	31,978	23,740	29,601	31,055
Wrought Boots and Shoes } of other Sorts } <i>Lbs.</i>	1,554,107	1,650,587	1,649,949	2,516,930	5,435,616	4,876,089	3,496,420
Linen Yarn - - <i>Lbs.</i>	17,264,033	18,220,688	18,841,326	23,928,592	22,893,586	17,696,567	18,177,484
Linen Manufactures: White or Plain } and Damask - } <i>Yds.</i>	101,933,563	111,968,091	120,016,642	125,316,228	126,217,483	103,810,355	111,160,223
Printed, Check- } ed or Dyed - } <i>"</i>	4,474,919	4,115,362	4,692,111	4,117,166	4,042,858	4,043,774	3,027,862
Sailcloth - - - <i>"</i>	4,850,701	6,258,163	4,398,000	3,759,233	3,904,950	3,794,528	3,851,636
Total - - - <i>"</i>	111,259,183	122,342,516	129,106,753	133,192,627	134,165,291	111,648,657	118,039,721
Thread for Sewing <i>Lbs.</i>	2,874,038	3,360,120	2,730,812	3,852,083	4,343,827	3,190,223	3,068,907

(Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
88	1,618,289	2,029,761	2,049,582	1,420,327	2,095,249	2,118,552	Cwts. Alkali and Soda.
763	223,718	171,529	272,948	315,509	702,254	437,842	Arms and Ammunition: No. Firearms (Small).
875	2,840,647	10,523,260	11,078,436	11,751,095	16,277,340	15,791,659	Lbs. Gunpowder.
351	45,089	65,256	69,993	40,708	64,710	73,860	Cwts. Bacon and Hams.
969	769,439	671,058	623,752	642,848	802,095	894,511	Dozs. Bags, Empty.
910	32,802	57,999	40,360	16,917	20,097	24,389	Cwts. Beef and Pork.
334	533,828	614,136	584,827	378,461	464,827	499,518	Brls. Beer and Ale.
501	27,385	33,543	35,128	30,863	27,726	33,201	Cwts. Books, Printed.
974	112,296	139,768	125,352	96,969	80,594	102,406	" Butter.
335	3,068,595	3,861,209	4,953,979	5,928,699	5,036,515	4,649,152	Lbs. Candles, Stearine.
991	2,125	2,161	1,964	2,663	3,053	3,913	No. Carriages.
225	1,116,313	1,293,201	1,584,353	1,564,896	1,612,649	2,040,469	Cwts. Cement.
278	23,488	34,428	28,700	31,724	32,320	41,417	" Cheese.
718	6,529,483	7,006,949	7,321,832	7,855,115	8,301,852	8,272,988	Tons { Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
243	103,876	122,052	117,835	105,847	126,018	165,681	Cwts. Cordage and Twine.
376	11,043	41,127	7,428	340,051	11,122	38,595	Qrs. Corn: Wheat.
458	9,051	20,513	15,920	104,314	14,151	14,405	Cwts. ——— Wheat Flour.
338	200,016,902	192,206,643	197,343,655	177,848,353	93,225,890	74,642,146	Lbs. Cotton Yarn.
							Cotton Manufactures:
575	1,527,184,498	1,699,105,334	1,805,092,537	1,734,585,085	1,033,324,260	1,108,081,903	Yds. { Piece Goods, White or Plain.
205	796,954,587	863,440,142	971,125,890	828,873,922	648,070,340	598,490,955	" { ——— Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
780	2,324,139,085	2,562,545,476	2,776,218,427	2,563,459,007	1,681,394,600	1,706,572,858	" Total of Piece Goods.
060	498,133	907,705	1,055,984	698,300	887,886	699,350	Doz. Prs. Stockings.
705	4,517,730	5,436,150	6,297,554	5,100,900	4,637,273	4,402,582	Lbs. Thread for Sewing.
114	336,560	266,615	341,508	364,118	510,956	441,248	Brls. Fish: Herrings.
292	56,644	59,102	79,544	79,204	89,177	97,009	Cwts. Glass: Flint.
226	26,008	27,697	33,408	35,732	49,522	64,391	" ——— Window.
209	542,457	621,112	629,511	546,216	540,558	611,200	" { ——— Common Bottles.
046	121,215	138,741	168,781	189,502	224,397	240,511	Dozs. Hats of all Sorts.
374	2,072	4,410	3,199	2,954	4,288	5,235	No. Horses.
766	37,484	42,351	45,951	40,216	43,079	46,047	{ Cwts. Leather, Tanned, Unwrought.
050	Lbs. 6,364,858	Lbs. 6,071,247	Lbs. 6,470,701	Lbs. 6,672,305	{ Prs. 5,375,747 Lbs. 826,004	{ 4,436,734 646,442	{ ———, Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
							———, other Sorts.
311	32,047,492	27,290,387	31,210,612	27,981,042	32,559,244	38,553,643	Lbs. Linen Yarn.
							Linen Manufactures:
87	113,302,877	132,555,906	136,936,104	110,576,802	145,819,316	166,958,482	Yds. { White or Plain, and Damask.
079	5,008,075	2,833,681	3,203,382	2,165,772	6,013,164	7,125,553	" { Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
327	3,629,339	2,730,911	3,857,287	3,579,895	5,062,333	6,311,932	" Sailcloth.
093	121,910,291	138,120,498	143,996,773	116,322,169	156,891,813	189,395,967	" Total of Piece Goods.
98	3,176,134	2,885,789	3,229,815	2,390,461	3,909,062	4,255,799	Lbs. Thread for Sewing.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRO

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Metals:								
Iron, Pig and Puddled - } Tons	161,775	141,973	201,264	240,491	333,585	293,432	291,776	
—, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod - } "	402,200	469,434	538,411	567,692	653,902	616,718	540,992	
—, Railroad, of all sorts - } "	3,442	4,035	4,576	5,271	9,912	7,937	5,923	
—, Wire - - - - - } "	16,549	21,093	24,128	61,865	60,979	69,338	70,138	
—, Cast - - - - - } "	107,717	120,607	120,728	123,404	166,472	176,203	147,114	
—, Hoops, Sheets and Boiler Plates - } "	9,714	15,689	18,571	16,348	16,134	12,242	20,099	
—, Wrought, of all sorts - } "	8,095	10,593	11,801	15,813	20,288	20,793	16,693	
—, Old, for re-manufacture - } "								
—, Steel, un- wrought - } "								
Total of Iron & Steel - - - - -	709,492	783,424	919,479	1,035,884	1,261,272	1,196,663	1,092,735	
" Copper, Unwrought:								
—, Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs - } Cwts.	146,997	154,678	112,245	118,266	95,623	60,817	102,385	
—, Wrought or partly Wrought:								
—, Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c. - } "	197,997	184,495	137,692	116,072	118,833	102,220	114,844	
—, Mixed or Yellow Metal - } "	58,540	78,513	83,321	85,815	77,256	88,465	93,804	
—, Of other Sorts - - - - - } "	6,069	8,468	17,853	18,568	20,935	22,063	22,133	
" Brass, of all Sorts - - - - -	23,811	26,413	20,379	17,177	17,248	18,888	16,822	
" Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot - } Tons	17,026	21,916	19,488	19,996	16,242	19,605	22,247	
—, Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge - } "	3,979	4,884	3,919	3,585	3,353	3,395	5,585	
" Tin, Unwrought - Cwts.	35,339	31,840	20,284	18,931	25,540	28,114	26,945	
—, Plates - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Quantities not specified in the Entries previously to 1862.)								
" Zinc, Wr. and Unwr. - - - - -	17,203	23,038	25,900	26,092	63,638	60,600	50,338	
Oil, Seed - - - - - Galls.	2,732,620	3,300,045	3,382,128	3,906,107	4,401,664	3,870,050	4,594,743	
Paper (other than Hangings) - - - - - Cwts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)								
Salt - - - - - Tons	463,497	395,492	455,835	495,534	521,274	488,584	625,676	
Silk, Thrown - - - - - Lbs.	106,869	69,993	72,760	229,958	272,293	205,186	237,654	
—, Twist and Yarn - - - - -	369,801	474,349	389,753	476,215	377,907	483,153	507,376	
Silk Manufactures:								
—, Broad Piece Goods, Handkerchiefs and Shawls - } Lbs.	317,650	1,185,723	1,181,455	1,131,477	1,376,890	1,000,379	835,314	
—, Ribbons - - - - -								
Soap - - - - - Cwts.	101,222	124,366	132,959	152,786	185,941	202,317	204,914	
Spirits, British - - - - - Galls.	322,587	308,914	229,650	323,719	827,912	680,564	3,840,691	
Sugar, Refined - - - - - Cwts.	223,273	209,148	258,726	213,563	179,254	125,139	43,881	
Wool, Sheep and Lambs - } Lbs.	11,200,472	12,002,773	8,573,103	13,919,277	6,734,129	12,901,294	16,101,767	
Woollen and Worsted Yarn - } "	11,773,020	13,794,225	14,670,880	14,220,192	13,964,944	15,733,200	20,408,304	
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
—, Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed - } Yds.	16,278,738	27,353,188	25,051,740	26,406,828	27,105,624	30,516,318	21,930,384	
—, Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes - } "	7,974,984	9,295,122	9,068,549	9,046,677	13,788,253	12,767,186	7,699,819	
—, Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed - } "	98,216,043	112,000,812	115,296,580	127,798,552	123,632,208	105,989,380	100,061,472	
—, Carpets and Druggets - } "	1,565,745	1,868,675	1,814,234	2,280,373	4,035,263	4,052,588	3,351,098	

by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)
6	363,143	316,376	342,566	388,004	444,708	468,561	<i>Tons</i> Metals : Iron, Pig and Puddled.
1	254,061	300,786	311,459	258,074	308,061	329,285	" { —, Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod.
0	433,250	528,927	453,445	377,565	400,765	449,657	" { —, Railroad, of all Sorts.
3	10,220	12,391	13,957	11,811	14,748	19,565	" { —, Wire.
5	78,192	81,302	74,971	75,055	66,553	82,344	" { —, Cast.
5	86,708	104,058	108,503	83,885	116,694	140,037	" { —, Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates.
1	88,169	90,082	101,323	97,170	98,357	109,824	" { —, Wrought, of all Sorts.
1	18,937	6,525	3,648	9,320	25,786	13,872	" { —, Old, for re-manufacture } "
4	16,378	24,744	32,173	21,810	25,779	28,772	" { —, Steel, Unwrought.
6	1,349,058	1,465,191	1,442,045	1,322,694	1,501,451	1,641,917	" Total of Iron and Steel.
0	134,385	126,984	139,611	87,351	101,770	256,443	<i>Cwts.</i> Copper, Unwrought : Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
0	184,420	153,342	211,593	166,146	223,300	358,944	" { —, Wrought or partly Wrought : Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.
6	118,896	133,563	133,019	134,906	194,431	233,608	" { Mixed or Yellow Metal.
9	58,056	40,561	38,113	47,171	38,873	11,395	" { Of other Sorts.
0	26,629	25,654	36,662	30,435	38,210	47,975	" Brass, of all Sorts.
8	19,555	20,571	23,797	19,295	36,140	36,124	<i>Tons</i> { Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
6	5,819	6,943	5,935	5,851	7,474	6,563	" { —, Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
8	46,542	56,079	54,811	56,673	82,085	87,626	<i>Cwts.</i> Tin, Unwrought.
-	-	-	-	-	1,001,437	1,116,282	" — Plates.
0	79,704	97,405	105,429	87,746	101,450	106,531	" Zinc, Wr. and Unwr.
3	6,515,333	7,588,177	9,237,926	8,229,401	6,500,771	5,868,553	<i>Galls.</i> Oil, Seed.
-	106,557	126,454	112,614	91,953	129,	164,910	<i>Cwts.</i> { Paper (other than Hangings).
9	592,719	565,644	696,725	703,132	674,025	620,050	<i>Tons</i> Salt.
4	551,281	524,914	435,818	538,954	647,109	476,773	<i>Lbs.</i> Silk, Thrown.
6	440,349	360,054	461,584	452,723	620,401	462,697	" — Twist and Yarn.
4	<i>Lbs.</i> 963,931	<i>Lbs.</i> 1,188,940	<i>Lbs.</i> 1,307,293	<i>Lbs.</i> 1,060,466	<i>Yds.</i> 2,603,072 <i>Dozs.</i> 173,430 <i>Lbs.</i> 114,440	2,843,185 224,145 94,922	Silk Manufactures : Broad Piece Goods. Handkerchiefs and Shawls. Ribbons.
6	163,007	173,740	195,183	187,317	174,887	198,276	<i>Cwts.</i> Soap.
9	1,325,311	1,941,051	2,053,269	4,085,617	3,751,742	4,071,960	<i>Galls.</i> Spirits, British.
0	127,260	119,996	84,722	141,659	213,507	278,592	<i>Cwts.</i> Sugar, Refined.
2	13,455,984	9,054,151	11,252,924	15,715,288	10,200,544	8,288,489	<i>Lbs.</i> { Wool, Sheep and Lambs.
8	24,069,808	22,849,344	27,533,963	27,512,352	27,821,378	32,480,145	" { Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
6	23,759,778	24,118,080	23,963,182	24,371,340	35,400,976	28,026,005	Woollen and Worsted Manufactures : Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
8	10,478,787	14,526,320	12,641,689	13,403,882	17,874,264	17,293,787	" { Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
8	127,397,116	150,433,360	148,685,124	122,555,008	118,812,137	165,822,849	" { Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
8	4,506,064	4,609,919	5,076,542	4,067,351	5,378,562	6,254,281	" { Carpets and Druggets.

No. 19.—DECLARED REAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF H

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements - - -	29,644	47,368	58,655	59,241	77,379	116,338	112,301
Alkali—Soda - - -	302,052	375,351	360,521	336,196	474,162	463,546	395,959
Apparel and Slops - - -	772,838	909,498	997,628	1,246,877	2,766,696	2,266,274	1,286,374
Arms and Ammunition :							
Fire Arms (small) - - -	282,304	236,331	219,206	184,700	272,853	211,374	163,234
Gunpowder - - -	202,866	207,819	198,177	169,054	232,452	249,414	251,763
Of all other Kinds - - -	64,140	53,974	50,471	45,093	45,169	87,018	88,672
Bacon and Hams - - -	29,114	38,287	41,883	49,512	138,491	96,534	149,370
Bags, empty - - -	94,649	154,568	147,831	150,294	187,336	265,084	233,101
Beef and Pork - - -	31,507	29,211	44,298	37,929	61,875	132,215	210,237
Beer and Ale - - -	418,325	558,794	577,142	754,627	1,291,357	1,314,810	1,398,885
Books, Printed - - -	205,266	229,399	268,032	289,433	452,062	440,523	370,922
Butter - - -	217,844	210,926	235,803	335,800	401,242	424,192	570,506
Candles, Stearine - - -	36,631	43,173	48,800	44,504	87,946	131,785	206,242
Carriages - - -	47,603	60,975	63,244	70,865	159,790	177,956	126,290
Cement - - -	17,099	26,468	36,452	49,862	64,217	63,211	99,530
Cheese - - -	24,921	30,629	32,963	57,519	119,414	64,588	88,142
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - -	1,087,122	1,284,224	1,302,473	1,372,114	1,604,591	2,127,156	2,446,341
Cordage and Twine - - -	180,794	211,879	240,727	200,609	283,464	365,435	328,243
Corn, Wheat - - -	1,454	1,766	19,841	57,993	97,154	122,405	413,029
— Wheat Flour - - -	1,765	5,521	15,359	18,834	59,356	39,452	96,070
— Of other Kinds - - -	27,019	35,044	45,109	83,618	235,155	383,046	493,534
Cotton Yarn - - -	6,704,089	6,383,704	6,634,026	6,654,655	6,895,653	6,691,350	7,200,395
Cotton Manufactures :							
Piece Goods, White or Plain - - -	9,598,204	9,935,831	11,789,581	11,596,380	12,072,039	13,129,155	14,527,055
— Printed, Checked, or Dyed - - -	9,196,760	10,594,604	10,259,621	10,052,078	11,829,901	10,352,351	11,596,422
— Of other Kinds - - -	1,276,082	1,343,362	1,405,608	1,574,974	1,915,309	1,573,021	1,455,269
Total of Cotton Manufactures - - -	20,071,046	21,873,697	23,454,310	23,223,432	25,817,249	25,054,527	27,578,746
Drugs and Chemical Products, Un- enumerated - - -	349,295	363,142	352,471	380,308	538,616	495,775	492,593
Earthenware and Porcelain - - -	807,395	999,448	1,121,104	1,151,897	1,338,370	1,306,146	1,000,738
Fish, Herrings - - -	328,702	249,099	228,835	278,949	333,441	297,999	420,763
— Of other Sorts - - -	99,500	88,608	115,514	71,447	122,577	88,612	93,316
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery } Wares - - -	78,387	102,284	106,552	132,494	349,995	302,080	178,299
Glass, Flint - - -	84,964	106,500	110,666	122,715	162,849	180,896	141,890
— Window - - -	24,196	20,077	22,223	32,849	58,503	57,761	33,659
— Common Bottles - - -	131,888	162,843	174,318	201,397	248,458	274,832	279,471
— Plate - - -	18,303	18,335	20,743	21,866	48,730	59,324	52,312
Haberdashery and Millinery - - -	1,192,168	1,470,302	1,727,690	2,074,180	4,156,494	3,677,822	2,682,537
Hardware and Cutlery - - -	2,201,315	2,641,432	2,827,011	2,691,697	3,665,051	3,863,498	2,959,610
Hats of all Sorts - - -	113,256	154,818	155,927	140,515	262,332	252,102	146,106
Horses - - -	59,102	88,004	63,733	98,867	85,967	117,719	178,622
Leather, Unwrought - - -	115,907	181,737	152,124	186,179	195,525	250,370	256,914
— Wrought, Boots and Shoes } — of other Sorts - - -	281,676	303,168	308,507	480,125	1,082,966	924,389	658,303
— Saddlery and Harness - - -	103,715	123,960	137,528	173,455	300,104	329,614	226,659
Linen Yarn - - -	732,065	881,312	951,426	1,140,565	1,154,977	944,502	932,981
Linen Manufactures :							
White or Plain, Damask, &c. - - -	2,903,330	3,250,136	3,509,150	3,612,310	4,048,179	3,446,029	3,531,362
Printed, Checked, or Dyed - - -	123,515	121,801	150,013	119,646	120,899	128,509	96,654
Sailcloth - - -	182,694	217,502	163,772	190,535	176,532	193,569	174,100
Of other Sorts - - -	284,290	358,243	284,461	559,295	412,832	340,350	315,897
Total of Linen Manufactures - - -	3,493,829	3,947,682	4,107,396	4,231,786	4,758,432	4,108,437	4,118,013
Machinery :							
Steam Engines - - -	152,519	423,977	403,637	333,222	458,376	566,768	883,370
Of other Sorts - - -	548,112	618,189	764,974	913,138	1,527,160	1,364,092	1,359,796

SH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
3	190,261	192,661	254,481	247,667	195,039	186,291	Agricultural Implements.
1	813,727	1,023,222	965,348	605,278	885,245	867,494	Alkali—Soda.
5	1,943,358	2,183,331	2,156,478	2,168,186	2,558,492	2,807,656	Apparel and Slops.
5	325,543	168,297	358,847	515,361	1,573,706	852,592	Arms and Ammunition :
4	272,324	338,119	353,101	362,245	487,179	451,986	Fire Arms (small).
4	126,674	117,436	136,448	198,735	215,682	260,289	Gunpowder.
							Of all other Kinds.
9	179,268	256,267	288,025	171,404	213,075	253,166	Bacon and Hams.
3	402,459	330,029	393,593	307,583	388,724	555,785	Bags, empty.
7	87,420	146,407	92,768	40,631	45,977	54,704	Beef and Pork.
7	1,851,755	2,116,373	1,868,144	1,411,205	1,595,654	1,776,763	Beer and Ale.
3	390,584	478,198	494,845	445,358	415,203	457,139	Books, Printed.
4	541,053	713,993	637,925	466,679	374,174	471,299	Butter.
3	157,618	188,835	238,622	294,454	233,735	189,826	Candles, Stearine.
5	221,368	229,742	227,377	303,372	299,038	370,798	Carriages.
2	158,371	176,821	214,674	207,205	202,050	257,441	Cement.
2	90,718	137,478	120,068	130,577	126,766	167,525	Cheese.
1	3,045,434	3,270,013	3,316,281	3,604,790	3,750,867	3,708,221	Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
3	255,776	292,787	291,773	256,080	312,988	427,227	Cordage and Twine.
4	26,784	92,069	18,994	996,948	31,263	93,739	Corn, Wheat.
2	0,872	16,228	13,886	94,695	13,329	11,941	Wheat Flour.
3	341,328	306,202	179,005	225,025	232,614	292,854	Of other Kinds.
9	9,579,479	9,458,112	9,870,875	9,292,761	6,202,240	8,019,954	Cotton Yarn.
5	18,527,302	21,807,583	23,309,437	21,913,113	16,216,399	23,291,484	Cotton Manufactures :
1	13,514,812	15,230,955	17,036,905	14,211,572	12,346,067	14,250,001	Piece Goods, White or Plain.
5	1,379,729	1,705,575	1,795,163	1,455,043	1,986,265	1,882,525	Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
							Of other Kinds.
1	33,421,843	38,744,113	42,141,505	37,579,728	30,348,731	39,424,010	Total of Cotton Manufactures.
6	485,606	335,051	593,212	556,824	850,249	874,161	Drugs and Chemical Products, Unenumerated.
6	1,153,579	1,313,831	1,450,644	1,070,530	1,220,247	1,334,275	Earthenware and Porcelain.
3	462,939	363,198	474,805	513,468	691,530	502,921	Fish, Herrings.
3	113,798	95,814	101,927	134,179	189,949	268,529	Of other Sorts.
2	258,022	242,009	221,619	263,898	274,904	302,016	Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares.
7	176,231	178,220	222,380	218,512	259,142	299,093	Glass, Flint.
4	39,767	39,795	44,063	47,557	56,530	78,146	Window.
0	301,447	327,359	324,189	277,460	272,406	308,934	Common Bottles.
6	51,760	61,181	62,566	46,347	56,257	69,585	Plate.
3	3,462,832	4,290,032	4,004,431	3,434,194	3,573,622	4,362,319	Haberdashery and Millinery.
0	3,277,607	3,809,255	3,770,609	3,425,610	3,310,342	3,826,734	Hardware and Cutlery.
8	229,366	259,853	317,304	344,441	406,062	444,052	Hats of all Sorts.
2	130,873	223,085	205,033	237,813	267,956	271,380	Horses.
1	323,078	351,413	403,286	361,455	405,658	438,735	Leather, Unwrought.
4	1,367,795	1,362,148	1,406,984	1,526,847	1,637,550	1,393,841	Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
3	322,048	295,463	318,094	307,756	175,618	154,569	of other Sorts.
3	1,746,340	1,674,602	1,801,272	1,622,216	343,613	341,618	Saddlery and Harness.
					1,852,451	2,535,728	Linen Yarn.
5	3,477,331	4,067,278	4,161,057	3,324,181	4,192,359	5,329,101	Linen Manufactures :
4	159,477	101,881	98,563	70,702	200,665	261,209	White or Plain, Damask, &c.
5	156,882	130,867	175,238	176,248	258,078	327,938	Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
6	330,666	304,561	369,945	281,210	482,834	588,662	Sailcloth.
							Of other Sorts.
0	4,124,356	4,601,587	4,801,803	3,852,341	5,133,936	6,599,970	Total of Linen Manufactures.
9	1,097,278	973,340	1,238,333	1,258,164	1,624,876	1,586,155	Machinery :
0	2,502,074	2,737,961	2,599,488	2,955,506	2,467,797	2,778,868	Steam Engines.
							Of other Sorts.

EXPORTS.

DECLARED REAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (Cont.)	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Metals :	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Iron, Pig and Puddled - -	417,457	348,074	452,119	557,586	1,056,310	1,244,853	1,072,428	1,388,511
— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod - -	2,605,247	2,801,043	3,116,345	3,406,360	5,647,773	5,731,671	4,628,399	4,098,198
— Railroad, of all Sorts - -	82,604	86,573	85,090	94,216	201,842	168,490	125,791	198,711
— Wire - - - - -	174,452	215,332	244,216	489,304	576,814	727,428	659,180	711,123
— Cast - - - - -								
— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler } Plates - - - - -	1,351,523	1,454,410	1,454,770	1,558,636	2,607,809	3,060,072	2,298,974	1,123,511
— Wrought, of all Sorts - -	35,344	50,876	61,843	51,314	72,741	60,309	96,700	138,738
— Old, for re-manufacture - -	319,881	393,748	415,987	526,860	682,183	681,852	584,170	738,986
— Steel, Unwrought - - -								
Total of Iron and Steel - -	4,986,503	5,350,056	5,830,370	6,684,276	10,845,422	11,874,675	9,465,642	12,960,000
„ Copper, Unwrought :								
— Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs - -	625,622	662,679	488,434	517,429	523,487	347,167	585,702	677,123
„ „ Wrought or partly								
— Wrought :								
— Bars, Rods, Sheets, } Nails, &c. - - - - -	871,891	829,372	630,140	587,970	699,130	647,886	736,528	984,123
— Mixed, or Yellow } Metal - - - - -	222,828	310,004	321,991	368,513	400,941	501,452	529,746	677,123
— Of other Sorts - - -	36,109	49,440	95,366	108,043	125,867	154,370	152,146	189,711
„ Brass, of all Sorts - - -	116,355	126,761	103,225	92,128	104,906	118,075	106,784	123,511
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot - -	287,737	387,394	344,315	353,180	372,940	466,967	513,315	558,123
„ — Ore, Red and White Lead } and Litharge - - - - -	81,981	104,883	86,186	77,526	81,086	90,552	135,184	158,123
„ Tin, Unwrought - - -	142,149	123,691	84,712	84,534	140,859	163,144	152,737	235,123
„ — Plates - - - - -	709,788	927,202	1,020,236	1,057,926	1,181,069	1,087,958	1,110,843	1,400,123
„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought - -	19,496	25,338	25,483	33,365	97,328	89,673	69,986	90,123
Oil, Seed - - - - -	279,407	414,621	434,901	434,959	516,328	554,557	712,399	1,077,123
Painters' Colours - - -	208,289	248,494	257,076	249,130	324,845	366,331	314,473	435,123
Paper (other than Hangings) - -				(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)				
Pickles and Sauces - - -	90,721	137,735	148,338	146,380	332,462	396,375	325,731	390,123
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and } Watches - - - - -	233,058	296,078	331,134	425,705	727,386	621,084	480,543	488,123
Provisions, not otherwise described - -	35,723	42,913	35,754	56,528	140,000	123,180	332,032	285,123
Salt - - - - -	252,991	224,501	235,849	223,976	272,173	293,473	347,685	400,123
Silk, Thrown - - - - -	81,150	53,273	57,803	194,524	239,296	185,220	209,936	900,123
— Twist and Yarn - - -	118,532	161,383	138,577	201,087	211,216	280,596	231,815	290,123
Silk Manufactures :								
— Broad Piece Goods - - -								
— Handkerchiefs and Shawls - -	610,126	819,591	870,426	835,712	1,210,742	845,629	677,241	1,023,123
— Ribbons - - - - -								
— Of other kinds - - -	188,526	221,394	250,972	320,593	383,107	380,935	405,351	733,123
Soap - - - - -	159,675	201,108	211,558	241,921	290,284	266,091	288,857	277,123
Spirits, British - - - - -	63,506	58,960	47,768	66,548	208,441	167,651	848,749	990,123
Stationery, other than Paper - -				(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)				
Sugar, Refined - - - - -	373,721	344,499	303,085	300,134	301,627	218,351	99,916	804,123
Telegraphic Wire - - - - -					72,584	81,566	163,737	88,123
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' - - -	536,805	623,915	461,282	778,929	423,860	755,092	986,523	953,123
Woollen and Worsted Yarn - -	1,090,223	1,451,642	1,484,544	1,430,140	1,456,786	1,557,612	2,026,095	2,883,123
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures :								
— Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed } and Mixed - - - - -	1,814,649	2,692,492	2,572,181	2,688,395	2,923,515	3,089,334	2,371,324	2,763,123
— Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, } and Baizes - - - - -	518,054	604,653	586,376	571,465	882,132	739,301	539,002	753,123
— Worsteds, Unmixed and } Mixed - - - - -	4,592,813	4,794,610	4,720,775	4,933,090	5,418,737	4,441,165	3,961,824	4,783,123
— Carpets and Druggets - - -	204,127	248,019	266,706	309,417	497,753	490,179	426,130	611,123
— Of all other Sorts - - -	213,080	248,916	231,145	233,567	450,045	360,780	420,094	633,123
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures - -	7,342,723	8,588,690	8,377,183	8,730,934	10,172,182	9,120,759	7,718,374	9,500,123
Other Articles - - - - -	2,065,339	2,626,705	2,752,134	3,029,512	4,403,441	4,917,334	4,576,107	5,044,123
TOTAL - - - - -	63,596,025	71,367,385	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,823,123

PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (Cont.)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,084,170	901,929	974,065	1,044,304	1,203,641	1,296,361		Metals:
2,059,163	2,373,910	2,385,871	1,882,275	2,250,964	2,560,237		Iron, Pig and Puddled.
3,565,224	4,124,208	3,408,759	2,906,359	2,817,877	3,290,319		— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.
209,073	228,019	250,087	205,979	314,895	390,983		— Railroad, of all Sorts.
822,979	795,819	832,638	702,824	574,142	732,253		— Wire.
916,939	1,068,629	1,116,568	848,336	1,318,917	1,682,685		— Cast.
1,854,959	1,984,988	2,184,035	1,973,612	1,937,317	2,171,119		— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates.
94,889	31,103	16,746	36,001	98,464	51,614		— Wrought, of all Sorts.
559,676	805,832	986,228	726,956	848,933	935,906		— Old, for re-manufacture.
							— Steel, Unwrought.
11,197,072	12,314,437	12,154,997	10,326,646	11,365,150	13,111,477		Total of Iron and Steel.
699,622	691,627	749,879	433,410	497,915	1,190,394		„ Copper, Unwrought:
							— Ingots, C. ke, or Slabs.
1,045,340	865,102	1,178,168	854,207	1,140,278	1,775,949		„ „ Wrought or partly Wrought:
573,147	639,340	625,983	585,140	812,158	953,457		— Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.
381,425	256,206	233,686	275,098	234,391	71,200		— Mixed or Yellow Metal.
155,511	149,030	211,692	171,050	204,784	242,075		— Of other Sorts.
459,952	480,845	543,299	423,421	766,488	776,067		„ Brass, of all Sorts.
156,263	187,237	157,987	146,701	172,633	158,774		„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
270,698	353,109	361,592	343,856	477,243	508,262		„ — Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
1,351,151	1,522,618	1,500,812	907,947	1,212,665	1,311,850		„ Tin, Unwrought.
110,863	122,900	120,078	95,786	102,847	107,637		— Plates.
							„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought.
844,978	928,842	1,131,357	1,066,856	995,919	1,003,778		Oil, Seed.
380,559	460,746	475,143	409,917	459,088	452,388		Painters' Colours.
508,094	513,961	450,589	361,014	441,103	556,519		Paper (other than Hangings).
289,910	341,438	240,392	245,305	304,593	388,708		Pickles and Sauces.
455,006	495,014	564,160	449,848	504,032	462,676		— Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches.
170,637	251,624	247,483	230,401	241,839	317,622		Provisions, not otherwise described.
286,222	253,922	358,162	370,255	318,848	286,843		Salt.
563,002	597,979	529,513	634,204	747,668	541,108		Silk, Thrown.
227,399	207,581	206,594	284,133	348,785	270,004		— Twist and Yarn.
							Silk Manufactures:
810,005	1,016,324	1,048,549	952,075	409,160	484,422		— Broad Piece Goods.
				234,974	297,546		— Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
495,894	545,828	538,754	443,507	154,232	118,522		— Ribbons.
209,503	225,592	249,538	231,432	465,708	517,989		— Of other Kinds.
206,429	307,658	286,818	434,704	227,324	256,200		Soap.
205,644	322,718	306,802	287,570	505,413	453,881		Spirits, British.
362,472	342,038	235,708	348,763	284,885	344,891		Stationery, other than Paper.
				531,609	505,153		Sugar, Refined.
224,703	742,306	251,712	214,441	320,897	317,239		Telegraphic Wire.
902,341	640,989	877,032	1,143,358	756,310	692,158		Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.
2,966,923	3,084,061	3,843,460	3,552,976	3,852,998	5,065,432		Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures
2,548,394	2,905,756	2,996,091	2,698,465	4,425,122	4,006,012		— Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
693,206	952,026	848,186	1,031,455	1,388,592	1,411,560		— Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
5,530,722	6,910,214	7,012,793	6,121,616	5,881,789	8,327,729		— Worsteds, Unmixed and Mixed.
525,773	593,110	667,370	508,652	671,215	810,319		— Carpets and Druggets.
478,849	692,602	632,558	458,504	781,713	983,222		— Of all other Sorts.
9,776,944	12,053,708	12,156,998	11,118,092	13,148,431	15,513,842		Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.
4,176,222	4,775,769	5,064,555	5,269,011	5,778,925	6,799,326		Other Articles.
116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,962,264	146,489,768		TOTAL.

EXPORTS.

No. 20.—TOTAL COMPUTED REAL VALUE OF FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE
EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,686,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	49,481,111

No. 21.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL
PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION.

COUNTRIES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
FOREIGN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	9,689	—	1,712,394	1,793,290	2,109,366	2,235,903	2,083,620	2,660,284	1,481,111
— Southern Ports	10,049	—	63,223	82,950	60,228	68,567	94,180	64,098	11,481
Sweden and Norway	356,036	382,066	443,875	279,233	320,453	381,799	526,669	663,060	4,181
Denmark	230,010	260,624	352,173	120,420	188,619	209,476	184,750	229,087	11,481
— Danish West Indies	37,428	40,782	64,937	44,276	26,300	25,305	19,681	12,551	—
Prussia	1,717,285	2,016,650	624,908	896,424	718,402	744,732	995,043	1,563,874	1,981
Hanover	132,769	174,741	741,246	883,660	726,498	463,004	785,202	853,423	8,481
Hanse Towns	2,720,274	3,344,416	3,260,543	3,003,379	2,545,900	3,063,660	3,415,623	3,748,378	4,381
Holland	2,320,877	2,611,767	2,434,278	2,499,208	2,620,385	2,783,718	3,638,100	4,554,412	4,381
— Java	5,068	3,937	11,993	9,855	4,017	15,336	12,100	4,493	—
Belgium	1,948,740	2,239,514	2,323,042	2,192,182	2,513,682	2,224,276	2,354,526	2,988,507	2,781
France	3,216,175	4,409,223	4,038,427	5,113,465	4,379,070	4,807,602	7,451,392	8,531,683	12,581
— Algeria	—	20	—	—	73	3	—	—	—
— Possessions in Senegambia	1,016	110	39	313	2,492	151	15	379	—
Portugal	148,997	184,580	433,470	321,540	237,672	364,967	342,305	368,655	2,381
— Azores & Madeira	10,152	7,666	11,650	12,268	18,572	14,494	19,778	16,757	—
Spain and the Balearic Islands	165,642	135,192	377,820	532,760	295,343	180,104	151,844	466,933	2,381
— Canary Islands	6,805	6,927	11,770	7,268	8,941	9,447	10,460	9,769	—
— Fernando Po	14,878	15,711	4,314	1,900	1,492	1,436	4,408	6,678	—
— Cuba & Porto Rico	4,727	22,933	25,190	51,522	39,248	77,064	79,684	96,806	—
— Philippine Islands	20,930	2,445	4,696	4,198	7,924	5,200	5,085	7,424	—
Italy:									
— Sardinia	170,495	255,705	347,978	223,456	186,560	434,138	432,794	534,216	2,381
— Tuscany	131,884	214,864	209,002	95,992	152,749	141,824	163,822	202,117	—
— Two Sicilies	109,258	175,221	197,925	160,448	218,134	181,728	153,621	268,753	2,381
— Flannetorts of An- and Br Romagna	6,766	1,397	11,463	8,087	11,123	5,524	8,196	6,394	—
— Worsteds on the Mizarcan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Carpe Territories	228,562	223,120	462,804	347,308	298,282	237,469	494,429	827,758	2,381
Greece	14,243	16,098	18,494	18,739	40,089	43,522	30,711	37,803	—
Turkey	317,476	419,119	291,991	155,894	320,876	291,513	179,198	116,175	—
— Wallachia and Moldavia	213	1,700	29,110	20,817	40,277	16,890	28,401	33,832	—
— Syria & Palestine	16,260	29,533	15,646	8,184	13,919	15,980	13,135	8,509	—
Egypt	113,895	117,235	43,151	56,157	155,246	166,042	119,175	119,631	1,381
Morocco	17,480	26,591	31,279	41,288	36,268	18,469	43,086	40,320	—
United States & California	923,034	744,517	698,772	1,090,956	1,302,253	1,864,487	1,240,616	1,961,179	4,381

ED REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES (Cont.)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
<i>—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
- - -	32,948	28,975	41,778	44,332	38,775	49,459	76,345	69,205	59,047
America -	9,550	11,144	7,118	10,393	6,217	5,658	13,809	4,086	5,870
St. Domingo -	3,046	1,080	3,275	2,969	1,953	5,604	4,133	5,573	6,442
Nada - -	12,131	19,782	27,035	22,295	39,579	51,775	43,530	11,240	42,978
- - -	6,134	8,024	9,610	7,090	3,966	9,132	3,701	7,228	5,166
- - -	119,982	128,550	179,979	220,972	177,070	155,186	124,532	138,710	124,561
(Monte Video)	9,030	7,590	13,291	17,066	7,116	20,378	21,269	20,449	13,878
Confederation	32,565	26,383	43,892	55,413	27,385	29,066	38,488	19,698	15,079
- - -	43,589	56,688	64,492	48,175	38,976	35,570	35,129	18,082	24,802
- - -	22,236	60,278	26,154	28,555	17,995	38,462	46,815	26,145	11,780
- - -	1,640	762	592	438	1,112	1,213	2,122	2,743	—
exclusive of } (long) - -	16,184	12,472	33,335	16,691	31,424	48,828	43,534	47,224	43,067
Coast of Africa } ve of British } h possessions } ly shown) - }	174,073	219,827	223,842	251,058	174,468	210,064	194,139	235,564	258,362
ountries - -	25,175	31,210	26,170	24,447	17,068	20,556	27,840	26,055	26,197
Foreign Countries	15,635,396	18,697,169	19,998,166	20,827,281	20,183,557	21,774,781	25,762,044	31,635,940	38,647,332
POSSESSIONS.									
Islands - -	137,979	133,044	180,656	169,667	151,426	130,116	192,647	155,937	145,351
- - -	76,222	76,831	93,916	64,754	70,647	82,444	84,920	153,536	147,785
I Gozo - -	59,033	76,490	75,176	53,410	90,672	83,355	94,983	64,781	85,170
lands - -	17,875	19,360	49,701	24,947	52,036	62,491	31,409	29,412	54,790
American Colonies	300,427	203,839	258,130	339,325	288,491	349,706	259,460	466,399	790,343
ia Islands and }	198,469	171,211	222,047	251,754	225,061	261,626	221,455	213,116	330,599
- - -	6,270	4,955	7,114	9,225	7,872	6,816	11,122	5,810	10,231
- - -	1,474,634	942,659	1,759,814	1,542,601	1,149,664	1,265,837	891,956	838,033	902,819
ng - -	10,216	13,580	37,276	38,501	58,581	79,835	89,987	44,565	51,927
ast Indies -	493,154	404,321	478,328	525,246	612,014	937,933	719,306	641,649	728,768
e - -	24,281	18,335	18,768	25,446	28,853	35,629	47,578	29,074	28,483
- - -	31,228	20,321	22,660	32,397	29,273	30,438	40,363	21,694	33,217
s - -	17,936	14,772	16,977	18,646	50,898	14,948	26,484	38,023	22,252
ood Hope and }	63,309	45,437	73,127	88,586	109,484	110,455	97,208	116,911	113,315
ns on the River }	19,942	28,421	18,625	22,935	21,361	16,541	14,220	25,029	38,193
one - -	37,772	29,729	33,012	34,624	22,809	15,103	23,270	23,240	20,328
ns on the Gold }	17,466	17,124	25,306	22,621	10,974	9,198	9,000	13,699	13,421
ssessions -	11,497	7,420	12,181	16,228	10,350	14,194	12,712	12,836	11,546
The Crimea -	3,260	78,197	12,425	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Pos- }	3,000,970	2,306,046	3,395,239	3,280,913	2,990,466	3,506,665	2,868,080	2,893,744	3,528,538
of Foreign }	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870
ies and British }									
tions - -									

—The Real Value of the Foreign and Colonial Produce exported to *each Country* in the year 1863 has not yet been computed at the Custom House.

No. 22.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN

ARTICLES.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Bark, Peruvian - - - Cwts.	3,639	4,903	3,831	10,092	13,631	14,146	18,572
Caoutchouc - - - Lbs.	1,666	1,048	3,098	5,335	5,987	10,872	10,573
Cocoa - - - Lbs.	3,398,155	1,443,363	1,543,456	1,925,966	2,736,827	1,573,077	1,573,077
Coffee, from British Possessions - - -	6,964,541	3,399,333	12,606,533	9,058,334	15,733,092	22,529,469	18,573,077
Foreign Countries - - -	27,887,542	8,770,419	10,106,276	3,879,218	10,923,800	10,059,648	10,059,648
Total of Coffee - - -	34,852,083	12,169,752	22,712,859	12,937,552	26,656,892	32,589,117	28,632,725
Corn, Wheat - - - Qrs.	370	4,560	37,168	15,522	91,344	84,927	84,927
Wheatmeal or Flour - - - Cwts.	19,442	25,443	74,408	67,839	120,787	61,067	61,067
Cotton, Raw - - -	882,978	914,908	999,825	998,967	1,326,515	1,101,126	1,101,126
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods - - - Pieces	152,956	147,895	194,217	170,957	151,945	220,014	220,014
Articles - - - Other Value, £	105,444	93,605	98,270	92,004	94,550	59,363	59,363
Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal - - - Cwts.	14,179	9,859	14,621	8,964	11,178	14,475	14,475
Indigo - - -	69,179	54,108	62,047	67,184	59,588	50,551	50,551
Madder - - -	1,904	3,841	2,282	67	-	51	51
Madder Root - - -	-	470	700	2,739	3,116	1,126	1,126
Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax - - -	49,227	42,013	72,665	75,668	28,336	18,194	18,194
Fruit: Currants - - -	21,195	18,003	83,495	74,735	43,687	78,983	78,983
Raisins - - -	19,351	13,325	41,081	32,316	56,798	116,515	116,515
Guano - - - Tons	16,203	22,575	30,419	36,247	40,937	50,254	50,254
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool - - - Value, £	71,144	136,640	160,484	214,314	213,269	164,014	164,014
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) undressed - - - Cwts.	44,226	17,818	33,141	33,097	21,380	20,003	20,003
Jute, Undressed - - -	-	-	-	7,083	7,477	4,115	4,115
Hides, Tanned and Untanned - - -	157,200	114,525	157,767	120,752	86,277	113,139	113,139
Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought - - - Tons	636	834	1,286	1,047	1,640	1,753	1,753
Iron in Bars - - -	5,036	5,996	4,813	5,773	5,458	4,341	4,341
Spelter or Zinc - - -	4,537	3,423	4,259	5,948	9,461	5,322	5,322
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs - - -	447	190	245	433	1,073	669	669
Oil, Palm - - - Cwts.	142,590	73,186	114,952	111,654	98,358	142,193	142,193
Cocoa Nut - - -	49,829	51,546	53,662	74,751	108,966	108,539	108,539
Olive - - - Tuns	486	374	592	697	1,210	1,749	1,749
Opium - - - Lbs.	113,154	87,451	65,640	102,217	87,939	63,395	63,395
Quicksilver - - -	1,252,608	1,014,492	876,631	783,401	1,107,131	900,270	900,270
Rice, not in the Husk - - - Cwts.	290,732	248,135	396,842	450,979	625,700	804,490	804,490
Saltpetre - - -	54,578	40,443	38,722	45,711	63,299	39,874	39,874
Cubic Nitre - - -	76,127	33,561	32,612	13,639	27,600	13,839	13,839
Seeds, Flax and Linseed - - - Qrs.	16,077	14,780	12,247	34,781	49,521	79,782	79,782
Rape - - -	1,447	10,817	18,505	38,456	24,661	9,450	9,450
Silk, Raw - - - Lbs.	473,340	557,310	548,987	703,320	433,872	1,096,303	1,096,303
Thrown - - -	132,662	75,190	154,552	242,102	252,769	524,817	524,817
Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussock Cloths, Romals, and Talfatics - - - Pieces	440,108	410,573	377,752	344,121	359,906	353,380	353,380
Spices, Cinnamon - - - Lbs.	623,935	610,495	559,103	490,664	544,084	766,521	766,521
Pepper - - -	4,712,431	3,727,183	2,709,755	1,512,366	4,079,904	3,996,990	3,996,990
Spirits: Rum - - - Proof Gallons	1,618,485	1,187,085	1,310,737	2,199,907	2,032,786	3,103,333	3,103,333
Brandy - - -	1,135,027	877,606	938,280	1,225,074	2,378,770	1,113,586	1,113,586
Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - - -	711,492	722,565	542,565	187,197	434,786	447,516	447,516
Sugar, Unrefined - - - Cwts.	558,612	370,415	308,605	415,340	252,074	369,031	369,031
Foreign, Refined, and Candy - - -	193,217	90,552	53,237	37,650	51,764	87,073	87,073
Molasses - - -	4,427	5,252	13,219	9,584	27,256	60,700	60,700
Tea - - - Lbs.	4,845,617	5,015,629	4,524,599	6,134,743	4,836,009	8,655,955	8,655,955
Tooth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse - - - Cwts.	1,357	2,743	2,491	3,673	2,823	2,510	2,510
Tobacco, Stemmed - - - Lbs.	14,992,277	7,250,888	291,069	438,358	169,849	108,751	108,751
Unstemmed - - -	-	-	12,748,323	9,673,396	9,025,727	11,209,843	11,209,843
Manufactured, viz: Cigars - - -	1,462,539	1,264,154	1,575,223	1,803,596	2,107,893	2,440,257	2,440,257
Other Sorts - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine - - - Gallons	1,691,767	1,745,718	1,681	1,802,017	2,467,545	2,101,060	2,101,060
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca - - - Lbs.	12,450,497	14,388,674	13,729,381	-	11,725,369	24,509,263	24,509,263

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES.
6	9,625	11,605	11,823	12,126	9,432	10,485	11,292	<i>Cwts.</i> Bark, Peruvian.
9	7,661	14,607	10,770	12,895	19,110	24,199	20,610	" Caoutchouc.
2	2,464,961	3,568,642	2,819,248	2,421,320	4,508,297	1,450,813	6,156,100	<i>Lbs.</i> Cocoa.
8	11,726,854	18,879,989	21,712,889	36,253,479	37,216,817	39,833,161	57,600,343	" Coffee, from British Possessions.
8	4,055,856	9,881,325	7,873,165	9,408,041	9,583,548	17,066,669	13,784,390	" ——— Foreign Countries.
6	15,782,710	28,761,314	29,586,054	45,661,520	46,800,365	56,899,830	71,385,233	" Total of Coffee.
9	66,948	4,855	10,401	4,995	235,445	10,692	24,402	<i>Qrs.</i> Corn, Wheat.
7	82,376	14,607	14,647	8,167	291,509	33,571	29,612	<i>Cwts.</i> ——— Wheatmeal or Flour.
2	1,177,925	1,335,790	1,563,778	2,235,970	2,663,285	1,917,094	2,154,933	" Cotton, Raw.
9	98,465	89,899	60,102	106,840	101,160	208,022	260,974	<i>Pieces</i> { Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods.
3	82,770	68,420	81,737	89,602	90,772	66,441	55,269	<i>£, Value</i> { ——— Other Articles.
2	12,898	14,161	17,395	16,775	15,099	18,193	20,455	<i>Cwts.</i> Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal.
5	55,487	49,968	57,522	59,366	67,435	52,808	54,663	" ——— Indigo.
2	1,143	1,822	1,803	1,061	45	552	510	" ——— Madder.
4	11,152	6,140	17,505	5,231	3,698	285	983	" ——— Malder Root.
8	21,597	110,066	25,930	14,450	47,329	19,989	42,289	" { Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax.
6	80,654	102,486	117,843	97,865	63,995	102,020	96,003	" Fruit: Currants.
5	39,009	83,528	76,377	91,596	41,848	52,761	38,986	" ——— Raisins.
14	23,741	19,632	28,381	20,459	12,403	16,224	7,075	<i>Tons</i> Guano.
5	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,877	211,965	241,884	102,393	<i>£, Value</i> { Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool.
6	46,110	72,805	48,008	63,667	71,446	75,840	103,862	<i>Cwts.</i> { Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) Undressed.
13	8,888	13,825	18,264	36,325	86,971	114,399	165,634	" ——— Jute, Undressed.
19	183,979	225,463	252,551	255,805	292,312	239,748	323,670	" Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
10	2,095	2,312	2,397	3,676	3,923	8,679	6,287	<i>Tons.</i> { Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought.
15	6,316	5,932	9,278	7,898	6,841	14,554	12,860	" ——— Iron in Bars.
12	1,380	3,728	8,672	4,212	4,372	4,287	4,285	" ——— Spelter or Zinc.
00	380	299	395	508	959	1,083	1,135	" { Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
34	213,923	174,528	156,475	184,211	175,070	231,943	202,169	<i>Cwts.</i> Oil, Palm.
72	114,309	109,138	134,748	141,459	218,654	165,778	197,309	" ——— Cocoa Nut.
13	944	587	1,534	1,406	1,344	1,018	917	<i>Tons</i> ——— Olive.
79	43,517	81,302	79,059	98,072	290,120	146,337	110,101	<i>Lbs.</i> Opium.
51	1,407,460	756,302	2,335,936	2,364,566	1,317,039	1,027,393	1,831,558	" Quicksilver.
19	1,255,151	1,199,662	1,155,075	1,173,090	1,722,188	1,272,049	1,606,350	<i>Cwts.</i> Rice, not in the Husk.
20	70,732	57,767	100,547	28,825	18,644	78,688	26,312	" Saltpetre.
31	10,370	36,926	74,233	60,441	47,434	74,712	79,594	" ——— Cubic Nitre.
27	38,860	165,223	107,952	123,824	97,297	89,403	90,497	<i>Qrs.</i> Seeds, Flax and Linseed.
42	48,392	120,174	170,534	119,448	76,821	30,757	59,514	" Rape.
98	1,706,625	2,314,519	2,152,327	3,153,993	4,096,992	5,205,861	3,852,919	<i>Lbs.</i> Silk, Raw.
05	238,529	364,680	254,297	426,566	82,780	137,995	216,903	" ——— Thrown.
16	324,664	227,139	249,360	112,993	134,849	128,854	77,798	<i>Pieces</i> { Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussoe Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
89	636,602	627,596	703,678	691,816	784,977	813,591	812,533	<i>Lbs.</i> Spices, Cinnamon.
01	3,171,054	5,478,475	6,651,824	9,131,827	8,065,954	12,624,415	10,911,630	" ——— Pepper.
13	2,450,822	2,257,506	1,926,594	2,428,882	2,337,689	2,899,100	2,447,721	<i>Proof Gallons</i> Spirits: Rum.
75	1,047,763	671,474	1,054,188	608,100	534,708	697,454	861,137	" ——— Brandy.
79	1,013,355	1,317,742	1,760,226	1,512,157	1,484,098	931,912	912,703	" { Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
12	300,098	301,462	215,937	286,333	471,998	240,221	423,361	<i>Cwts.</i> Sugar, Unrefined.
24	24,980	58,736	63,874	30,839	35,918	22,711	26,309	" { Foreign, Refined and Candy.
95	49,709	96,020	60,150	49,972	104,548	51,399	42,206	" ——— Molasses.
64	8,707,571	7,249,270	6,418,794	8,388,530	12,847,026	27,342,603	26,219,654	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
42	2,780	3,016	3,313	3,463	4,193	4,921	5,696	<i>Cwts.</i> { Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse.
63	56,607	61,304	125,730	221,787	158,164	342,956	469,198	<i>Lbs.</i> Tobacco, Stemmed.
56	10,577,372	9,197,669	11,045,654	8,140,517	7,396,054	12,252,199	9,944,129	" ——— Unstemmed.
81	930,287	1,245,263	1,509,319	1,482,581	1,166,357	147,773	117,131	" ——— Manufactured, viz.:— Cigars.
60	2,041,804	2,322,735	2,132,738	2,275,306	1,923,255	2,110,652	3,300,802	" ——— Other Sorts.
93	38,487,219	26,701,542	29,106,750	30,761,867	54,377,104	48,476,499	63,927,961	<i>Gallons</i> Wine.
								<i>Lbs.</i> { Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.

EXPORTS.

No. 23.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bark, Peruvian	198,044	220,660	110,695	100,100	146,030	151,926	209,174	140,340	87,899	
Caoutchouc	98,845	43,847	55,260	44,753	77,235	107,431	140,985	144,041	196,012	
Cocoa	21,848	28,597	113,100	90,724	89,216	66,076	73,144	119,752	39,293	
Coffee, from British Possessions	547,591	521,566	504,955	366,462	560,500	671,258	1,170,598	1,201,728	1,452,234	2,1
Foreign Countries	216,453	223,604	207,257	100,432	224,675	206,137	269,491	259,550	515,496	4
Total of Coffee	764,044	745,170	712,212	466,894	785,175	877,395	1,440,089	1,461,278	1,967,730	2,5
Corn, Wheat	295,827	120,687	285,912	186,059	10,357	22,664	14,068	647,473	26,195	
Wheatmeal or Flour	66,411	144,085	99,146	74,320	13,678	10,497	6,942	233,208	25,178	
Cotton, Raw	2,302,197	2,475,218	3,345,770	3,430,894	3,955,309	4,218,390	5,388,190	8,577,747	13,508,601	200
Cotton Manufactures:										
Piece Goods	80,066	64,431	44,164	40,261	36,077	22,880	49,332	49,306	109,168	1
Other Articles	59,363	41,137	64,103	82,770	68,420	94,687	89,602	90,772	66,441	
Dying Stuffs:—Cochineal	317,123	302,685	343,898	281,821	298,443	339,058	303,488	226,045	262,358	3
Indigo	1,203,114	1,749,086	1,593,692	1,776,971	1,730,142	1,754,421	1,941,763	2,415,578	1,856,201	1,4
Madder	110	469	1,164	3,029	4,486	4,455	2,657	110	1,270	
Madder Root	2,562	256	1,250	29,041	14,122	41,282	12,729	7,951	584	
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	50,242	44,782	19,908	36,516	249,443	66,920	35,312	110,225	57,467	
Fruit:—Currants	85,894	151,567	145,075	149,545	134,513	167,772	109,941	70,394	102,920	1
Raisins	183,511	186,967	110,350	88,257	129,842	135,569	151,134	59,807	67,270	
Guanco	539,393	483,535	714,389	297,353	226,746	259,448	225,387	140,570	187,391	
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool	164,014	209,840	222,655	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,377	211,965	241,884	1
Hemp, and other like Substances (except Jute)	48,418	77,335	84,543	72,060	101,091	67,782	92,574	104,719	132,639	
Jute	4,732	7,785	6,635	8,737	11,636	13,622	29,363	68,490	110,686	
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	328,372	545,685	682,045	845,543	754,318	931,653	952,976	1,017,498	987,283	1,9
Metals:—Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	211,595	111,692	133,607	231,328	233,681	250,516	355,124	356,705	786,912	1
Iron in Bars	54,914	46,019	98,795	84,135	74,589	118,030	92,571	76,157	159,908	
Spelter or Zinc	126,159	64,963	59,505	43,688	83,212	183,030	88,087	79,248	79,040	
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	79,420	33,087	27,167	149,008	35,522	54,335	67,626	114,239	125,494	1
Oil:—Palm	327,044	384,107	406,531	467,065	338,875	352,721	411,405	373,483	461,963	1
Cocoa Nut	265,921	328,409	197,761	270,055	207,362	277,918	333,607	513,837	433,095	1
Olive	101,253	71,639	115,671	52,250	28,073	77,608	84,114	76,406	58,473	
Opium	52,721	34,473	38,609	32,456	77,639	75,765	91,125	233,305	124,386	
Quicksilver	90,027	147,246	115,374	146,610	73,315	217,777	216,752	119,357	93,107	
Rice, not in the Husk	566,495	549,957	586,315	716,482	539,871	644,917	786,948	1,112,246	779,130	1
Saltpetre	54,322	97,781	172,060	140,875	111,442	187,688	58,130	30,297	136,392	
Cubic Nitre	11,936	37,743	9,631	10,370	29,641	55,365	46,873	30,832	50,431	
Seeds:—Flax and Linseed	244,665	441,184	116,412	103,345	437,453	255,486	315,235	260,676	263,762	
Rape	27,523	265,566	360,997	143,563	316,959	383,702	337,441	218,940	96,885	
Silk, Raw	771,980	1,511,676	1,420,616	1,855,955	2,083,067	2,179,231	3,429,967	3,619,010	4,945,568	3,9
Thrown	573,497	371,412	369,499	403,512	455,850	408,994	640,301	134,171	222,517	
Silk Manufactures:—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	215,520	240,174	263,183	231,180	145,138	175,438	96,441	129,348	124,152	
Spices:—Cinnamon	51,101	52,157	51,354	45,756	39,212	45,446	46,121	57,238	61,019	
Pepper	83,271	79,767	102,566	66,064	98,441	122,989	171,222	134,432	210,407	
Spirits:—Rum	503,270	429,893	467,497	341,556	249,258	217,819	237,805	219,590	240,691	
Brandy	459,354	436,245	775,950	663,583	251,803	371,711	281,246	236,163	302,229	
Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	94,602	68,916	103,962	145,154	118,088	181,217	152,166	236,400	107,955	
Sugar, Unrefined	388,839	307,678	1,106,682	523,981	397,639	288,019	375,495	559,146	269,332	
Foreign, Refined and Candy	123,683	73,245	117,923	57,312	114,108	123,119	52,728	62,026	37,889	
Molasses	33,857	29,708	25,841	44,430	48,098	30,080	31,161	53,069	25,867	
Tea	559,030	855,206	345,509	631,904	500,275	498,125	655,354	909,998	2,164,623	2,1
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	61,359	66,196	100,368	116,887	100,420	103,024	105,441	111,794	109,346	
Tobacco, Stemmed	3,738	10,310	2,234	2,948	2,554	4,289	6,931	7,414	21,792	
Unstemmed	350,308	290,022	435,977	440,724	325,751	335,109	237,694	258,092	542,415	
Manufact ^d , Cigars								60,636	70,808	
Other Sorts (including Snuff)	256,622	191,571	205,585	156,798	145,232	185,490	154,406	46,187	54,946	
Wine	700,298	656,807	959,135	824,103	857,479	713,481	760,730	672,863	646,808	
Wool, Sheep, Lamb and Alpaca	1,470,634	1,879,573	1,949,323	2,765,960	1,864,433	2,145,007	2,287,739	3,619,393	3,282,928	4,4
All Other Articles	2,906,723	3,191,059	3,395,800	4,006,001	3,746,277	4,422,590	4,119,911	3,909,717	5,051,330	5,3
Total	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	49

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

GOLD.							SILVER.					
1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
1,448,129	2,070,066	165,468	557,353	756,842	904,532		154	-	3,641	-	7,712	7,954
1,490,850	351,317	26,417	361,394	422,020	185,658		180,130	1,035,149	393,300	79,988	1,473,518	686,359
43,014	16,705	7,675	6,584	43	114,267		6,132	370,712	2,496	130,289	163,536	420,804
89,127	11,256	25,402	515,250	7,948	16,084		556,347	1,521,176	569,854	314,189	1,069,952	954,709
654,001	936,466	341,177	2,504,493	91,980	187,546		2,079,204	6,365,852	3,698,019	689,522	2,202,972	1,266,724
125,872	77,923	2,522	8,730	5,995	1,544		342,010	253,399	253,081	118,630	91,026	57,620
16,863	7,116	7,595	6,826	12,344	5,098		31,058	3,052	4,120	30,274	10,348	3,844
32,029	5,191	5,094	18,192	8,318	9,842		64,866	19,545	22,296	17,000	18,361	28,510
31,470	8,056	21,513	9,454	4,053	485		6,700	82	16,872	25,177	8,681	1,884
35,906	146,020	1,924	27,830	427	98,430		8,279	9,188	1,304	3,160	2,503	128
1,221,985	167,694	12,322	15,509	3,709	16,359		1,470	7,616	2,088	2,496	2,205	1,727
110,679	97,079	91,131	78,272	99,922	69,606		3,372	4,257	10,191	1,555	5,925	8,029
11,405	8,847	17,893	8,878	9,038	4,824		3,507	2,536	1,277	3,982	4,488	3,977
9,064,763	8,624,566	6,719,000	6,331,225	6,704,753	5,995,398		1,526	3,288	857	603	283	73
3,668	-	7,000	4,785	11,088	12,509		-	-	-	341	-	155
150	116,902	25,636	51,261	51,767	34,633		5,283	10,169	3,757	7,794	19,557	59,180
2,465,357	1,337,332	996,951	935,307	1,631,464	3,896,554		2,943,169	3,363,013	4,518,097	5,047,612	6,242,068	6,651,506
1,382,653	401,368	183,007	664,929	269,902	63,881		42,861	21,793	7,212	68,009	87,844	98,503
4,502,464	7,909,342	3,917,755	38,434	9,731,434	7,520,682		309,308	1,763,639	874,827	23,249	332,728	626,842
62,741	4,372	9,202	16,231	80,657	4,763		114,688	17,992	10,223	14,238	8,760	19,651
22,793,126	22,297,698	12,584,684	12,163,937	19,903,704	19,142,665		6,700,064	14,772,458	10,393,512	6,583,108	11,752,772	10,888,129

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.					
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Russia	£ 1,448,283	£ 2,070,066	£ 169,109	£ 557,353	£ 764,554	£ 912,486
Hanse Towns	1,670,950	1,386,466	419,717	444,382	1,895,538	872,017
Holland	49,146	387,417	10,171	136,873	163,879	535,071
Belgium	645,474	1,532,432	595,266	829,439	1,077,900	970,793
France	2,733,205	7,302,398	4,039,196	3,194,015	2,294,952	1,444,270
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	467,882	331,322	255,603	127,360	97,021	59,164
Spain and Canaries	47,921	10,168	11,715	37,100	22,692	8,942
Gibraltar	96,895	24,736	27,390	35,192	26,679	38,352
Malta	38,170	8,138	38,385	34,631	12,734	2,419
Turkey	44,185	155,208	3,228	30,990	2,935	98,558
Egypt	1,223,455	175,310	14,410	18,005	5,914	18,086
West Coast of Africa	114,051	101,336	101,322	79,827	105,847	77,635
British Possessions in South Africa	14,912	11,383	19,170	12,860	13,526	8,801
Australia	9,066,289	8,627,854	6,719,857	6,331,828	6,705,036	5,995,441
British Columbia	3,668	-	7,000	5,126	11,088	12,664
British North American Provinces	5,433	127,071	29,393	59,055	71,324	93,813
Mexico, South America (except Brazil) & West Indies	5,408,526	4,700,345	5,515,048	5,982,919	7,873,532	10,548,060
Brazil	1,425,514	423,161	190,219	732,938	357,746	162,384
United States	4,811,772	9,672,981	4,792,582	66,683	10,064,162	8,147,524
Other Countries	177,429	22,364	19,425	30,469	89,417	24,414
TOTAL	29,493,190	37,070,156	22,978,196	18,747,045	31,656,476	30,030,794

The Imports of Bullion and Specie were not registered at the Custom House before the month of November 1857.

NO. 3.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPÈCIE from the UNITED KINGDOM to VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.		GOLD BULLION AND SPECIE.														COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	
1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Russia -	-	-	16,354	25,309	-	20,170	22,342	5,517	-	96,818	1,573	-	1,797,973	2,707,857	Russia.		
Denmark -	-	-	-	-	-	33,087	5,283	-	-	5,712	-	-	-	-	Denmark.		
Hanse Towns -	57,557	43,935	52,341	1,117,856	2,055,791	465,789	416,866	348,554	101,920	423,963	22,067	15,410	30,374	1,080,944	Hanse Towns.		
Holland -	2,356	8,085	2,468	10,396	94,716	40,884	623	3,309	13,966	317,222	10,329	242	68,018	4,374	Holland.		
Belgium -	123,015	392,323	554,304	200,213	734,906	192,986	848,860	325,147	108,957	188,447	118,808	5,657	249,893	19,075	Belgium.		
France -	244,835	1,367,894	1,211,194	685,639	13,358,293	9,865,459	9,657,145	10,863,818	10,530,085	14,902,469	10,400,604	998,304	6,356,200	3,502,829	France.		
Portugal -	86,136	321,760	491,441	163,359	344,024	362,399	131,472	244,283	127,067	395,567	602,145	336,921	967,445	638,755	Portugal.		
Spain -	-	-	495	-	-	-	-	46,941	60,307	345,558	755,022	647,556	1,392,694	1,054,144	Spain.		
Gibraltar -	7,300	58	-	28,728	306,627	224,245	128,576	419,245	-	109,946	144,906	53,014	105,470	52,695	Gibraltar.		
Malta -	-	584	-	49,451	1,507	389	1,752	29,203	-	-	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	Malta.		
Turkey -	45,815	-	4,847	25,656	47,379	110,037	108,511	-	653,802	3,002	100	494	1,124,096	35,534	Turkey.		
Egypt -	3,546	53,538	271,153	242,332	469,805	441,462	291,838	305,996	131,286	613,264	1,301,886	796,495	1,919,621	3,473,682	Egypt.		
British Poss ^s in S. Africa -	-	181	112,790	163,639	1,511	97	-	118,097	64,500	7,301	50,619	133,360	-	159,211	{ British Poss ^s in S. Africa.		
Mauritius -	65,843	83,433	71,194	65,031	80,671	7,032	129,790	55,541	107,323	631	-	-	-	98,124	Mauritius.		
East Indies -	2,506	37,063	19,847	63,680	38,398	-	53,442	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Indies.		
China -	-	7,380	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	China.		
Australia -	420	54,239	25,795	1,273,692	933,542	148	-	-	-	-	29,592	-	-	19,469	Australia.		
B ⁿ N. America -	-	-	-	-	-	912	3,894	51,648	3,045	26,248	9,003	631,576	288,380	129,092	B ⁿ N. America.		
Danish West Indies -	8,439	1,925	9,575	-	7,982	-	-	226,892	131,617	136,885	21,349	52,466	179,396	2,049	{ Danish West Indies.		
Spanish West Indies -	15,755	74,759	103,059	-	21,836	-	36,438	175,297	1,579	6,628	-	110,489	18,864	85,497	{ Spanish West Indies.		
United States -	499,919	63,671	19,731	-	-	-	88,892	843,130	135,382	9,999	1,724,008	7,297,887	36,670	39,924	United States.		
Mexico -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	14,999	122,445	Mexico.		
Cent. America -	-	10,003	1,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	408,278	Cent. America.		
New Granada -	-	437	946	-	-	-	-	14,123	5,062	167,473	7,867	8,022	530,867	29,693	New Granada.		
Brazil -	-	9,502	859,953	163,475	31,610	57,445	95,440	953,014	289,404	97,660	357,090	20,286	408,769	1,681,025	Brazil.		
Other Coun- tries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TO WHICH EXPORTED.
Russia -	£	1,103,902	£	-	£	-	£	4,000	£	-	£	25,469	£	-	£	Russia.
Denmark -	177,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,428	-	Denmark.
Hanse Towns -	141,002	234,634	151,148	501,998	326,297	1,548,742	437,008	580,873	587,352	556,739	856,252	375,312	318,558	213,022	381,981	Hanse Towns.
Holland -	459,436	470,150	905,770	565,759	68,130	811,431	45,781	178,209	34,794	608,025	29,401	134,584	348,428	357,022	216,982	Holland.
Belgium -	613,308	353,093	748,922	582,038	132,853	56,980	130,512	208,305	8,005	29,212	68,982	92,607	187,318	84,527	192,230	Belgium.
France -	6,146,419	1,888,285	1,400,159	1,076,195	490,570	278,614	653,631	811,149	324,511	390,552	481,902	914,742	1,052,737	849,463	1,253,155	France.
Portugal -	-	100	1,458	-	-	21,000	14,825	16,782	6,822	-	-	331	641	2,822	-	Portugal.
Spain and Canaries -	-	502	-	-	-	2,510	1,647	1,004	3,802	-	794	1,042	2,690	5,384	4,682	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar -	-	-	-	-	14,008	2,500	2,250	-	6,069	2,654	-	-	-	-	-	Gibraltar.
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malta.
Turkey -	46,250	-	-	1,000	1,100	800	-	9,950	-	-	52	-	-	905,025	-	Turkey.
Egypt* -	13,500	97,986	1,563,559	2,892,909	4,571,842	3,254,508	5,630,949	10,929,094	17,285,432	5,088,850	16,003,267	8,124,236	7,279,839	10,710,209	8,515,748	Egypt*.
British Poss* in S. Africa.	-	30	50,000	20,009	2,038	-	943	-	-	2,522	5,177	-	10,104	-	6,756	{ British Poss* in S. Africa.
Mauritius -	4,065	6,368	8,771	27,389	19,498	6,053	2,125	26,050	-	25,662	761	-	2,033	-	5,094	{ Mauritius.
East Indies -	-	82,186	70,863	270,339	487,769	26,352	19,608	1,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ East Indies.
China -	-	15,515	11,825	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,908	{ China.
British Settlements -	5	285	1,575	13,007	9,413	305	-	-	72	395	103	128	-	-	1,913	{ British Settlements - Australia.
B. N. America -	515	-	6,150	-	6,150	308	121	912	773	3,645	-	-	14,368	18,741	2,655	{ B. N. America.
Danish West Indies -	2,170	8,253	70,000	2,400	-	5,000	-	5,000	149,071	72,800	6,185	28,821	39,177	5,068	51,559	{ Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies -	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	41	-	-	9,937	{ Spanish West Indies.
United States -	-	-	-	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	7,395	15,980	67,185	4,343	3,212	84,066	858	14,271	{ United States.
Mexico -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	27	-	{ Mexico.
Cent. America -	-	5,112	1,550	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	7,816	2,654	{ Cent. America.
New Granada -	10,654	46,794	19,388	-	-	-	-	-	628	510	1,018	4,370	12,301	10,277	1,079	{ New Granada.
Brazil -	117	10,624	20,455	-	426	-	-	-	54,901	126,391	99,402	167,213	149,527	43,623	50,012	{ Brazil.
Other Countries -	102,552	32,359	58,704	12,126	13,922	5,686	11,210	33,170	17,326	29,194	24,556	56,228	69,721	42,343	58,891	{ Other Countries.
TOTAL	7,721,543	4,365,778	5,084,187	5,969,640	6,154,975	6,033,723	6,980,965	12,813,498	18,505,468	7,061,836	17,607,664	9,893,190	9,573,276	13,314,228	11,240,761	TOTAL

* To Egypt :-
Coin (chiefly for China &c.) { 13,500 }
Bull* (chiefly for India) { 36,372 }
To Egypt :-
Coin (chiefly for China &c.) { 3,806,344 }
Bull* (chiefly for India) { 6,229,439 }

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE from the UNITED KINGDOM
to VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.		TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.														COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	
		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		
-	£	-	1,103,902	-	16,354	25,309	-	23,295	26,342	5,517	-	122,287	1,573	-	1,855,401	2,707,857	Russia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,097	5,283	-	-	5,712	-	-	-	164,227	Denmark.
-	177,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	108,539	281,569	203,489	1,619,854	2,382,088	2,041,410	922,797	997,739	935,886	658,659	1,280,215	397,379	333,968	243,996	1,462,925	1,462,925	Hanse Towns.
-	461,792	487,235	908,298	576,155	1,164,097	906,147	86,665	178,832	38,063	682,021	346,623	194,913	348,680	425,040	221,356	221,356	Holland.
-	736,323	745,416	1,303,226	782,251	1,780,042	791,886	323,498	1,057,165	333,152	228,169	257,429	211,415	192,375	334,420	211,305	211,305	Belgium.
-	6,393,224	3,256,179	2,611,353	1,761,884	5,813,563	13,666,907	10,624,090	10,468,294	11,188,329	10,920,647	15,384,371	11,315,346	2,051,041	7,205,663	4,760,984	4,760,984	France.
-	86,136	321,860	492,899	163,359	549,077	365,024	377,224	148,254	251,105	127,067	395,567	602,476	337,562	970,267	635,755	635,755	Portugal.
-	-	502	495	-	-	2,510	1,647	1,004	50,743	60,307	346,352	756,064	650,246	1,398,078	1,058,826	1,058,826	{ Spain and Canaries.
-	7,300	58	-	28,728	28,730	309,127	226,495	128,576	425,314	2,654	109,946	144,906	53,014	105,470	52,695	52,695	Gibraltar.
-	-	584	-	49,451	21,392	1,507	389	1,752	29,203	-	-	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	184,781	Malta.
-	92,065	-	4,847	26,656	48,479	640,157	110,037	118,461	-	653,802	3,054	109	494	2,029,121	35,534	35,534	Turkey.
-	17,046	151,574	1,834,782	3,136,241	5,417,055	3,754,378	6,072,411	11,220,932	17,601,428	5,220,136	16,616,531	9,428,122	8,076,334	12,629,830	12,289,430	12,289,430	Egypt.
-	-	211	162,790	183,648	3,547	-	1,040	-	118,097	67,022	12,478	50,619	143,464	-	165,967	165,967	{ British Poss ^s in S. Africa
-	69,908	90,401	79,965	92,450	100,169	15,064	9,157	155,840	55,541	132,985	1,392	-	2,033	-	103,218	103,218	Mauritius.
-	2,506	119,254	90,710	334,625	536,107	26,332	19,608	55,047	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Indies.
-	-	22,895	11,956	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	China.
-	4,755	54,524	27,370	1,286,699	942,955	305	148	-	72	395	103	29,720	-	-	21,382	21,382	{ British Sett ^l Australia.
-	515	-	-	-	6,150	15,688	1,033	4,806	52,421	6,690	26,248	9,003	645,944	302,121	131,747	131,747	B ^a N. America.
-	10,609	10,178	79,575	2,400	-	-	-	5,000	375,963	204,417	143,070	50,170	91,643	184,464	53,608	53,608	{ Danish West Indies.
-	15,955	74,759	105,059	-	-	-	-	36,438	175,207	2,079	6,628	41	110,489	18,864	95,434	95,434	{ Spanish West Indies.
-	406,919	63,671	19,731	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	96,227	859,110	202,567	14,342	1,727,220	7,381,953	37,528	54,195	54,195	United States.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	873	14,999	122,472	Mexico.
-	-	15,115	3,497	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	647	416,094	10,870	10,870	Cent ^l America.
-	10,654	47,281	20,334	-	-	-	-	-	14,751	5,572	108,491	12,437	20,823	541,144	80,712	80,712	New Granada.
-	117	20,126	880,410	162,475	35,036	2,044	57,445	95,440	1,012,915	415,795	197,062	524,312	169,813	452,392	1,731,637	1,731,637	Brazil.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Coun ^{tries} .

No. 26.—TOTAL VALUE of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in
the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	DECLARED VALUE OF ARTICLES ENTERED AT VALUE.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF ARTICLES ENTERED BY QUANTITIES.	TOTAL VALUE.
	£	£	£
1850 (from June only) - - -	1,677,114	255,952 *	1,933,066
1851 - - - -	2,635,565	329,770 *	2,965,335
1852 - - - -	3,414,846	291,816 *	3,706,662
1853 - - - -	4,663,848	614,226 *	5,278,074
1854 - - - -	4,367,336	679,012 †	5,046,348
1855 - - - -	2,909,625	673,041 †	3,582,666
1856 - - - -	3,470,380	1,108,704 †	4,579,084
1857 - - - -	3,422,089	1,086,398 †	4,508,487
1858 - - - -	3,486,985	1,006,656 †	4,493,641
1859 - - - -	5,274,292	1,370,455 †	6,644,747
1860 - - - -	3,956,857	1,179,795 †	5,136,652
1861 - - - -	2,783,699	1,636,063 †	4,419,762
1862 - - - -	3,115,531	1,598,248 †	4,713,779
1863 - - - -	3,482,211	1,847 797†	5,330,008

* Official value.

† Computed real value.

No. 27.—TOTAL VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT FROM EACH COUNTRY AT PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.		OFFICIAL AND DECLARED VALUE.										COMPUTED REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.										COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	
		1850 (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.								
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£							
Russia -	-	8,797	5,506	6,228	55,571	14,887	2,905	176,508	83,798	96,072	78,827	60,399	51,448	55,024	82,099	Russia.							
Denmark -	-	278	403	1,838	4,340	7,575	30,364	8,537	4,431	8,662	7,455	2,044	2,049	1,984	5,776	Denmark.							
Prussia -	-	-	91	350	12,124	2,371	18,968	896	830	3,388	1,397	305	10,150	10,216	10,963	Prussia.							
Hanse Towns -	-	11,797	24,031	10,251	132,727	297,022	132,322	232,753	202,345	173,264	269,115	422,996	344,883	485,255	398,832	Hanse Towns.							
Holland -	-	61,893	120,207	89,764	243,684	191,888	135,662	197,521	319,683	423,862	541,899	507,554	514,914	693,035	525,007	Holland.							
Belgium -	-	91,309	185,881	203,055	493,333	353,228	174,008	252,744	244,736	256,536	739,822	724,110	567,501	630,136	494,312	Belgium.							
Channel Islands -	-	2,021	4,151	4,104	14,920	23,593	24,758	9,921	23,600	33,297	20,548	32,027	21,169	15,674	15,655	Channel Islands.							
France -	-	1,632,309	2,551,945	3,257,769	4,110,952	3,890,039	2,659,847	3,038,060	3,007,227	3,074,749	4,390,126	2,890,344	2,011,451	2,239,271	3,128,080	France.							
Portugal and Ma- deira -	-	1,085	2,384	1,805	4,331	19,352	20,394	59,931	61,197	20,735	39,463	37,578	42,261	25,048	11,524	Portugal and Madeira.							
Spain and Canaries -	-	8,632	11,910	3,630	21,980	40,041	63,582	26,145	60,403	59,537	60,639	51,020	72,112	50,161	57,237	Spain and Canaries.							
Italy—Sardinia -	-	2,799	2,544	2,031	6,674	3,064	3,927	3,202	9,777	5,443	3,246	7,929	3,799	3,903	1,595	Italy—Sardinia.							
Tuscany -	-	1,456	1,993	4,484	8,075	7,297	4,190	5,341	3,314	2,210	8,004	1,697	2,097	6,980	730	Tuscany.							
Two Sicilies -	-	470	2,743	3,454	4,464	3,616	3,438	4,667	10,918	7,869	9,075	7,053	5,306	16,143	8,054	Two Sicilies.							
Austrian Italy -	-	4,022	5,850	484	8,735	8,827	3,216	16,680	19,467	5,971	17,658	17,953	10,270	19,409	11,821	Austrian Italy.							
Turkish Dominions -	-	935	773	6,684	20,187	44,855	104,048	120,711	207,180	144,013	143,280	124,724	68,070	74,001	139,791	Turkish Dominions.							
Egypt -	-	735	4,455	2,752	12,082	17,460	26,280	90,163	29,095	5,840	20,001	10,653	14,985	12,359	2,060	Egypt.							
British East Indies -	-	850	12,372	8,278	28,717	123,430	42,047	50,387	25,319	42,808	8,459	8,890	13,788	47,275	47,472	British East Indies.							
Philippine Islands -	-	40	92	520	1,410	2,614	10,261	119,437	81,047	24,467	16,130	17,717	32,836	21,776	23,814	Philippine Islands.							
China -	-	807	11,600	12,965	25,141	20,729	11,587	16,103	9,385	17,940	37,312	20,042	30,974	43,322	102,463	China.							
Java -	-	-	-	-	8,125	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	6,700	Java.							
Cuba -	-	-	32,774	42	27,120	7,393	7,051	19,442	15,519	1,002	19,138	21,783	19,040	14,667	84,361	Cuba.							
St. Thomas -	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	3,192	6,566	14,686	18,206	5,875	71,434	56,215	34,760	St. Thomas.							
United States -	-	4,790	1,777	5,869	11,695	24,702	42,233	22,680	42,024	16,700	103,818	18,374	399,973	79,258	75,719	United States.							
Brazil -	-	56,165	5,370	596	25,327	11,018	4,560	32,133	1,961	1,704	28,978	3,208	14,660	40,238	49,455	Brazil.							
Other Countries -	-	9,102	8,796	22,631	8,387	21,488	47,749	73,916	38,450	47,846	62,141	142,917	94,592	40,429	61,708	Other Countries.							
TOTAL	-	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,682,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	TOTAL.							

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	COMPUTED REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.										COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.			
	1850. (from June only.)	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.		1860.	1861.	1862.
Russia.	£ 1,549	£ 17,666	£ 12,959	£ 6,298	£ 10,403	£ 28,404	£ 100,209	£ 24,819	£ 102,179	£ 53,563	£ 35,362	£ 42,479	£ 98,728	£ 20,269
Sweden.	88	-	4,500	30,797	7,389	9,088	7,583	10,533	21,117	16,971	13,402	13,402	26,338	31,311
Prussia.	32,774	-	2,430	-	6,428	1,647	-	2,775	50	296	32,054	66,338	117,478	111,860
Hanse Towns.	51,057	87,148	34,345	41,157	18,395	55,869	61,370	38,671	46,823	50,250	67,829	68,031	75,086	75,086
Holland.	161	6,572	10,976	10,663	123,940	82,038	169,119	163,890	126,762	34,061	56,294	59,428	26,249	26,249
Belgium.	3,964	7,988	10,331	11,687	24,456	51,185	20,679	56,766	14,535	25,385	33,407	20,596	35,464	35,464
Channel Islands.	1,733	734	13,527	17,439	19,451	17,627	14,468	19,381	23,640	27,514	43,072	530,130	170,411	170,411
France.	5,006	268	2,590	96,489	48,797	151,062	133,389	76,707	66,886	129,462	126,224	530,130	134,907	134,907
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.	3,590	4,249	7,562	11,428	5,740	10,637	61,225	15,993	4,502	19,633	1,347	5,941	23,124	23,124
Spain and Canaries.	311	212	3,234	4,175	1,963	4,249	127,032	16,092	25,527	6,998	5,922	7,181	7,479	7,479
Italian States.	1,600	4,995	4,928	3,769	12,445	2,243	10,803	4,184	48,310	6,742	21,092	40,085	64,877	64,877
Ionian Islands.	13,832	8,342	1,102	26	366	449	941	11,753	47,553	35,889	43,535	48,380	29,921	29,921
Turkish Dominions.	32,429	38,322	8,840	17,109	34,246	45,335	45,561	56,759	177,344	231,283	162,673	227,714	391,367	391,367
Egypt.	2,518	7,832	9,361	13,668	6,117	4,447	5,363	9,023	11,844	10,888	4,244	14,030	22,612	22,612
Morocco and West Coast of Africa.	422	2,452	2,135	9,186	11,072	23,680	22,844	33,875	30,187	27,123	33,407	103,377	26,493	26,493
British Possessions in South Africa.	8,453	13,634	19,482	30,263	26,257	14,994	24,489	40,412	61,616	41,125	34,563	32,370	29,497	29,497
British East Indies.	34,396	71,348	86,232	112,737	89,070	98,359	99,910	99,453	173,084	276,697	263,030	242,963	247,300	247,300
Philippine Islands.	226	2,716	6,558	6,659	16,877	24,950	33,730	40,301	44,744	42,472	94,450	66,846	81,649	81,649
China.	13,137	28,028	20,418	13,599	6,894	11,731	21,319	15,084	37,335	43,617	52,006	66,846	82,429	82,429
Australia.	11,947	33,570	64,821	314,825	332,652	178,318	309,908	414,002	445,117	384,245	421,833	383,978	370,886	370,886
British North America.	23,317	66,073	22,804	51,379	39,511	39,550	63,167	74,718	137,868	84,476	93,004	93,759	93,759	93,759
British West Indies.	9,004	28,945	40,275	47,365	23,468	32,918	40,466	36,837	49,532	40,160	42,156	66,936	52,021	52,021
Haiti and Foreign West Indies.	16,634	44,557	85,909	120,002	205,661	366,023	453,143	438,842	488,579	392,993	356,041	364,161	426,684	426,684
United States.	1,607,208	2,293,763	2,577,877	3,695,387	3,555,402	1,941,411	2,400,239	2,221,376	3,646,881	2,783,683	1,557,368	1,980,573	2,395,690	2,395,690
Mexico.	1,317	4,571	4,571	6,439	3,010	3,289	11,990	16,004	8,167	4,065	4,535	25,019	75,023	75,023
Central America.	3,826	28,256	32,225	24,252	29,587	20,376	19,180	29,181	23,452	15,075	23,695	24,846	30,952	30,952
New Granada.	25,214	40,744	194,456	97,626	17,448	31,962	28,385	32,385	43,661	64,005	55,957	56,201	182,592	182,592
Venezuela.	202	1,530	3,093	2,689	12,988	17,519	6,427	6,350	8,568	4,669	11,113	5,753	9,223	9,223
Brazil.	3,906	134,062	376,995	427,797	236,980	270,099	275,844	498,986	372,129	275,990	180,382	107,714	113,996	113,996
Rio de la Plata.	51	6,588	12,429	8,644	24,032	3,454	6,188	13,186	22,345	13,028	7,040	3,698	4,219	4,219
Chili.	1,170	24,708	9,756	18,494	23,399	16,645	14,521	18,780	36,807	25,733	25,001	14,672	10,349	10,349
Peru.	8,536	4,900	8,255	15,338	11,986	8,647	11,604	14,370	10,956	8,444	6,870	9,108	12,045	12,045
Other Countries.	14,805	13,316	11,638	15,688	26,950	44,802	50,181	84,356	111,274	81,695	55,790	104,573	137,241	137,241
TOTAL.	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,830,008	5,830,008

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Exported after Transshipment is not included in the Returns of Exports.

TRANSHIPMENTS.

6

ARTICLES.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	ARTICLES.
(from June only.)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Beads and Bugles of Glass.	2,791	2,633	7,956	1,274	1,996	2,501	2,545	948	12,115	15,066	5,954	13,916	8,358	Beads and Bugles of Glass.
Candles, Stearine.	-	-	3,732	3,055	23,959	34,026	74,783	85,892	103,588	149,524	201,571	103,018	87,188	Candles, Stearine.
Cheese.	3,443	6,913	10,196	9,381	11,221	16,683	16,080	13,552	20,994	6,887	5,067	4,019	2,982	Cheese.
Chicory.	-	249	809	631	-	172	146	-	187	727	1,398	1,788	2,475	Chicory.
Coffee.	62,942	7,919	38,076	15,882	6,600	13,527	1,065	15,511	40,815	5,254	9,076	90,873	90,873	Coffee.
Corks, Cut.	-	-	4,581	4,261	4,580	4,140	4,854	5,280	4,954	4,447	4,677	1,461	1,316	Corks, Cut.
Corn, Wheat.	347	754	77,951	47,922	85,839	292,364	75,938	2,373	19,001	22,276	389,054	71,393	44,471	Corn, Wheat.
Other Kinds of Corn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Kinds of Corn.
and Grain.	735	6,941	6,428	10,894	37,189	32,312	83,858	93,770	58,907	7,130	17,073	4,361	15,538	and Grain.
Wheat Meal and Flour.	-	718	4,347	2,011	33,331	2,156	333	382	14,732	3,736	98,709	4,823	24,278	Wheat Meal and Flour.
Cotton Yarn.	-	-	-	-	-	6,147	1,001	3,825	7,327	11,242	8,180	21,240	14,208	Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Window.	47,495	116,330	124,475	16,460	11,563	15,252	6,286	6,204	3,854	8,521	10,218	15,818	13,170	Glass, Window.
Flint, Cut and Un-	6,932	11,501	6,598	2,454	1,164	1,020	3,354	3,727	4,272	6,088	5,796	3,608	3,278	Flint, Cut and Un-
cut.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cut.
Hats of Straw.	-	-	43	8,022	2,250	6,659	12,721	35,067	27,885	11,680	52,013	12,521	23,418	Hats of Straw.
Iron & Steel Manufactures.	-	-	770	3,684	11,994	13,559	10,286	9,375	15,449	7,069	8,833	10,506	22,410	Iron & Steel Manufactures.
Oil, Chemical, Essential	-	-	533	2,452	3,843	8,476	7,152	17,799	24,083	14,994	8,803	2,447	8,917	Oil, Chemical, Essential
or perfumed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	or perfumed.
Opium.	-	3,479	5,813	22,032	77,068	81,774	136,642	117,061	90,704	91,922	42,700	43,365	95,590	Opium.
Paper of all kinds (except	9,110	14,066	15,102.	10,631	18,518	19,882	16,777	22,568	51,821	85,909	180,515	48,089	32,694	Paper of all kinds (except
Paper Hangings)	-	-	-	-	92	855	2,788	1,362	2,593	1,758	2,447	8,140	3,091	Paper Hangings)
Pepper.	-	131	656	5,731	3,422	-	2,497	1,021	1,850	71	1,556	2,867	4,794	Pepper.
Rice.	7,493	8,307	23,092	115,476	36,438	26,904	13,915	22,805	450	130	3,433	6,602	-	Rice.
Spirits, Rum.	488	1,734	814	187	4,530	216	7,034	814	1,681	1,197	682	2,276	600	Spirits, Rum.
Brandy.	3,471	9,158	33,542	49,808	24,701	71,948	120,385	92,427	195,279	72,795	109,231	181,046	224,381	Brandy.
Geneva.	6,253	11,988	33,298	50,902	43,836	79,280	107,117	75,387	91,394	72,804	67,040	72,021	65,329	Geneva.
Of all other Sorts.	3,173	4,450	31,956	65,191	34,862	42,917	18,711	24,206	46,287	52,316	47,217	53,125	-	Of all other Sorts.
Succades.	121	173	2,835	1,616	1,641	1,460	412	6,054	2,251	1,337	1,669	2,393	3,032	Succades.
Sugar, Unrefined.	32,776	4,614	4,287	919	36	35,504	6,498	2,476	2,321	2,196	11,034	7,776	65,380	Sugar, Unrefined.
Sugar, Refined and Candy.	47,563	72,851	88,019	40,020	9,474	12,104	91,534	294,127	295,366	269,180	287,440	496,596	374,518	Sugar, Refined and Candy.
Tea.	150	7,678	11,476	16,128	8,600	10,949	4,653	18,901	23,932	12,547	41,957	53,651	110,886	Tea.
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	155	2,367	10,811	1,696	4,009	125,820	71,363	20,016	48,347	23,189	17,254	22,643	48,623	Tobacco, Unmanufactured
Manufactured.	227	3,859	2,031	9,706	19,324	20,709	42,566	26,676	40,626	44,838	56,681	47,798	86,769	Manufactured.
and Cigars.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and Cigars.
Vinegar.	108	163	93	147	26	66	298	545	428	305	221	3,658	396	Vinegar.
Wine.	4,969	11,525	24,541	125,652	139,452	157,957	150,968	113,369	149,694	126,977	134,133	152,857	183,921	Wine.
Other Articles.	23,155	27,283	39,842	33,073	55,870	81,114	79,025	56,026	180,423	195,934	87,393	160,905	119,790	Other Articles.
Total Value of Articles	255,352	334,987	611,717	684,509	708,048	1,168,542	1,173,359	1,129,516	1,511,690	1,345,210	1,897,073	1,721,615	1,847,797	Total Value of Articles
Entered by Quantities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Entered by Quantities.
Silk, Woollen Cotton and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silk, Woollen Cotton, and
Leather Manufactures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leather Manufactures,
and other manufac-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and other manufac-
tured Goods, not sepa-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	tured Goods, not sepa-
rately specified, En-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	rately specified, En-
tered at Value.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	tered at Value.
TOTAL.	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	3,882,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,413,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	TOTAL.

No. 31.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS, (SAILING and STEAM,) ENTERED and CLEARED with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1849	4,884,210	2,035,690	6,919,900	4,785,428	2,299,060	7,084,488	9,669,638	4,334,750	14,004,388	1849
1850	4,700,199	2,400,277	7,100,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588	9,442,544	5,062,520	14,505,064	1850
1851	4,938,386	2,933,708	7,872,094	4,882,490	3,225,614	8,108,104	9,820,876	6,159,322	15,980,198	1851
1852	4,934,863	2,952,584	7,887,447	5,051,106	3,191,596	8,242,702	9,985,969	6,144,180	16,130,149	1852
1853	5,055,343	3,887,763	8,943,106	5,212,980	4,234,124	9,447,104	10,268,323	8,121,887	18,390,210	1853
1854	5,374,551	3,786,815	9,161,366	5,370,298	4,137,423	9,507,721	10,744,849	7,924,238	18,669,087	1854
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231	10,919,732	7,569,738	18,489,470	1855
1856	6,390,715	4,162,419	10,553,134	6,555,056	4,480,859	11,035,915	12,945,771	8,643,278	21,589,049	1856
1857	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	13,694,107	9,484,685	23,178,792	1857
1858	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	12,891,405	9,418,576	22,309,981	1858
1859	6,585,112	4,636,910	11,221,922	6,726,731	4,955,606	11,682,337	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259	1859
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292	1860
1861	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	15,420,632	11,175,109	26,595,641	1861
1862	7,866,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,123	13,444,349	15,946,560	10,588,579	26,535,439	1862
1863	8,430,146	4,325,917	13,256,063	8,589,246	4,393,424	13,482,670	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733	1863

No. 32.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS, (SAILING and STEAM,) ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES ONLY, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1849	4,390,375	1,680,894	6,071,269	3,762,182	1,667,726	5,429,908	8,152,557	3,348,620	11,501,177	1849
1850	4,078,544	2,035,152	6,113,696	3,960,764	1,946,214	5,906,978	8,039,308	3,981,366	12,020,674	1850
1851	4,388,245	2,599,988	6,988,233	4,147,007	2,336,137	6,483,144	8,535,252	4,936,125	13,471,377	1851
1852	4,267,815	2,462,354	6,730,169	4,459,321	2,413,260	6,872,581	8,727,136	4,875,614	13,602,750	1852
1853	4,513,207	3,284,343	7,797,550	4,551,498	3,032,113	7,583,611	9,064,705	6,316,456	15,381,161	1853
1854	4,789,936	3,109,756	7,899,742	4,683,654	3,186,882	7,870,536	9,473,640	6,296,638	15,770,278	1854
1855	4,174,082	2,844,386	7,018,468	5,036,926	3,311,738	8,348,664	9,211,008	6,156,124	15,367,132	1855
1856	5,086,262	3,155,402	8,241,664	5,883,861	3,777,473	9,661,334	10,970,123	6,932,875	17,902,998	1856
1857	5,427,534	3,304,272	8,731,806	6,208,723	4,130,850	10,339,573	11,636,257	7,435,122	19,071,379	1857
1858	5,234,424	3,583,113	8,817,537	5,879,906	4,062,518	9,942,424	11,114,330	7,645,631	18,759,961	1858
1859	5,391,925	3,698,718	9,090,643	6,222,746	4,021,217	10,243,963	11,614,671	7,719,935	19,334,606	1859
1860	5,760,537	4,294,444	10,054,981	6,353,917	4,424,020	10,782,937	12,119,454	8,718,464	20,837,918	1860
1861	6,307,737	4,297,442	10,605,179	6,841,808	4,477,996	11,319,804	13,149,545	8,775,438	21,924,983	1861
1862	6,591,654	4,149,154	10,740,808	7,400,454	4,309,395	11,709,849	13,992,108	8,458,549	22,450,657	1862
1863	7,302,039	3,835,319	11,140,358	7,961,008	3,926,797	11,887,805	15,263,047	7,762,116	23,025,163	1863

33.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS ONLY, ENTERED and CLEARED with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1849	734,763	151,312	886,075	694,044	156,873	850,917	1,428,807	308,185	1,736,992	1849
1850	926,769	204,759	1,131,528	876,186	202,133	1,078,319	1,802,955	406,892	2,209,847	1850
1851	973,036	162,184	1,135,220	922,040	169,510	1,091,550	1,895,076	331,694	2,226,770	1851
1852	1,017,635	174,647	1,192,282	962,838	174,653	1,137,491	1,980,473	349,300	2,329,773	1852
1853	1,176,850	158,786	1,335,636	1,091,000	160,749	1,251,749	2,267,850	319,535	2,587,385	1853
1854	1,358,524	176,309	1,534,833	1,303,667	181,512	1,485,179	2,662,191	357,821	3,020,012	1854
1855	1,247,611	193,280	1,440,891	1,285,366	186,484	1,471,850	2,532,977	379,764	2,912,741	1855
1856	1,610,931	290,665	1,901,596	1,679,688	314,891	1,994,579	3,290,619	605,556	3,896,175	1856
1857	1,963,557	386,230	2,349,787	1,924,690	392,895	2,317,585	3,888,247	779,125	4,667,372	1857
1858	1,872,781	392,349	2,265,130	1,828,894	411,628	2,240,522	3,701,675	803,977	4,505,652	1858
1859	1,993,076	387,443	2,380,519	1,937,051	396,103	2,333,154	3,930,127	783,546	4,713,673	1859
1860	2,144,736	404,175	2,548,911	2,041,884	376,678	2,418,562	4,186,620	780,853	4,967,473	1860
1861	2,375,856	425,887	2,801,743	2,284,888	387,556	2,672,444	4,660,744	813,443	5,474,187	1861
1862	2,645,126	508,314	3,153,440	2,594,367	458,593	3,052,960	5,239,493	966,907	6,206,400	1862
1863	2,955,251	520,028	3,475,279	2,828,099	489,155	3,317,254	5,783,350	1,009,183	6,792,533	1863

No. 34.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED with CARGOES (COASTWISE) at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	YEARS.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1849	11,967,473	- - -	11,967,473	1857	15,775,843	50,359	15,826,202
1850	12,564,631	- - -	12,564,631	1858	15,657,937	52,919	15,710,856
1851	12,394,902	- - -	12,394,902	1859	16,460,563	71,554	16,532,117
1852	12,475,401	- - -	12,475,401	1860	16,901,188	102,223	17,003,411
1853	12,820,745	- - -	12,820,745	1861	17,261,779	93,456	17,355,235
1854	12,762,107	46,483	12,808,590	1862	17,397,687	72,673	17,470,360
1855	12,139,978	50,024	12,190,002	1863	17,465,635	81,897	17,547,532
1856*	15,163,755	53,489	15,217,244				

Before 1856, vessels employed between Great Britain and Ireland were returned as entered at ports in Great Britain only. From 1856 the entries at Irish ports are included.

35.—TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS REGISTERED as BELONGING to the UNITED KINGDOM, including JERSEY, GUERNSEY, and the ISLE OF MAN, at the end of each Year.

YEARS.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		YEARS.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1849	24,753	3,326,274	1,149	159,684	25,902	3,485,958	1849
1850	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133	1850
1851	24,816	3,475,657	1,227	186,687	26,043	3,662,344	1851
1852	24,814	3,549,968	1,272	209,310	26,086	3,759,278	1852
1853	25,224	3,780,092	1,385	250,112	26,609	4,030,204	1853
1854	25,335	3,942,513	1,524	306,237	26,859	4,248,750	1854
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334	1855
1856	24,480	3,980,494	1,697	386,462	26,177	4,366,956	1856
1857	25,273	4,141,274	1,824	417,466	27,097	4,558,740	1857
1858	25,615	4,205,270	1,926	452,468	27,541	4,657,738	1858
1859	25,784	4,226,355	1,918	436,836	27,702	4,663,191	1859
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687	1860
1861	25,905	4,300,518	2,133	506,308	28,038	4,806,826	1861
1862	26,212	4,396,509	2,228	537,891	28,440	4,934,400	1862
1863	26,339	4,733,212	2,298	594,861	28,637	5,328,073	1863

No. 36.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (*exclusive of Steamers*) of the UNITED KINGDOM, EMPLOYED in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADE and the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED therein.

EMPLOYED.	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).
In the Home Trade.	1849	9,298	665,726	40,208	312	54,089	4,442	9,610	719,815
	1850	8,830	666,957	38,527	320	54,196	4,491	9,150	721,153
	1851	8,598	685,641	36,906	368	78,820	6,048	9,266	764,461
	1852	8,776	701,803	35,793	358	66,606	5,182	9,134	768,409
	1853	8,477	689,342	36,051	374	85,471	6,689	8,851	774,813
	1854	8,538	694,712	34,510	240	54,002	3,840	8,778	748,714
	1855	8,333	691,128	31,570	257	57,415	3,906	8,590	748,543
	1856	8,390	719,660	33,879	317	67,616	4,786	9,707	787,476
	1857	8,676	767,925	37,138	388	92,481	6,462	10,064	860,406
	1858	10,313	788,113	37,971	372	90,739	6,215	10,685	878,852
	1859	10,035	777,422	35,545	374	90,867	6,377	10,409	868,289
	1860	10,848	821,079	39,163	402	92,254	6,418	11,250	913,333
	1861	11,060	832,771	39,626	448	102,795	7,024	11,508	935,566
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514	434	104,020	6,892	10,915	875,846
	1863	10,677	752,589	36,720	456	107,003	7,095	11,133	859,592
Partly in the Home and partly in the Foreign Trade.	1849	1,897	281,951	12,715	20	5,539	262	1,917	287,490
	1850	1,487	222,341	10,291	20	5,298	396	1,507	227,639
	1851	1,489	242,656	8,570	18	4,926	282	1,507	247,582
	1852	1,063	147,867	6,875	42	15,244	944	1,105	163,111
	1853	970	156,800	7,134	28	7,250	560	998	164,050
	1854	1,166	202,124	8,099	45	19,135	1,328	1,211	221,259
	1855	1,234	210,114	8,330	47	12,562	998	1,281	222,676
	1856	970	162,488	6,483	42	16,102	965	1,012	178,590
	1857	1,098	162,112	7,007	66	20,859	1,200	1,164	182,971
	1858	897	188,699	5,534	62	20,604	1,141	959	159,303
	1859	848	132,768	5,229	59	21,123	1,202	907	153,891
	1860	1,366	226,556	8,700	80	29,803	1,731	1,446	256,359
	1861	1,326	219,522	8,443	72	24,924	1,255	1,398	244,446
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,388	89	29,463	1,664	1,572	275,942
	1863	1,720	284,413	10,831	90	33,547	1,693	1,810	317,960
In the Foreign Trade.	1849	6,612	2,040,344	91,242	82	48,693	3,742	6,694	2,089,037
	1850	7,149	2,143,234	93,912	86	45,186	3,813	7,235	2,188,420
	1851	7,277	2,287,897	85,801	134	60,995	4,330	7,411	2,348,892
	1852	7,431	2,365,995	103,618	149	83,369	7,151	7,580	2,449,364
	1853	8,120	2,665,685	111,821	237	125,539	10,270	8,357	2,791,224
	1854	7,165	2,619,620	103,913	253	139,500	10,726	7,418	2,759,120
	1855	7,507	2,799,972	107,388	450	218,979	16,345	7,957	3,018,951
	1856	8,059	2,942,674	110,718	492	247,337	17,087	8,551	3,190,011
	1857	7,655	2,900,082	107,289	445	268,023	17,291	8,100	3,168,105
	1858	7,999	3,029,226	109,090	428	257,861	17,821	8,427	3,287,087
	1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434	462	277,527	18,719	8,254	3,246,929
	1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624	447	277,437	17,958	7,323	3,082,047
	1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683
	1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,260	7,605	3,322,006
	1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100	574	371,201	22,288	7,934	3,617,727
Total.	1849	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	414	108,321	8,446	18,221	3,096,342
	1850	17,466	3,032,532	142,730	426	104,680	8,700	17,892	3,137,212
	1851	17,664	3,216,194	131,277	520	144,741	10,660	18,184	3,360,935
	1852	17,270	3,215,665	146,286	549	165,219	13,277	17,819	3,380,884
	1853	17,567	3,511,867	155,006	639	218,260	17,519	18,206	3,730,087
	1854	16,869	3,516,456	146,522	538	212,637	15,894	17,407	3,729,093
	1855	17,074	3,701,214	147,288	754	288,956	21,249	17,898	3,990,170
	1856	18,419	3,826,022	151,080	851	331,055	22,838	19,270	4,156,077
	1857	18,429	3,830,119	151,434	899	381,363	24,953	19,328	4,211,482
	1858	19,209	3,956,038	152,655	862	369,204	25,177	20,071	4,325,242
	1859	18,675	3,879,592	146,208	895	389,517	26,298	19,570	4,269,109
	1860	19,090	3,852,245	145,487	929	399,494	26,105	20,019	4,251,739
	1861	19,288	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695
	1862	19,059	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,294
	1863	19,757	4,285,528	153,651	1,120	511,751	31,076	20,877	4,795,279

Note.—This Return includes Channel Islands Vessels, but not those of the British Plantations.

The Home Trade signifies on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or to Ports between the limits of the R and Brest.

The Foreign Trade signifies to Ports beyond such limits.

No Foreign-going Vessel is included which has not been so reported within four years, and no Home Trade Vessel has not been reported within one year. It is possible that some Vessels may be included which have ceased or are no longer employed as British Vessels, but every endeavour is made to ascertain and strike off such Vessels.

With respect to the Crews, a very small deduction ought to be made for the case of men who join a fresh ship immediately on their discharge from the former one, which happens to remain in Port.

o. 37.—QUANTITIES of the SEVERAL ARTICLES CHARGED (in 1863) with DUTIES of EXCISE in the UNITED KINGDOM; Free of Duty; EXPORTED; and RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION.

YEARS.	CHARGED WITH DUTY.				FREE OF DUTY.†			
	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1849	38,935,460	23,010,808	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850	40,744,752	23,919,432	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	40,337,412	24,030,983	6	—	—	—	—	—
1852	41,072,486	25,270,262	347	—	—	—	—	—
1853	42,039,748	25,423,444	1,538	—	—	—	—	—
1854	36,819,360	26,148,511	2,203	—	—	—	—	—
1855	33,887,234	22,186,077	—	—	1,500,936	4,039,895	—	—
1856	37,980,041	23,922,453	750	—	4,912,147	4,334,253	—	—
1857	40,298,513	24,969,151	—	—	5,668,948	4,371,823	—	—
1858	41,605,665	23,686,751	—	—	5,049,321	1,096,409	—	—
1859	44,219,300	24,254,403	—	—	5,288,428	1,775,274	—	—
1860	38,952,513	21,873,369	—	694	4,598,636	1,907,200	—	—
1861	44,141,422	20,045,159	—	7,429	3,793,192	4,452,724	—	—
1862	41,118,172	19,700,250	—	8,037	4,069,883	4,102,454	—	—
1863	46,269,842	19,949,663	—	7,606	4,679,829	3,689,965	—	—
	EXPORTED on Drawback, or Free of Duty.				RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
	Malt.*	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1849	—	347,783	—	—	38,935,460	22,962,012	—	—
1850	—	330,683	—	—	40,744,752	23,862,585	—	—
1851	20,690	289,481	—	—	40,337,412	23,976,596	6	—
1852	51,160	351,153	—	—	41,072,486	25,200,879	47	—
1853	161,962	931,210	—	—	41,992,178	25,021,317	1,538	—
1854	199,655	749,959	—	—	36,812,727	25,883,584	2,203	—
1855	986,926	4,268,697	—	—	34,401,244	21,957,275	—	—
1856	1,313,064	4,956,150	—	—	41,579,124	23,300,556	750	—
1857	1,421,992	5,190,538	—	—	44,545,469	24,150,436	—	—
1858	1,549,213	1,570,548	—	—	45,105,773	23,212,612	—	—
1859	1,761,439	2,150,989	—	—	47,746,289	23,878,688	—	—
1860	1,797,099	2,376,481	—	—	41,754,050	21,404,088	—	694
1861	1,284,514	4,799,091	—	—	46,650,100	19,698,792	—	7,429
1862	1,409,447	4,674,420	—	—	43,688,608	19,123,284	—	8,037
1863	1,876,856	4,256,596	—	—	49,072,815	19,383,032	—	7,606

* Including the Estimated Quantity used in Beer exported.

† On the 14th of August 1855, Malt was made Free of Duty for Distillery purposes and for Exportation, and spirits were allowed to be distilled Free of Duty for Exportation.

No. 38.—AVERAGE GAZETTE PRICES of BRITISH WHEAT

MONTHS.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
WHEAT - - - - -							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January - - -	45 1	40 6	38 1	38 4	46 0	80 1	72 5
February - - -	46 1	38 4	37 8	42 2	45 2	80 10	70 4
March - - -	44 11	38 1	37 3	42 6	45 4	78 9	67 8
April - - -	44 9	37 10	39 0	41 0	44 6	77 2	68 5
May - - -	45 4	38 9	38 8	40 9	44 2	78 10	73 11
June - - -	44 7	40 2	40 7	40 9	44 9	78 8	76 11
July - - -	48 3	42 0	42 11	40 10	49 9	73 1	76 5
August - - -	46 6	43 8	40 11	40 11	51 7	63 7	76 3
September - - -	43 3	42 9	37 10	41 9	54 6	56 7	75 9
October - - -	41 7	41 0	35 11	38 6	65 11	57 11	77 0
November - - -	40 8	40 1	36 6	39 11	72 5	71 8	80 10
December - - -	39 3	39 3	37 5	43 3	71 7	71 3	80 1
The Year - - -	44 3	40 3	38 6	40 9	53 3	72 5	74 8
BARLEY - - - - -							
January - - -	29 7	26 0	22 10	27 2	30 1	42 3	33 7
February - - -	29 4	24 4	22 10	30 5	31 4	40 3	31 11
March - - -	29 0	23 7	23 0	30 2	31 8	38 5	30 4
April - - -	28 8	22 8	24 2	28 11	31 6	37 0	31 2
May - - -	28 5	22 3	24 2	28 1	31 0	37 1	32 1
June - - -	26 7	22 3	24 7	27 5	29 5	37 0	33 11
July - - -	25 11	21 11	25 6	27 8	29 4	36 8	34 7
August - - -	26 1	22 6	26 1	27 6	29 8	34 4	34 6
September - - -	26 10	24 0	25 8	27 8	33 0	30 1	35 5
October - - -	28 0	24 2	25 1	28 1	39 4	30 11	38 2
November - - -	28 5	24 2	26 5	30 3	41 10	34 7	39 10
December - - -	26 9	23 10	26 7	29 9	39 3	34 7	41 1
The Year - - -	27 9	23 5	24 9	28 6	33 2	36 0	34 9
OATS - - - - -							
January - - -	17 2	15 9	16 10	18 0	18 7	26 6	27 1
February - - -	17 2	15 3	16 4	19 1	18 3	27 2	25 11
March - - -	16 11	15 1	16 4	19 7	18 7	27 3	25 1
April - - -	16 10	15 0	17 5	19 4	18 10	27 6	25 7
May - - -	17 7	15 4	19 0	19 10	18 10	29 4	27 2
June - - -	17 11	16 6	21 1	20 2	19 2	30 1	28 8
July - - -	18 10	17 5	22 1	19 11	21 1	30 0	28 8
August - - -	19 1	17 11	21 6	19 9	22 0	28 9	28 7
September - - -	18 4	17 3	18 11	18 11	21 4	26 2	28 7
October - - -	17 3	16 9	17 3	17 7	23 6	25 9	28 4
November - - -	16 11	17 1	17 11	18 6	25 8	28 4	28 1
December - - -	16 0	17 0	18 3	18 5	25 4	28 2	27 10
The Year - - -	17 6	16 5	18 7	19 1	21 0	27 11	27 5

RY, and OATS, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in EACH MONTH.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	MONTHS.
WHEAT.								
7.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
6	58 7	48 0	40 11	43 11	56 9	61 4	47 4	January.
6	56 0	45 5	40 9	43 10	54 6	59 11	46 11	February.
11	55 6	45 4	40 2	45 4	54 2	59 2	45 5	March.
8	53 8	43 9	41 4	49 4	56 4	57 11	45 7	April.
0	56 7	44 6	51 3	52 4	54 11	57 5	46 4	May.
6	60 1	44 0	50 9	55 6	53 5	54 5	46 8	June.
1	63 4	44 7	45 6	57 2	50 7	57 0	46 6	July.
10	59 6	44 4	44 0	59 5	51 0	57 9	46 0	August.
10	57 0	44 10	42 7	60 4	55 0	55 6	44 2	September.
5	55 5	42 8	42 7	59 11	56 9	49 5	40 8	October.
1	51 3	41 8	43 2	58 2	59 11	48 8	40 0	November.
3	48 7	40 7	43 11	53 0	60 11	46 4	40 10	December.
2	56 4	44 2	43 9	53 3	55 4	55 5	44 9	The Year.
BARLEY.								
3	45 5	36 8	32 8	34 5	40 5	36 9	35 0	January.
2	45 3	36 1	33 9	35 0	39 5	36 4	36 3	February.
7	46 4	36 9	34 2	36 7	38 7	35 10	36 7	March.
2	45 3	36 6	33 4	37 2	37 6	36 6	35 8	April.
9	42 11	35 1	33 1	36 11	36 0	36 7	34 1	May.
5	39 2	32 2	31 11	34 8	32 11	33 3	31 6	June.
5	38 2	30 2	30 7	33 2	30 9	31 11	30 0	July.
9	40 0	32 7	30 9	33 7	31 0	32 11	31 9	August.
11	42 6	35 5	34 9	36 9	36 7	36 5	35 0	September.
9	43 2	35 9	35 7	40 2	37 0	34 8	34 4	October.
11	44 2	35 3	35 11	41 0	37 4	35 8	33 11	November.
8	36 3	34 3	35 4	39 0	36 5	34 6	32 8	December.
1	42 1	34 8	33 6	36 7	36 1	35 1	33 11	The Year.
OATS.								
2	23 5	22 5	21 7	21 4	22 9	21 11	20 6	January.
3	23 3	22 8	22 5	21 10	22 11	22 0	21 4	February.
7	23 8	23 3	23 4	23 2	23 5	22 0	21 5	March.
6	23 6	24 2	23 2	24 1	24 0	21 5	21 6	April.
6	24 3	25 9	25 4	25 9	25 2	23 0	22 1	May.
8	26 8	26 3	25 5	26 9	25 4	23 6	22 10	June.
3	27 5	26 11	25 6	26 2	25 9	24 3	23 2	July.
2	28 0	27 10	25 3	26 11	25 4	25 2	23 0	August.
8	26 1	25 10	22 7	26 8	23 0	24 0	21 1	September.
4	25 7	23 5	21 1	24 2	21 11	21 8	19 0	October.
10	24 10	22 11	21 11	23 5	22 9	21 3	19 2	November.
4	23 0	22 3	21 5	22 3	22 5	20 6	19 2	December.
2	25 0	24 6	23 2	24 5	23 9	22 7	21 2	The Year.

No. 39.—QUANTITIES OF BRITISH WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, SOLD in

MONTHS.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
WHEAT							
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
January - - -	359,246	414,332	320,200	504,217	532,282	260,479	332,42
February - - -	322,163	382,673	349,256	375,173	345,329	256,063	365,2
March - - -	374,296	419,935	384,582	362,528	358,886	227,628	445,5
April - - -	312,814	317,497	312,797	288,203	390,214	239,602	385,5
May - - -	310,221	354,972	378,181	452,578	360,612	244,734	407,0
June - - -	387,606	459,974	347,170	402,656	348,435	219,776	439,2
July - - -	268,015	313,442	238,485	330,593	412,399	233,734	378,1
August - - -	289,866	407,610	367,838	341,367	322,168	171,525	331,1
September - -	418,820	372,942	364,951	351,292	384,558	385,545	519,5
October - - -	497,869	399,442	447,582	566,926	470,625	598,793	594,5
November - -	409,369	466,904	513,836	405,281	287,437	510,352	506,5
December - -	503,698	377,524	462,163	473,699	347,966	565,026	550,0
The Year - - -	4,453,983	4,688,247	4,487,041	4,854,513	4,560,912	3,913,257	5,256,3
BARLEY							
January - - -	344,199	391,486	369,786	596,926	475,257	392,100	385,5
February - - -	304,940	329,199	335,549	323,329	324,142	306,035	347,7
March - - -	250,300	297,886	281,587	221,027	259,161	223,865	325,5
April - - -	181,763	152,184	139,700	124,804	167,232	159,798	165,7
May - - -	55,771	85,417	66,154	73,053	50,872	62,657	94,0
June - - -	12,653	25,729	15,914	16,886	14,783	17,713	49,0
July - - -	5,873	8,211	8,879	7,988	9,667	15,308	23,7
August - - -	6,932	9,818	10,193	7,009	7,235	8,027	22,2
September - -	27,534	22,904	26,562	30,317	19,805	28,546	38,3
October - - -	150,757	122,041	175,914	243,134	282,568	165,520	191,3
November - -	301,707	383,430	434,683	391,129	373,579	323,435	349,9
December - -	507,392	406,966	468,789	453,885	499,855	564,993	621,1
The Year - - -	2,099,821	2,235,271	2,333,710	2,389,489	2,474,206	2,267,997	2,608,8
OATS							
January - - -	70,589	89,203	98,918	134,812	115,707	92,589	74,1
February - - -	103,158	101,577	119,324	106,861	93,175	94,564	75,5
March - - -	115,140	119,622	109,750	95,379	90,427	78,051	119,7
April - - -	65,379	69,376	75,168	72,632	94,096	78,308	80,0
May - - -	67,998	59,792	62,344	84,195	62,522	59,368	60,0
June - - -	60,223	56,715	46,101	50,188	55,733	44,864	51,1
July - - -	39,246	29,273	28,485	45,757	54,491	35,251	41,0
August - - -	30,736	38,839	30,529	35,017	39,364	22,513	38,5
September - -	58,658	47,979	50,767	46,063	41,092	39,353	45,5
October - - -	71,168	70,633	94,974	90,506	68,891	60,708	68,5
November - -	71,389	101,796	115,292	88,009	57,945	65,883	64,5
December - -	97,396	81,277	108,454	98,140	106,965	93,986	97,3
The Year - - -	851,080	866,082	940,006	947,550	880,408	765,438	816,0

PRINCIPAL MARKET TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES, in EACH MONTH.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	MONTHS.
WHEAT.								
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
590,703	494,790	492,412	530,321	435,498	308,673	276,532	391,824	January.
447,042	410,050	376,020	436,910	458,990	262,187	319,822	315,836	February.
460,223	426,785	426,422	379,046	590,348	333,793	367,782	277,993	March.
499,196	362,343	330,735	546,502	402,220	261,405	228,211	320,386	April.
460,576	572,902	531,520	391,368	418,331	289,207	317,515	433,309	May.
404,597	466,120	546,166	316,812	493,834	296,698	217,945	319,434	June.
423,517	314,410	418,117	335,876	250,844	218,036	218,127	217,130	July.
492,250	396,335	357,149	353,105	299,662	339,329	232,799	321,288	August.
400,910	486,884	489,729	425,209	314,519	513,625	297,760	422,109	September.
430,695	577,824	571,744	632,216	311,656	551,794	353,101	532,926	October.
428,603	353,143	426,126	518,109	314,207	540,248	432,343	443,635	November.
408,424	382,354	437,808	632,728	333,148	374,670	326,143	492,601	December.
446,736	5,243,940	5,203,948	5,498,202	4,623,257	4,289,665	3,588,085	4,493,471	The Year.
BARLEY.								
443,963	462,988	477,009	440,289	319,637	347,375	378,612	445,305	January.
461,853	298,147	333,482	327,154	301,189	282,780	329,938	283,573	February.
452,007	219,551	264,510	228,963	238,484	244,297	265,832	185,881	March.
492,528	111,272	134,459	167,439	82,795	103,824	111,432	103,228	April.
492,232	51,546	61,657	48,084	29,128	50,238	43,884	35,647	May.
418,842	7,653	8,301	11,648	8,081	15,126	4,752	5,697	June.
478,665	4,180	5,378	5,563	3,469	4,770	2,612	2,990	July.
413,537	9,963	6,352	4,808	3,754	7,757	5,398	6,721	August.
473,408	94,617	61,255	53,978	18,118	83,415	28,441	81,936	September.
452,644	322,217	296,301	285,047	97,046	290,320	181,022	425,507	October.
460,691	310,654	371,957	360,634	240,804	511,066	468,989	446,484	November.
409,366	369,945	413,712	476,720	444,551	451,904	461,018	464,691	December.
478,936	2,202,733	2,434,373	2,410,326	1,787,056	2,392,872	2,281,930	2,487,600	The Year.
OATS.								
83,437	75,829	58,341	60,357	64,749	61,241	76,292	78,717	January.
72,964	67,184	57,241	63,327	68,971	75,487	83,799	79,853	February.
94,164	60,795	56,948	55,301	68,890	77,087	100,555	64,216	March.
56,179	46,246	41,527	44,542	36,484	38,845	56,997	40,828	April.
58,826	54,449	40,569	28,674	30,329	32,439	49,047	44,675	May.
45,570	29,338	19,068	18,498	20,585	24,493	22,193	21,676	June.
32,184	19,358	18,929	17,217	11,491	9,594	18,992	10,368	July.
29,325	21,447	19,717	15,912	10,755	23,720	26,576	23,236	August.
35,897	27,796	24,757	37,781	25,737	51,550	41,775	39,986	September.
59,867	50,069	56,410	50,887	35,658	74,596	84,231	62,193	October.
67,547	44,636	35,422	47,097	51,469	80,224	78,513	44,722	November.
65,199	40,217	43,887	63,663	70,762	75,622	68,987	60,616	December.
61,159	537,364	482,766	503,256	495,880	624,898	702,957	571,086	The Year.

No. 40.—AMOUNT of GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER MONIES COINED
at the ROYAL MINT.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
1849	2,177,955	119,592	1,792	2,299,339
1850	1,491,836	129,096	448	1,621,380
1851	4,400,411	87,868	3,584	4,491,863
1852	8,742,270	189,596	4,312	8,936,178
1853	11,952,391	701,544	10,190	12,664,125
1854	4,152,183	140,480	61,538	4,354,201
1855	9,008,663	195,510	41,091	9,245,264
1856	6,002,114	462,528	11,418	6,476,060
1857	4,859,860	373,230	6,720	5,239,810
1858	1,231,023	445,896	13,440	1,690,359
1859	2,649,509	647,064	8,512	3,305,085
1860	3,121,709	218,403	37,990	3,378,102
1861	8,190,170	209,484	273,578	8,673,232
1862	7,836,413	148,518	352,800	8,337,731
1863	6,997,212	161,172	151,648	7,310,032

41.—TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED from, and PAID to, DEPOSITORS in the POST
OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, and of the CAPITAL of those SAVINGS BANKS.

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.		
		£	£	£	£		
From 16th Sept. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1862.	{ RECEIVED (in- cluding Interest) }	1,978,333	60,460	97,887	2,136,680	{ RECEIVED (in- cluding Interest) }	From 16th Sept. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1862.
	{ PAID - - - }	408,268	11,851	18,259	438,378	{ PAID - - - }	
	{ CAPITAL at the end of the period }	1,570,065	48,609	79,628	1,698,302	{ CAPITAL at the end of the period }	
1863.	{ RECEIVED (in- cluding Interest) }	2,500,421	86,649	117,663	2,704,733	{ RECEIVED (in- cluding Interest) }	1863.
	{ PAID - - - }	938,951	35,899	51,357	1,026,207	{ PAID - - - }	
	{ CAPITAL at the end of the year - }	3,131,535	99,359	145,934	3,376,828	{ CAPITAL at the end of the year - }	

No. 42.—TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED and PAID by TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS from and to DEPOSITORS in each Year, and of the CAPITAL of SAVINGS BANKS at the end of each Year.

—	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
	£	£	£	£	£	
1849 { RECEIVED	5,205,673	104,871	485,945	400,394	6,196,883	RECEIVED
PAID	5,381,512	139,144	444,025	558,079	6,522,760	PAID
CAPITAL	25,480,508	678,813	1,154,338	1,223,851	28,537,010	CAPITAL
1850 { RECEIVED	5,226,778	103,673	612,164	421,075	6,363,690	RECEIVED
PAID	5,755,550	151,620	477,197	375,961	6,760,328	PAID
CAPITAL	25,655,145	648,669	1,325,063	1,302,105	28,930,982	CAPITAL
1851 { RECEIVED	5,620,388	111,792	620,457	429,422	6,782,059	RECEIVED
PAID	5,276,875	123,537	497,160	407,994	6,305,566	PAID
CAPITAL	26,770,457	659,387	1,488,707	1,359,103	30,277,654	CAPITAL
1852 { RECEIVED	6,041,533	122,089	648,363	469,192	7,281,177	RECEIVED
PAID	5,624,231	118,471	536,259	405,945	6,684,906	PAID
CAPITAL	27,967,641	681,614	1,645,040	1,459,966	31,754,261	CAPITAL
1853 { RECEIVED	6,231,989	153,095	736,640	531,796	7,653,520	RECEIVED
PAID	5,985,251	112,155	582,882	436,012	7,116,330	PAID
CAPITAL	29,182,776	742,483	1,837,856	1,599,145	33,362,260	CAPITAL
1854 { RECEIVED	5,988,328	161,151	735,790	514,872	7,400,141	RECEIVED
PAID	6,603,104	129,457	674,048	549,738	7,956,347	PAID
CAPITAL	29,400,685	795,829	1,931,928	1,607,638	33,736,080	CAPITAL
1855 { RECEIVED	5,853,145	165,678	720,506	448,882	7,188,211	RECEIVED
PAID	6,331,363	142,535	695,748	484,487	7,654,133	PAID
CAPITAL	29,771,139	842,432	2,033,925	1,615,639	34,263,135	CAPITAL
1856 { RECEIVED	6,335,285	177,122	722,202	506,844	7,741,453	RECEIVED
PAID	6,561,221	164,825	853,504	444,033	8,023,583	PAID
CAPITAL	30,404,870	878,844	1,938,572	1,723,726	34,946,012	CAPITAL
1857 { RECEIVED	6,240,909	175,303	652,734	512,469	7,581,415	RECEIVED
PAID	6,820,415	181,075	866,372	507,233	8,375,095	PAID
CAPITAL	30,694,646	898,260	1,776,746	1,775,915	35,145,567	CAPITAL
1858 { RECEIVED	6,450,849	169,938	780,023	501,115	7,901,925	RECEIVED
PAID	6,498,481	185,973	649,863	505,586	7,839,903	PAID
CAPITAL	31,533,736	907,301	1,960,902	1,818,423	36,220,362	CAPITAL
1859 { RECEIVED	7,435,248	194,216	815,034	577,409	9,021,907	RECEIVED
PAID	6,085,052	159,038	648,651	442,608	7,335,349	PAID
CAPITAL	33,810,564	968,792	2,210,710	2,005,810	38,995,876	CAPITAL
1860 { RECEIVED	7,814,270	204,764	861,975	597,576	9,478,585	RECEIVED
PAID	6,851,149	167,320	723,092	516,860	8,258,421	PAID
CAPITAL	35,666,481	1,034,732	2,414,073	2,143,082	41,258,368	CAPITAL
1861 { RECEIVED	7,188,034	181,116	844,326	551,394	8,764,870	RECEIVED
PAID	8,022,826	207,607	790,609	600,497	9,621,539	PAID
CAPITAL	35,818,199	1,037,309	2,537,963	2,153,004	41,546,475	CAPITAL
1862 { RECEIVED	6,591,275	158,945	886,568	499,842	8,136,630	RECEIVED
PAID	8,532,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	10,195,629	PAID
CAPITAL	34,808,335	988,532	2,677,209	2,088,180	40,562,256	CAPITAL
1863 { RECEIVED	6,621,651	172,157	957,146	497,748	*8,248,702	RECEIVED
PAID	7,327,086	175,538	836,319	567,699	†8,906,642	PAID
CAPITAL‡	35,057,781	1,012,735	2,876,381	2,074,739	41,021,636	CAPITAL

* Including 614*l*. transferred from Post Office Savings Banks.

† Including 100,454*l*. transferred to Post Office Savings Banks.

‡ The Capitals are made by computation only.

No. 43.—QUARTERLY AVERAGES of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES.

YEARS.	QUARTER Ended	LIABILITIES.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
1849	March 24 - -	£ 19,172,000	£ 16,185,000	£ 35,357,000
	June 16 - - -	19,636,000	15,552,000	35,188,000
	September 8 - -	19,721,000	15,396,000	35,117,000
	December 29 - -	19,391,000	17,548,000	36,939,000
1850	March 23 - - -	20,130,000	17,792,000	37,922,000
	June 15 - - -	20,734,000	17,048,000	37,782,000
	September 7 - -	21,144,000	17,167,000	38,311,000
	December 28 - -	20,386,000	18,391,000	38,777,000
1851	March 22 - - -	20,284,000	17,410,000	37,694,000
	June 14 - - -	20,369,000	15,783,000	36,152,000
	September 6 - -	20,994,000	15,579,000	36,573,000
	December 27 - -	20,752,000	17,085,000	37,837,000
1852	March 20 - - -	21,367,000	18,113,000	39,480,000
	June 12 - - -	22,499,000	18,576,000	41,075,000
	September 4 - -	23,982,000	18,977,000	42,959,000
	December 24 - -	24,295,000	19,461,000	43,756,000
1853	March 19 - - -	23,967,000	19,657,000	43,624,000
	June 11 - - -	24,236,000	18,326,000	42,562,000
	September 3 - -	24,561,000	16,312,000	40,873,000
	December 24 - -	23,369,000	18,232,000	41,601,000
1854	March 18 - - -	22,785,000	16,627,000	39,412,000
	June 10 - - -	22,518,000	14,031,000	36,549,000
	September 9 - -	21,191,000	14,418,000	35,609,000
	December 30 - -	21,003,000	14,758,000	35,761,000
1855	March 31 - - -	20,405,000	15,098,000	35,503,000
	June 30 - - -	20,885,000	17,647,000	38,532,000
	September 29 - -	21,379,000	18,271,000	39,650,000
	December 29 - -	20,430,000	16,257,000	36,687,000
1856	March 29 - - -	19,679,000	17,681,000	37,360,000
	June 28 - - -	20,455,000	14,993,000	35,448,000
	September 27 - -	21,093,000	15,588,000	36,681,000
	December 27 - -	20,728,000	15,601,000	36,329,000
1857	March 28 - - -	19,712,000	16,871,000	36,583,000
	June 27 - - -	20,004,000	16,055,000	36,059,000
	September 26 - -	20,182,000	16,042,000	36,224,000
	December 30 - -	21,070,000	19,296,000	40,366,000
1858	March 31 - - -	20,544,000	20,837,000	41,381,000
	June 30 - - -	20,989,000	19,475,000	40,464,000
	September 29 - -	21,213,000	19,298,000	40,511,000
	December 29 - -	21,435,000	20,490,000	41,925,000
1859	March 30 - - -	21,477,000	22,155,000	43,632,000
	June 29 - - -	22,200,000	22,249,000	44,449,000
	September 28 - -	22,455,000	20,965,000	43,420,000
	December 28 - -	22,413,000	21,516,000	43,929,000

ASSETS of the BANK OF ENGLAND.

ASSETS.			QUARTER Ended	YEARS.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
23,822,000	15,167,000	38,989,000	March 24 - - - -	1849
23,706,000	14,644,000	38,350,000	June 16 - - - -	
23,597,000	14,789,000	38,386,000	September 8 - - -	
24,059,000	16,045,000	40,104,000	December 29 - - -	
24,253,000	17,010,000	41,263,000	March 23 - - - -	1850
24,143,000	16,796,000	40,939,000	June 15 - - - -	
24,675,000	16,857,000	41,532,000	September 7 - - -	
25,968,000	15,951,000	41,919,000	December 28 - - -	
26,525,000	14,509,000	41,034,000	March 22 - - - -	1851
25,669,000	13,669,000	39,338,000	June 14 - - - -	
25,736,000	14,097,000	39,833,000	September 6 - - -	
25,103,000	15,915,000	41,018,000	December 27 - - -	
24,368,000	18,474,000	42,842,000	March 20 - - - -	1852
24,192,000	20,102,000	44,294,000	June 12 - - - -	
24,329,000	21,838,000	46,167,000	September 4 - - -	
25,562,000	21,867,000	46,929,000	December 24 - - -	
27,761,000	19,176,000	46,937,000	March 19 - - - -	1853
27,241,000	18,561,000	45,802,000	June 11 - - - -	
26,322,000	17,813,000	44,135,000	September 3 - - -	
29,402,000	15,462,000	44,864,000	December 24 - - -	
26,906,000	15,922,000	42,828,000	March 18 - - - -	1854
26,504,000	13,363,000	39,867,000	June 10 - - - -	
25,372,000	13,619,000	38,991,000	September 9 - - -	
25,328,000	13,619,000	38,947,000	December 30 - - -	
25,577,000	13,342,000	38,919,000	March 31 - - - -	1855
25,062,000	16,603,000	41,665,000	June 30 - - - -	
27,603,000	15,475,000	43,078,000	September 29 - - -	
28,620,000	11,301,000	39,921,000	December 29 - - -	
30,405,000	10,514,000	40,919,000	March 29 - - - -	1856
27,915,000	10,794,000	38,709,000	June 28 - - - -	
27,873,000	12,318,000	40,191,000	September 27 - - -	
29,484,000	10,105,000	39,589,000	December 27 - - -	
29,943,000	10,263,000	40,146,000	March 28 - - - -	1857
29,382,000	10,029,000	39,411,000	June 27 - - - -	
28,464,000	11,413,000	39,877,000	September 26 - - -	
35,025,000	8,788,000	43,813,000	December 30 - - -	
28,716,000	16,446,000	45,162,000	March 31 - - - -	1858
25,477,000	18,162,000	43,639,000	June 30 - - - -	
26,189,000	17,798,000	43,987,000	September 29 - - -	
26,098,000	18,985,000	45,083,000	December 29 - - -	
27,482,000	19,570,000	47,052,000	March 30 - - - -	1859
29,756,000	17,861,000	47,617,000	June 29 - - - -	
29,626,000	17,282,000	46,908,000	September 28 - - -	
30,117,000	17,002,000	47,119,000	December 28 - - -	

QUARTERLY AVERAGES of the WEEKLY LIABILITY

YEARS— <i>Cont.</i>	QUARTER Ended	LIABILITIES.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1860	March 28 - -	21,933,000	21,416,000	43,349,000
	June 27 - - -	22,317,000	20,758,000	43,075,000
	September 26 - -	22,263,000	19,657,000	41,920,000
	December 26 - -	21,482,000	18,750,000	40,232,000
1861	March 27 - - -	20,357,000	17,802,000	38,159,000
	June 26 - - -	20,441,000	18,183,000	38,624,000
	September 25 - -	20,782,000	16,759,000	37,541,000
	December 24 - -	21,180,000	18,124,000	39,304,000
1862	March 26 - - -	21,046,000	20,985,000	42,031,000
	June 25 - - -	21,557,000	21,548,000	43,105,000
	September 24 - -	22,473,000	22,368,000	44,841,000
	December 31 - -	21,129,000	21,985,000	43,114,000
1863	March 25 - - -	20,399,000	21,412,000	41,811,000
	June 24 - - -	21,116,000	21,911,000	43,027,000
	September 30 - -	21,935,000	20,538,000	42,473,000
	December 30 - -	21,730,000	20,805,000	42,535,000

No. 44.—MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMISSED
ENGLAND and WALES

YEARS.	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1849	March 24 - -	18,986,000	3,467,078	2,590,875	6,057,953
	June 16 - - -	19,312,000	3,540,417	2,661,300	6,201,717
	September 8 - -	19,520,000	3,327,758	2,457,526	5,785,284
	December 1 - -	19,244,000	3,676,728	2,703,093	6,379,821
1850	March 23 - - -	19,936,000	3,516,644	2,686,798	6,203,442
	June 15 - - -	20,401,000	3,552,821	2,745,227	6,298,048
	September 7 - -	20,949,000	3,412,011	2,611,505	6,023,516
	December 28 - -	19,757,000	3,450,811	2,685,543	6,136,354
1851	March 22 - - -	19,908,000	3,386,962	2,685,756	6,072,718
	June 14 - - -	20,154,000	3,513,765	2,805,280	6,319,045
	September 6 - -	21,018,000	3,219,275	2,569,918	5,789,193
	December 27 - -	19,899,000	3,370,976	2,678,391	6,049,367
1852	March 20 - - -	21,341,000	3,397,432	2,733,688	6,131,120
	June 12 - - -	22,722,000	3,504,864	2,850,555	6,355,419
	September 4 - -	24,157,000	3,406,593	2,764,442	6,171,035
	December 25 - -	23,893,000	3,647,713	2,914,201	6,561,914

ASSETS of the BANK of ENGLAND—*Continued.*

ASSETS.			QUARTER Ended	YEARS— Cont.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
31,400,000	15,434,000	46,834,000	March 28 - - -	1860
30,850,000	15,505,000	46,355,000	June 27 - - -	
29,448,000	16,011,000	45,459,000	September 26 - - -	
29,433,000	14,009,000	43,442,000	December 26 - - -	
29,877,000	12,091,000	41,768,000	March 27 - - -	1861
29,398,000	12,586,000	41,984,000	June 26 - - -	
28,462,000	12,707,000	41,169,000	September 25 - - -	
27,993,000	14,653,000	42,646,000	December 24 - - -	
29,417,000	16,099,000	45,516,000	March 26 - - -	1862
29,953,000	16,369,000	46,322,000	June 25 - - -	
30,747,000	17,552,000	48,299,000	September 24 - - -	
30,961,000	15,351,000	46,312,000	December 31 - - -	
30,936,000	14,322,000	45,258,000	March 25 - - -	1863
31,386,000	14,878,000	46,264,000	June 24 - - -	
30,965,000	15,068,000	46,033,000	September 30 - - -	
31,777,000	13,934,000	45,711,000	December 30 - - -	

NOTES, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in
SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS.
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
2,935,120	2,598,650	1,803,100	32,380,823	March 24 - - -	1849
3,380,902	2,481,775	1,564,700	32,941,094	June 16 - - -	
3,053,322	2,308,575	1,502,870	32,170,051	September 8 - - -	
3,500,186	2,656,225	2,017,906	33,798,138	December 1 - - -	
2,993,621	2,601,500	1,888,824	33,623,387	March 23 - - -	1850
3,471,528	2,530,125	1,711,686	34,412,387	June 15 - - -	
3,173,784	2,438,700	1,715,279	34,300,279	September 7 - - -	
3,345,649	2,647,600	2,209,359	34,095,962	December 28 - - -	
3,033,235	2,574,275	2,046,637	33,634,865	March 22 - - -	1851
3,474,171	2,460,900	1,803,018	34,216,134	June 14 - - -	
3,125,691	2,252,350	1,719,907	33,905,141	September 6 - - -	
3,356,974	2,470,225	2,256,542	34,032,108	December 27 - - -	
3,081,769	2,428,700	2,133,794	35,116,383	March 20 - - -	1852
3,580,302	2,510,625	2,018,364	37,186,710	June 12 - - -	
3,334,198	2,505,875	2,002,826	38,170,934	September 4 - - -	
3,764,064	2,857,675	2,827,766	39,904,419	December 25 - - -	

BANK OF ENGLAND, &c.

MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMISSED
ENGLAND and WALES

YEARS— Cont.	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
1853	March 19 -	23,206,000	3,671,532	2,993,634	6,665,166
	June 11 -	24,270,000	3,758,260	3,041,149	6,799,409
	September 3 -	24,296,000	3,648,294	2,984,629	6,632,923
	December 24 -	22,112,000	3,833,753	3,056,085	6,889,838
1854	March 18 -	22,376,000	3,811,787	3,076,382	6,888,169
	June 10 -	21,542,000	3,756,975	3,023,221	6,780,196
	September 2 -	21,100,000	3,485,046	2,853,908	6,338,954
	December 23 -	20,298,000	3,848,896	3,072,727	6,921,623
1855	March 17 -	19,924,000	3,744,604	3,022,000	6,766,604
	June 9 -	20,616,000	3,830,714	3,071,332	6,902,046
	September 1 -	21,227,000	3,605,892	2,900,971	6,506,863
	December 22 -	19,554,000	3,842,755	3,058,159	6,900,914
1856	March 15 -	19,396,000	3,692,037	2,993,672	6,685,709
	June 7 -	20,278,000	3,815,905	3,066,419	6,882,324
	September 27 -	20,850,000	3,669,837	3,048,232	6,718,069
	December 20 -	19,808,000	3,696,543	3,044,845	6,741,388
1857	March 14 -	19,366,000	3,635,602	3,043,057	6,678,659
	June 6 -	19,734,000	3,731,726	3,078,630	6,810,356
	September 26 -	19,827,000	3,590,488	3,035,579	6,626,067
	December 19 -	21,398,000	3,200,715	2,602,310	5,803,025
1858	March 13 -	20,563,000	3,059,999	2,552,039	5,612,038
	June 5 -	21,074,000	3,311,335	2,880,067	6,191,402
	September 25 -	20,892,000	3,225,500	2,805,905	6,031,405
	December 18 -	20,910,000	3,327,369	2,877,253	6,204,622
1859	March 12 -	21,240,000	3,339,423	2,938,274	6,277,697
	June 4 -	22,172,000	3,423,287	2,994,743	6,418,030
	September 24 -	22,123,000	3,383,864	2,962,370	6,346,234
	December 17 -	21,886,000	3,480,734	3,017,551	6,498,285
1860	March 10 -	21,428,000	3,376,343	2,946,358	6,322,701
	June 2 -	22,251,000	3,498,492	3,058,614	6,557,106
	September 22 -	21,796,000	3,299,976	2,935,167	6,235,143
	December 15 -	20,812,000	3,338,891	2,974,096	6,312,987
1861	March 9 -	20,109,000	3,205,670	2,867,599	6,073,269
	June 1 -	20,465,000	3,206,745	2,942,158	6,148,903
	September 21 -	20,633,000	3,033,795	2,755,326	5,789,121
	December 14 -	20,789,000	3,354,244	2,908,936	6,263,180
1862	March 8 -	20,991,000	3,184,029	2,850,900	6,034,929
	May 31 -	21,544,000	3,282,263	2,966,601	6,248,864
	September 20 -	21,984,000	3,065,492	2,795,424	5,860,916
	December 13 -	20,607,000	3,205,026	2,875,211	6,080,237
1863	March 7 -	20,100,000	3,088,230	2,821,007	5,909,237
	May 30 -	21,202,000	3,179,162	2,931,849	6,111,011
	September 19 -	21,739,000	3,023,517	2,817,373	5,840,890
	December 12 -	21,355,000	3,220,036	2,899,560	6,119,596

ES, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in
 LAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS— <i>Cont.</i>
	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
3,443,894	2,804,800	2,715,744	38,835,604	March 19 - -	1853
4,026,225	2,771,650	2,594,518	40,461,802	June 11 - -	
3,728,890	2,693,250	2,537,137	39,888,200	September 3 - -	
4,112,787	3,095,900	3,357,327	39,567,852	December 24 - -	
3,844,363	3,217,425	3,493,353	39,819,310	March 18 - -	1854
4,319,098	3,127,750	3,052,533	38,821,552	June 10 - -	
3,867,441	2,869,125	2,708,286	36,883,806	September 2 - -	
4,316,095	3,260,275	3,462,374	38,258,367	December 23 - -	
3,811,583	3,381,375	3,276,196	37,159,768	March 17 - -	1855
4,377,695	3,180,575	2,841,410	37,917,723	June 9 - -	
3,963,833	2,936,875	2,657,687	37,292,258	September 1 - -	
4,400,763	3,424,025	3,619,254	37,898,956	December 22 - -	
3,819,813	3,332,425	3,259,088	36,493,035	March 15 - -	1856
4,472,759	3,250,550	3,113,829	37,997,462	June 7 - -	
4,002,666	3,132,475	3,254,236	37,957,446	September 27 - -	
4,349,883	3,529,600	3,777,703	38,206,074	December 20 - -	
3,828,478	3,561,575	3,611,634	37,046,346	March 14 - -	1857
4,388,189	3,469,050	3,444,781	37,846,376	June 6 - -	
4,051,239	3,160,225	3,336,569	37,001,100	September 26 - -	
4,305,251	3,302,500	2,773,223	37,581,999	December 19 - -	
3,577,838	3,260,625	2,934,875	35,948,376	March 13 - -	1858
4,241,696	3,241,525	2,866,177	37,614,800	June 5 - -	
3,882,312	3,040,850	2,883,947	36,730,514	September 25 - -	
4,355,438	3,309,750	3,447,139	38,226,949	December 18 - -	
3,780,662	3,407,425	3,527,332	38,233,116	March 12 - -	1859
4,480,882	3,405,325	3,394,722	39,870,959	June 4 - -	
4,039,817	3,258,425	3,355,719	39,123,195	September 24 - -	
4,501,058	3,569,350	3,834,441	40,379,134	December 17 - -	
4,001,977	3,450,250	3,754,212	38,957,140	March 10 - -	1860
4,572,068	3,327,200	3,502,478	40,209,852	June 2 - -	
4,006,771	3,001,800	3,164,277	38,293,991	September 22 - -	
4,688,839	3,212,225	3,835,375	38,861,426	December 15 - -	
3,936,969	3,094,750	3,587,327	36,801,315	March 9 - -	1861
4,533,809	3,042,075	3,287,756	37,477,543	June 1 - -	
4,052,388	2,664,700	2,925,671	36,064,880	September 21 - -	
4,047,725	2,873,275	3,533,974	38,107,154	December 14 - -	
3,869,306	2,708,975	3,192,875	36,797,085	March 8 - -	1862
4,609,954	2,691,500	3,049,094	38,143,712	May 31 - -	
3,987,290	2,365,825	2,685,379	36,903,410	September 20 - -	
4,572,937	2,570,525	3,272,243	37,102,942	December 13 - -	
3,878,618	2,406,525	2,988,080	35,282,460	March 7 - -	1863
4,473,956	2,452,850	2,926,615	37,166,432	May 30 - -	
4,104,276	2,293,175	2,746,475	36,723,816	September 19 - -	
4,689,664	2,528,500	3,411,753	38,054,513	December 12 - -	

No. 45.—TOTAL POPULATION, and BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES in ENGLAND and WALES.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.*	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.
1849	17,552,000	578,159	440,853	141,883
1850	17,766,000	593,422	368,986	152,738
1851	17,983,000	615,865	395,174	154,206
1852	18,205,000	624,171	407,938	158,439
1853	18,403,000	612,391	421,097	164,520
1854	18,618,000	634,506	438,239	159,349
1855	18,787,000	635,123	426,242	151,774
1856	19,045,000	657,704	391,369	159,262
1857	19,305,000	663,071	419,815	159,097
1858	19,523,000	655,481	449,656	156,070
1859	19,746,000	689,881	441,790	167,723
1860	19,902,918	684,048	422,721	170,156
1861	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
1862	20,336,467	712,684	436,573	163,830
1863	20,554,137	729,399	475,582	176,708†

* Estimated for the Middle of the Year, and including Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home, belonging to England and Wales.

† The Marriages for the last Quarter of the Year 1863 are not yet ascertained, and an average of three preceding December Quarters has therefore been taken.

No. 46.—TOTAL POPULATION, and BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES in SCOTLAND.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.*	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.
1855	3,004,290	93,599	62,249	19,690
1856	3,033,177	101,748	58,456	20,487
1857	3,064,566	103,628	61,925	21,314
1858	3,093,870	104,195	63,532	19,608
1859	3,123,174	106,732	61,754	21,127
1860	3,044,070	105,704	68,055	21,118
1861	3,062,294	107,036	62,287	20,828
1862	3,079,650	107,138	67,159	20,544
1863	3,097,006	109,325	71,421	22,087

* Estimated for the 8th of April, and including Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home, belonging to Scotland.

No. 47.—TOTAL POPULATION of IRELAND, according to the CENSUS, in 1851 and 1861
(No Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Ireland.)

YEARS.	TOTAL POPULATION.*
1851	6,552,386
1861	5,798,967

* Including Army and Navy at Home.

No. 48.—EDUCATION :—PRIMARY SCHOOLS in GREAT BRITAIN.

YEARS (ended 31st August).	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.	Number of Children present at Inspection.
ENGLAND and WALES (including ISLE OF MAN and ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS for GREAT BRITAIN).				
1854 - -	3,147	511,274	393,555	410,904
1855 - -	3,853	704,495	447,010	483,934
1856 - -	4,237	766,152	479,728	552,226
1857 - -	4,438	841,215	531,210	602,557
1858 - -	5,435	1,001,097	636,048	698,303
1859 - -	5,531	1,054,813	674,602	757,082
1860 - -	6,012	1,158,827	751,325	830,971
1861 - -	6,259	1,215,782	773,831	879,884
1862 - -	6,113	1,292,560	813,850	906,158
1863 - -	6,227	1,315,938	846,805	932,603
SCOTLAND (exclusive of ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS).				
1854 - -	678	76,799	67,890	62,310
1855 - -	974	107,299	90,575	85,142
1856 - -	942	111,610	91,511	93,679
1857 - -	960	113,356	95,486	98,315
1858 - -	1,206	154,867	124,979	123,441
1859 - -	1,055	154,223	126,799	123,049
1860 - -	1,260	161,421	132,909	131,961
1861 - -	1,446	180,701	146,104	148,806
1862 - -	1,456	183,680	150,999	151,268
1863 - -	1,512	196,794	162,120	160,138
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN.				
1854 - -	3,825	588,073	461,445	473,214
1855 - -	4,800	811,794	537,585	569,076
1856 - -	5,179	877,762	571,239	645,905
1857 - -	5,398	954,571	626,696	700,872
1858 - -	6,641	1,155,964	761,027	821,744
1859 - -	6,586	1,209,041	801,401	880,131
1860 - -	7,272	1,320,248	884,234	962,932
1861 - -	7,705	1,396,483	919,935	1,023,690
1862 - -	7,569	1,476,240	964,849	1,057,426
1863 - -	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925*	1,092,741

Note.—No account kept before 1854.

No. 49.—EDUCATION :—BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FROM GRANTS.		Years ended 31st December.														BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FROM GRANTS.	
1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	{	In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools.	
53,032	85,533	24,411	33,471	26,101	43,412	71,238	74,471	117,771	140,826	134,199	117,103	99,507	63,988	36,681	}	Do.	
		11,983	15,997	6,573	16,677	6,155	9,587	1,893	10,389	3,008	1,025	6,945	2,000	4,475	}	Normal or Training Colleges.	
															{	Providing Books, Maps and Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus.	
															{	Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.	
10,326*	17,751*	15,473	16,975	26,778	37,647	44,878	52,088	64,491	74,041	86,323	98,171	121,627	128,181	103,414	{	Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	
															{	Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction.	
24,113	54,923	77,999	79,587	139,040	138,356	143,807	158,229	192,248	221,719	252,551	257,558	301,827	297,071	222,478	{	Capitation Grants.	
															{	Annual Grants to Training Colleges.	
															{	Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools.	
															{	Inspection.	
															{	Administration (Office in London).	
															{	Miscellaneous Grants under the Revised Code.	
															{	Total.	
109,945	180,110	164,312	183,655	250,659	323,436	369,602	423,633	559,974	668,873	723,115	724,403	813,442	774,743	721,386			

* Including Annual Grants to Training Colleges.

50.—NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in ENGLAND and WALES, on the 1st of January in each Year.

Year.	Number of Unions and Parishes.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers.			Total.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1849	590	28,123	173,521	201,644	91,252	641,523	732,775	119,375	815,044	934,419
1850	606	26,151	155,008	181,159	92,408	646,976	739,384	118,559	801,984	920,543
1851	608	23,322	131,203	154,525	87,243	619,125	706,368	110,565	750,328	860,893
1852	608	19,752	117,566	137,318	86,661	610,445	697,106	106,413	728,011	834,424
1853	620	18,138	108,082	126,220	86,048	586,554	672,602	104,186	694,636	798,822
1854	624*	21,989	114,285	136,277	91,687	590,373	682,060	113,676	704,661	818,337
1855	624*	22,788	121,712	144,500	98,775	608,094	706,869	121,563	729,806	851,369
1856	624*	23,496	128,678	152,174	102,101	623,492	725,593	125,597	752,170	877,767
1857	624*	22,368	116,762	139,130	101,014	603,662	704,676	123,382	720,424	843,806
1858	629†	23,281	143,323	166,604	103,200	638,382	741,582	126,481	781,705	908,186
1859	642†	20,098	117,320	137,418	103,207	619,845	723,052	123,305	737,165	860,470
1860	646§	18,882	117,879	136,761	100,144	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,020
1861	646§	23,402	127,124	150,526	107,559	632,338	739,897	130,961	759,462	890,423
1862	649	26,578	141,068	167,646	116,613	661,907	778,520	143,191	802,975	946,166
1863	653¶	26,501	226,998	253,499	119,696	769,429	889,125	146,197	996,427	1,142,624
1864	655**	22,300	191,000	213,300	115,000	653,000	768,000	137,300	844,000	981,300

e.—The year 1849 is the first year for which the actual Number of Persons receiving Relief on a given day can be returned.

Population in 1851 of 624 Unions and Parishes, 16,250,861.		Population in 1861 of 649 Unions and Parishes, 19,814,000.
" " 629 " " 16,628,399.	¶	653 " " 19,875,000.
" " 642 " " 17,463,827.	**	655 " " 19,836,000.
" " 646 " " 17,670,935.		

51.—NUMBER of REGISTERED PAUPERS and their DEPENDENTS (exclusive of Casual Poor) in RECEIPT of RELIEF in PARISHES in SCOTLAND, on the 14th of May in each Year.

(On 14th May.) YEARS.	NUMBER OF PARISHES.	PAUPERS.	DEPENDENTS.	TOTAL.
1849	880	82,357	(Cannot be specified.)	
1850	880	79,031		
1851	880	76,906		
1852	882	75,111		
1853	882	75,437		
1854	883	78,929		
1855	883	79,887		
1856	883	79,973		
1857	883	79,217		
1858	883	79,199		
1859	883	78,501		
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,928
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284

52.—NUMBER of PAUPERS in RECEIPT of RELIEF in UNIONS in IRELAND at the Close of the First Week of January in each Year.

Years (First Week of January).	In-door.			Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.*	All other Paupers.	Total.			
1849	74,534	122,858	197,392	423,355	(Not specified.)	620,747
1850	72,617	130,703	203,320	114,050		307,970
1851	71,936	134,532	206,468	2,719		209,187
1852	53,817	114,431	168,248	3,170		171,418
1853	43,939	94,825	138,764	3,058		141,822
1854	30,463	74,141	104,604	2,198		106,802
1855	22,504	62,792	85,296	1,523		86,819
1856	18,343	53,899	72,247	836		73,083
1857	12,794	42,389	55,183	911		56,094
1858	11,193	38,110	49,308	1,274		50,582
1859	9,167	34,432	43,599	1,267		44,866
1860	8,975	34,243	43,218	1,711		44,929
1861	10,422	36,930	47,352	3,331		50,683
1862	12,680	42,488	55,168	4,373		59,541
1863	13,674	46,364	60,038	5,809	381	66,228
1864	12,559	47,308	59,867	7,753	516	68,136

* Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by sickness.

No. 53.—GROSS ESTIMATED and RATEABLE VALUE of RENTAL ASSESSED to the POOR RATES for ENGLAND and WALES, and AMOUNT Received and Expended for RELIEF of the POOR in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

Years ended Lady-day.	ENGLAND AND WALES.					
	Gross Estimated Rental of Property Assessed to the Poor Rate.	Rateable Value of Rental as Assessed to the Poor Rate.	Total Amount of Poor Rates Received, including Rate in Aid.	Expended.		
				In actual Relief of the Poor.	For other Purposes, County and Police Rates, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1840	—	—	7,873,897	5,792,963	1,917,654	7,710,617
1850	—	67,700,153	7,500,495	5,395,022	1,965,199	7,360,221
1851	—	—	6,960,322	4,962,704	1,956,703	6,919,407
1852	—	—	6,870,368	4,897,685	1,921,661	6,819,346
1853	—	—	6,805,383	4,939,064	1,915,724	6,854,788
1854	—	—	7,251,281	5,282,853	2,035,077	7,317,930
1855	—	—	8,174,954	5,890,041	2,199,346	8,089,387
1856	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,496,458	6,004,244	2,207,768	8,212,012
1857	—	—	8,440,990	5,898,756	2,440,454	8,339,210
1858	—	—	8,492,120	5,878,541	2,571,116	8,449,657
1859	—	—	8,434,788	5,558,689	2,590,797	8,149,456
1860	—	—	8,033,526	5,454,964	2,620,940	8,075,904
1861	—	—	8,252,168	5,778,943	2,616,269	8,395,212
1862	—	—	8,838,990	6,077,922	2,728,152	8,806,074
1863	—	—	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,798,035	9,325,071
SCOTLAND. (The figures for Scotland are for the Years ended on Whitsunday.)						
	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Sources.		Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		IRELAND. Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1840	583,613	577,044	1,763,164	2,062,752		
1850	583,590	581,553	2,084,290	1,827,212		
1851	556,044	535,944	1,185,785	1,293,039		
1852	541,889	535,868	1,242,446	1,175,003		
1853	554,700	544,552	1,133,009	1,070,499		
1854	570,713	578,929	1,052,250	990,034		
1855	614,423	611,785	898,674	851,876		
1856	651,000	629,349	793,980	734,538		
1857	669,853	627,605	650,071	619,514		
1858	668,473	640,701	545,459	570,372		
1859	683,912	657,366	535,906	524,754		
1860	671,516	663,277	508,943	530,626		
1861	684,354	683,902	573,290	595,192		
1862	712,227	719,317	667,745	652,245		
1863	750,183	736,028	721,903	701,031		

No. 54.—NUMBER of CRIMINAL OFFENDERS COMMITTED for TRIAL, CONVICTED, and ACQUITTED.

YEARS.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.			CONVICTED.	ACQUITTED, exclusive of Persons found and detained as Insane.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
1849	22,415	5,401	27,816	21,001	6,786
1850	21,548	5,265	26,813	20,537	6,238
1851	22,391	5,569	27,960	21,579	6,359
1852	21,885	5,625	27,510	21,304	6,176
1853	20,879	6,178	27,057	20,756	6,265
1854	22,723	6,636	29,359	23,047	6,274
1855	19,890	6,082	25,972	19,971	5,967
1856	15,425	4,012	19,437	14,734	4,672
1857	15,970	4,299	20,269	15,307	4,927
1858	13,865	3,990	17,855	13,246	4,576
1859	12,782	3,892	16,674	12,470	4,175
1860	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312	4,651
1863	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799	4,986
SCOTLAND.					
1849	3,228	1,129	4,357	3,274	1,063
1850	3,301	1,167	4,468	3,363	1,081
1851	2,892	1,109	4,001	3,070	907
1852	2,949	1,078	4,027	3,018	975
1853	2,768	988	3,756	2,821	907
1854	2,883	1,111	3,994	2,989	979
1855	2,568	1,062	3,630	2,689	902
1856	2,591	1,122	3,713	2,723	951
1857	2,743	1,097	3,840	2,920	898
1858	2,718	1,064	3,782	2,850	891
1859	2,402	1,070	3,472	2,589	880
1860	2,306	981	3,287	2,441	846
1861	2,256	973	3,229	2,428	800
1862	2,627	1,003	3,630	2,702	928
1863	2,481	923	3,404	2,451	953
IRELAND.					
1849	31,340	10,649	41,989	21,202	20,767
1850	22,682	8,644	31,326	17,108	14,208
1851	17,337	7,347	24,684	14,377	10,288
1852	12,444	5,234	17,678	10,454	7,206
1853	10,260	4,884	15,144	8,714	6,390
1854	7,937	3,851	11,788	7,051	4,711
1855	6,019	2,993	9,012	5,220	3,777
1856	5,097	2,002	7,099	4,024	3,064
1857	5,458	1,752	7,210	3,925	3,273
1858	4,708	1,600	6,308	3,350	2,940
1859	4,462	1,403	5,865	2,735	3,109
1860	3,996	1,390	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	4,262	1,324	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	5,102	1,564	6,666	3,796	2,846
1863	4,667	1,411	6,078	3,285	2,773

Note.—The decrease in the Number of Persons committed for Trial in England and Wales, since 1855, is partly to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorizes Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing for Trial to the Sessions.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, and WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—Continued.

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.								
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1849	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	10,535	11,803,498	1,957	Cannot be given previous to 1854.	
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	11,003	13,204,668	1,994		
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	12,309	14,997,459	2,176		
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	12,150	15,710,554	2,141		
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	13,318	18,035,879	2,346		
1854	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	13,807	20,215,724	2,510	9,206,205	11,009,519
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597	10,299,709	11,207,890
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660	10,837,456	12,328,035
1857	9,094	315,157,253	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659	11,240,239	12,934,371
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,056,749	2,516	11,668,225	12,288,524
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,363	14,579,254
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,555,355	2,623	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149

Note.—The details for each division of the United Kingdom cannot be readily ascertained for the year previous to 1854.

o. 57.—QUANTITIES and VALUE of COAL and METALS Produced in UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	COAL.	METALS, produced from BRITISH ORES.							TOTAL of COAL and METALS.	YEARS.
		Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver, from Lead.	Other Metals.		
QUANTITIES.										
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Oz.			
1854	64,661,401	3,069,838	19,859	64,005	5,974	Not stated	558,659	—	—	1854
1855	61,453,079	3,218,154	21,294	65,529	6,000		561,906	—	—	1855
1856	66,645,450	3,586,377	24,257	73,129	6,177		614,180	—	—	1856
1857	65,394,707	3,659,447	17,375	67,393	6,582		532,866	—	—	1857
1858	65,008,649	3,456,064	14,456	68,303	6,920	3,466	569,345	—	—	1858
1859	71,979,765	3,712,904	15,770	63,233	7,100	3,697	578,277	—	—	1859
1860	80,042,698	3,826,752	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	628,740	—	—	1860
1861	83,635,214	3,712,390	15,331	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,530	—	—	1861
1862	81,638,338	3,943,469	14,843	69,031	8,476	2,151	686,123	—	—	1862
ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.										
	£	£ *	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1854	16,165,350	7,674,595	2,487,375	1,497,717	690,000	Not stated	149,664	500,000	29,155,701	1854
1855	16,113,267	8,015,385	3,042,877	1,516,996	720,000		140,476	Not stated	29,579,901	1855
1856	16,663,862	8,963,942	2,933,611	1,755,096	821,541		153,470	100,000	31,441,322	1856
1857	16,348,676	9,148,617	2,154,500	1,523,352	895,152		133,216	125,500	30,329,513	1857
1858	16,252,162	8,640,160	1,562,693	1,489,005	823,480	86,650	156,563	95,000	29,105,719	1858
1859	17,994,941	9,282,260	1,734,700	1,410,095	929,390	75,738	158,407	95,000	31,680,581	1859
1860	20,010,674	9,566,830	1,706,261	1,412,760	871,382	89,536	172,903	170,927	34,001,323	1860
1861	20,908,803	9,250,975	1,572,480	1,445,255	910,762	79,101	144,161	250,500	34,602,855†	1861
1862	20,409,584	9,858,672	1,493,241	1,436,345	983,216	50,548	189,041	250,000	34,691,037†	1862

The value of Pig Iron produced in the United Kingdom, which has been hitherto estimated according to the market price, is stated in this return at the actual cost of production.
Including £10,816, the value of 2,784 ounces of British Gold obtained in 1861.
Including £29,390 " 5,299 " " 1862.

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

7

REPORT

OF

THE METEOROLOGIC OFFICE

OF

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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DIAGRAMS.

R E P O R T.

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,
22d April 1864.

SIR,

IN my Report last year I said that a considerable advance had been made in the practical applications of Meteorology, especially in forecasting weather.

2. During the time since elapsed, experience has brought the natural result—of improving our recently acquired knowledge of atmospheric changes, and giving more confidence in drawing conclusions.

3. Demands have increased for cautionary notices of strong winds—such as would affect the smaller and less efficiently provided vessels, or, when increased to gales, if not to storms, might delay, injure, or occasion risk even to well-found ships.

4. Not only are such notices sent day by day regularly to Paris for the French coast, but occasionally to Hanover, and to other places near the North Sea,—in consequence of special applications made by Foreign Governments.

5. Italy is adopting the methods of weather warning originated at our Board of Trade; and no less than twenty-six stations are intended to be formed—under the direction of Signor Matteucci, with a committee, at Turin.

6. Extracts from correspondence with him and with other eminent foreigners (one in the Black Sea) will be appended, being interesting as showing what opinions are held by them respecting our recently established system.

7. To show, however, the indisputable state of the case, by recorded facts,—rather than by any appeal to prevalent opinion, either at home or abroad,—an addition to this Report has been prepared by my assistant,* and others, entirely apart from myself; besides which a *separate* official analysis and digest have been elaborately executed at the Board of Trade, independently of this office. But I cannot quite admit the completeness of this analysis. A comparison of the two documents may perhaps assist in forming a correct judgment.

8. While adverting thus to forecasts and cautions,—it should not be supposed that these new and immediately practical consequences of this Board of Trade branch Office have superseded,

* T. Henry Babington, Esq.

or in any degree injured, duties intended to be carried on when first the department was organized (in 1854-5), soon after the Brussels Conference of 1853.

9. In ten years, an accumulation of valuable Log-books, Observatory registers, and miscellaneous records, has been effected here. Many years must elapse before these stores and those of the Admiralty (at Somerset House) can be so *nearly* exhausted, that more supplies of facts than those still continually added, as selected ships arrive, may become requisite.

10. Since 1856, all the logs of Her Majesty's ships have been kept in a uniform and well designed manner; while a supply of good instruments has been available for each ship, and directions have been issued to officers by the Admiralty on the subject of observations;—therefore now an immense amount of good records, in naval logs, in addition to the Remark-books and Surveyors' registers, sent to the Hydrographic Office, is available in London.

11. A very large body of facts, relating to the atmosphere and ocean—valuable in proportion to their number (being alike accurate) are almost ready for publication; but as a few more may yet be advantageously added to each series, I am reluctant to give them the last notes until able to do so more satisfactorily.

12. In my last Report* I stated how highly the Board of Trade "Fishery" barometers have been valued on the coasts. They are now eighty in all, specially *lent, under due control and care*. Two only of this number have become slightly defective, and have been exchanged. Not one has been injured in carriage, singular to say, between Cornwall and the Shetland Isles, Ireland and Yorkshire. It may be more readily *estimated*, mentally, than accurately proved, to what extent these simple instruments (all reliably made† and tested) have already been the means of saving life and property. Explanatory Manuals and blank forms for diagrams‡ have been extensively circulated among the coasters and fishermen, who are all, now, much influenced by, and very thankful for, the benefits of this act of their Government. Many are the local instances of similar beneficence by individuals—especially the Duke of Northumberland, who has placed no less than fourteen barometers.

13. Reluctant to repeat any of my last report *here*, although means of reference to it may appear to be necessary in the Appendix, only one or two paragraphs shall now be quoted in substance, as being introductory to subsequent views and explanations; and lest it should appear out of place, in a formal Report, to enter into what may be deemed too scientific details, or almost speculative opinions, I at once ask for allowance to be made in so peculiar and exceptional a case as the present. This office, *experimental* in its object, was instituted by Government ten years ago. Certain results have followed. Some of them un-

* See Appendix.

† By Messrs. Negretti and Zambra.

‡ Form in Appendix.

expected by nearly all persons, however naturally consequent on the union of practical men with scientific observers, aided by telegraphy. Some of these results, and by far the most important, affect everyone; and to try to explain them clearly, for any body, seems to be now my special duty.

14. Adverting to *forecasts* of weather,—it may be repeated here, before offering a few other considerations (sufficiently popular), that our atmosphere is considered to be like a very light ocean having free passage over all the world, and about 10, or, at the utmost, 20 miles in height. This aeriform envelope (not so deep, proportionally, as the very *thinnest* rind of a good orange),—diminishing rapidly in tension (or pressure) with its distance from earth, has indefinite elasticity—equilibrium as a fluid,—inertia or momentum,—chemical alterations,—currents,—and excessive sensibility to heat or cold—its *chief motors*.

15. By knowing the statical conditions of atmosphere, at several places simultaneously, and again similarly after certain intervals of time, comparisons can be made which show causes of fluent (or dynamic) effects—not unlike those of a head of water acting on a stream,—though complicated by the peculiarities of air; in some qualities so different from any liquid. Such atmospheric currents are our winds, softly gentle, or increasing to a tempest—powerful in places as a discharge from a gigantic air gun; or a great explosion.

16. Instrumental means and telegraphy now enable such changes to be made known for many places, if not for all localities, within a certain limited circle of climate—about five hundred miles in radius—where land and water are intermixed; but probably a thousand miles over uninterrupted ocean.

17. To utilise their indications adequately, a central office should know the natural and general (or normal) atmospheric movements, with their altering or disturbing causes,—even as a pilot knows the varieties and sequences of streams, with their eddies, in a wide estuary. The whole range, or mass, of such a region, many hundred miles across, should be seen mentally, as an estuary is present to the eye of a pilot.

The tendency of atmosphere to move from west toward east (in the temperate zones); the impulsions from south, or from north, periodic and extensive—either simultaneous or alternate in varying sequence; the influences or differences of land, or water, and changes of temperature;—should *all* be duly considered.

18. It may now be asked,—What is our actual degree of acquaintance with atmospheric changes, and their indications? In answer, I submit that our knowledge is already sufficient for practical purposes, and may be communicated to a fairly-educated and able person. Ability and due preparation are of course as indispensable as for other results of study and practice.

19. That we have proved experimentally how winds and weather may be foretold with *general* accuracy for two days, at least,

in advance, our reports since 1861, have showed—if insufficiently at first, certainly to the satisfaction of a large majority at present. That we are acting on true principles our results leave not a doubt on my mind, (and in stating this, I may be pardoned for alluding to unintermitted attention to Meteorology—which special avocations, in all oceans, and at many places on land, have induced, during forty years of observation). But to act judiciously, with sufficient rapidity, on even unerring principles, is and must ever be more or less difficult.

20. Few persons examine the daily newspaper reports in ordinary weather; but, if they would do so occasionally, for some days together, they might be surprised at the close approximation to accuracy now to be found in them—even to the way winds are likely to veer, or shift, often as they do so, in changeable weather, during even one day and night. The negative evidence, or the security against storm during a certain time, which these two-day tables show, will be more appreciated in due time—as they become more criticised and understood.

21. It has been asked—"If you are absent, who carries on the responsible duties of forecasting, and giving cautionary notices when necessary?" My reply has been to the effect that an assistant is fully acquainted with the subject, and has not only executed these very duties often during the last two years, but has done so *generally* since last autumn, occasionally relieved by me, to whom he refers at times, though now but seldom. Besides ourselves, there *ought* to be two or three in training for these special duties—now systematically established.

22. Often a hasty reply, an off-hand opinion, an injudicious or unqualified answer has been given, and incorrectly—without reference to the forecasts elaborately drawn with deliberation,—whence a deserved degree of blame has resulted. But such a discrepancy has been caused by individual error, not by a failure of the system.

23. Sometimes, a *duration* of fine weather may be indicated; but, previous to its beginning, bad weather may *continue* which had been previously predicted: and a *correct* assertion that "fine weather is approaching," may be immediately contradicted (apparently) by prolonged continuance of that which had been prevailing. Conversely, fine weather may continue, unexpectedly long, after instrumental and other indications have announced approaching bad weather, which may not come on till the barometer *rises*: These and other occasional (apparent) anomalies are of course perplexing, but the *glasses are right*, always, though we may not *interpret* their indications accurately. They *cannot* tell two things at once; their rising or falling is affected by remote or by near causes successively, and in due proportion to the influence felt by each instrument.

24. Polar winds (northerly with westing or easting) have such effect in causing the barometer to rise, perhaps before they are noticed at a place, and even with rain or snow, that errors of

judgment occur oftener from this cause than any other in practical meteorology. The glass rises—yet the wind may *increase*, and rain, or snow, or hail may fall for a time—but only at first. Afterwards—if the rise has not been rapid, but gradual, and the glass remains rather high—fine weather follows.

25. One very ready and extremely useful diagram ought to be mentioned here, being so suitable, practically, for either isolated or combined use—for the farmer, gardener, sailor, or any other observer. The form in the appendix shows that it is simply a sheet of paper ruled, or printed, in small squares of about a tenth of an inch,—on the long side having dates; along one end a barometer scale, and on the other a range of numbers for temperature, two to each division. Daily observations, only once a day, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, marked by dots, and lines drawn between them, are found to give a degree of insight into coming *local* weather that must be tried, to be fully appreciated as it deserves.

The character of the *preceding* traces, their angles with the square lines, their approaches to almost vertical fall, or equally steep rise, their horizontal, gradual, or irregular tendency, in immediately preceding days, say directly and plainly to the eye and mind what may next be expected.

26. Immediately following this summary is the detailed report by my Assistant, untouched by me; and next to it is a brief account drawn up by a stranger to myself, but officially, at Lynn Regis. Considering the very limited area of the British Islands, as viewed on a globe, such general views seem to be more conclusive than limited, and therefore necessarily partial, tables of statistics, however ably illustrated by diagrams. Extracts from my last Report then follow, for casual reference: and as this present statement is necessarily of a meteorologic character, intended to show reasons for expecting faith in the proceedings of this department of the Board of Trade, selected extracts from recent papers are appended, with a few diagrams illustrating some of our methods of proceeding.

27. These very recent papers and diagrams are unlikely to interest any one not particularly concerned by meteorology, therefore they are put into the smallest space,—but with a *conviction* that there are points, if not passages in them, which are quite original, and deserving of such criticism as can be attained only by publication—previous to any permanent value being attached to their expression.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

The Right Honourable

T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.,

&c. &c. &c.

R. FITZROY,

Vice-Admiral, M.I.F.

President of the Board of Trade.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS,

AND FOLLOWING WEATHER,

January 1st 1863 to March 31st 1864.

STATEMENT of *all* the CAUTIONARY SIGNALS shown between January 1st 1863 and March 31st 1864, with the CHARACTER of WIND and WEATHER following.

An attempt has been made to give as *fair* a statement as possible, in a limited space, of the character of weather following the cautionary signals. In a few instances the cautions have been *late* in certain districts, and on a very few other occasions the wind has not blown from the direction indicated, or has scarcely blown with such force as to render a caution necessary: in such cases the fact has been mentioned. Excepting the gales specified, none of an *extensive* character occurred over the British Islands.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863. 1st January 11 a.m.	Drum all round the coasts, (except the East coast,) and to N.W. France.	Heavy gales, at intervals, over nearly the whole kingdom during the 1st,* 2nd, and 3rd. The wind, which moderated, generally, on the morning of the 1st, increased again in the course of the day in the North, West, and South, and <i>in the evening</i> on the East coast also blowing, in most cases, from S.W. and shifting to N.W. At Cardiff, on the night of the 1st-2nd, it blew (according to the <i>Shipping Gazette</i>) "a terrific gale" from N.W. At Lynn, the same night "a heavy gale, the wind chopped suddenly to N.W. in the morning." At Guernsey "a perfect gale (on the morning of the 2nd) from S.S.E. "caused the brig 'Ann' to drag her anchors, she having <i>two</i> down." At Killibegs (Ireland) on the 3rd "a continuance of S.W. and N.W. gales." The <i>Shipping Gazette</i> contains similar reports from all parts of the coasts.
3 p.m.	Drum (East coast).	
3rd January, 6 p.m.	North Cone(all round the coasts).	Heavy gales prevailed, more or less, all round the coasts and over a great part of the country on the night of the 3rd, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th; but the

* A caution had been sent all round the coasts on the 29th December.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863. 5th January, 11 am.	North Cone over Drum (all round the coasts).	wind came chiefly from S. and W. until the 7th, when it blew a northerly and easterly gale in the North. There were, however, exceptions; for instance, at Lerwick, on the 4th at 5 p.m., "it came on a heavy gale at E., veered round to N.E. which lasted two hours, and then backed to South."*— <i>Shipping Gazette</i> . The <i>Shipping Gazette</i> of the 5th, says, "Admiral FitzRoy has despatched telegrams since Saturday evening (the 3rd) to the different out-ports, with notice to hoist warning signals. Heavy gales prevail this morning at Scarborough, Jersey, Lorient, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Heligoland." During the night of the 4th-5th a violent gale swept over London.
17th Jan. 2 p.m.	Drum (Scotland)	There were gales from S.W. to N.W. in Scotland and parts of Ireland on the 18th and 19th. In the early morning of the 19th (Monday) it blew a gale, from about N.W. generally, on many parts of the English coasts also, but not everywhere until later.
19th Jan. 1 p.m.	Drum, with South Cone under, (all round the coasts).	On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, gales chiefly between S.W. and N.W. were violent and (with intervals) universal. On the 20th the "Shamrock" steamer from Sligo to Liverpool was driven into Belfast by "stress of weather." These gales were particularly violent on the West coast of Scotland and in the Irish Channel.†
23rd Jan. 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	The warnings of the 23rd, 26th, and 29th intimated a probability of the <i>continuance</i> of the dangerous gales which had prevailed since the warnings of the 17th and 19th from more than one direction; and on every day until the end of the month (except the 28th) there were successive heavy gales, with intervals of moderate weather, all round the coasts. The wind varied for the most part between S.W. and N.W. but in some instances it shifted to N.E., and then back again.‡
26th Jan. 4 p.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	
29th Jan. 11 a.m.	South Cone (all round the coasts).	
4 p.m.	"Substitute Drum "for South Cone" (all round the coasts) and Drum next day also.	

* The New York steamer "Bavaria," which reached England on the night of the 8th-9th, had heavy *north-westerly* and *northerly* gales during the *last* part of her voyage.

† "Caernarvon, Jan. 21st: It is proper to report the surprising correctness of Admiral FitzRoy's signals, in order that the maritime public may justly appreciate them. On Monday last, about noon, the signal for an expected storm was hoisted at the N.W. Club House, and from that night to the present it has been blowing fearful gales."—*Shipping Gazette*.

‡ "Peterhead, January 31st: The last few days strong gales from S.W. This morning a terrific gale from N.E."—*Shipping Gazette*.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863.		The newspapers (more particularly the <i>Shipping Gazette</i>) of this period contain numerous reports of the violence of these gales and damage done to shipping by dragging, loss of spars, &c.
2nd Feb. (Noon.)	North Cone (Scotland, Ireland, and West Central).	On the 30th the Staithes fleet of fishing boats ventured to sea for the first time for 14 days, but were compelled to return the same day. There were heavy gales in the North and West on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, from S.W. to N., but chiefly from about W. and N.W. In the Atlantic, to the Westward of Ireland, heavy N.N.E. gales at this time were reported by the "Sir R. Peel," and other ships. These gales were not felt (to any extent) in South England, where no warning had been sent; but in the North, in Ireland, and on the Welsh coast they were felt severely.
6th March, 11 a.m.	Drum (Scotland and Ireland). South Cone (West Central, South and East coasts).	A report from the North of Ireland (dated the 7th) says:—"For the past few days it has been blowing a gale, with snow showers, from W. to N.N.W." The <i>Times</i> of the 9th says:—"During last week there were nothing but gales of wind from the West and N.W.," in the North. It blew hard from S.W. on the night of the 5th-6th in Ireland, but became moderate on the morning of the 6th. In the afternoon and evening of that day it again increased, shifting in many places to N.W., and extending to England and part of Scotland during that night and the two following days; the wind blowing from S. and S.W. chiefly, in South and East England, and varying between S. and N.W. elsewhere. The strength of the wind varied greatly in different places.
9th March, 5 p.m.	North Cone (all round the coasts). (North Cone to be hoisted next day also).	Weather on N.E. coast (10th-11th) was "stormy, E. and E.S.E., snow, strong sea on the coast; all appearance of a continued storm." At Sunderland on the 10th E.S.E. strong squalls, rain and snow; and on the 11th, "N.E. stormy."*
12th March, 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	In the South and West it blew a gale on the night of the 11th† chiefly from the

* On the night of the 11th-12th there were violent gales from N.W. to S. on the South coast and elsewhere.

† N.B.—A caution had been sent to those coasts on the 9th.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863.		southward, shifting in many places to N.W. and N. on the 12th, and again going back to S. On the Cornish coast, "a perfect hurricane" cane between 2 and 4 a.m. on the "12th from S.; it afterwards shifted to "N.W., and at 2 p.m. blew very strong "from S.W." On the East coast it blew a gale from S.E. on the night of the 12th-13th;* and in Scotland the same night there were <i>strong</i> winds from S. to N.E.
20th March, 11 a.m.	South Cone (Scotland, Ireland, West Central, and S.W. England).	Gales commenced on the afternoon of the 20th, increasing at night and extending over the greater part of the coasts warned, but not, with any violence, elsewhere. In the North it blew chiefly from S.W.;† in Ireland and elsewhere from W. and N.W.
6th April, 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	Strong, squally, unsettled weather, with gales in places, from the 6th to the 10th; the wind blowing chiefly from S.W., but shifting in many instances to N.W. and back again.‡
21st April, 5 p.m.	South Cone (on Northern, Western, and Southern coasts). To be hoisted next day also.	Strong winds and gales were prevalent generally on the British coasts from the night of the 21st till the morning of the 23rd. The winds veered from S.W. to N.N.W., and were strongest on the night of the 22nd. The <i>Shipping Gazette</i> reports that the "Belfast Lass," which sailed from Milford on the 22nd (when the Warning was hoisted) was so damaged by the heavy sea that she put back next day.§
22nd April, 11 a.m.	Drum (East coast).	

* "Ipswich, 12th.—Received a telegram to "hoist drum;" the wind has since increased to a gale from S.E."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† "Greenock, March 21st.—This morning the storm cone was hoisted. The wind (S.W.) gradually increased in force until the afternoon, when it veered to W.S.W and rose to a fierce gale."—*Shipping Gazette*.

‡ The following extracts from the *Shipping Gazette* serve to show that a Cautionary Signal may be justified even though no gale reach the place where the Signal may be hoisted:—

"Deal, April 6th, p.m.—Drum storm signal hoisted at noon, but no appearance of a gale."

Nor did any very bad weather reach Deal; but the *Shipping Gazette* of the 10th reports that the "Effort" of Sunderland, for London, was abandoned on the night of the 7th on the Gunfleet, "having missed stays and broken braces during a heavy squall. She has become a total wreck."

§ The following extracts from the *Shipping Gazette* relate to the weather at this period:—

"Dungeness, April 22nd.—About 130 sail riding, all well, but blowing too strong to have any communication with them."

"Staithes, 22nd, a.m., N.W., strong; noon, N.N.W., gale; several light vessels drifting south, with no sails set. Strong swell on the coast." The above are but two out of many similar notices.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863. 4th May, 5 p.m.	South Cone, to-night and again to-morrow. (Scotland only).	There were heavy gales of wind from S.W., in the neighbourhood of Orkney and Shetland on the 4th and 5th, and in the Baltic on the 7th, but there was no <i>gale</i> at this period over Scotland generally.*
11th May, 4 p.m.	South Cone, now and again to-morrow. (Northern, Western, and South-western coasts).	Heavy S.W. gales commenced on the night of the 11th-12th, in the West and South.† On the Northern and Eastern coasts there was less wind, although it was strong and squally from S.W. chiefly, but shifting in places to N.W.
12th May, 11 a.m.	Drum (on Northern, Eastern, and South- eastern coasts).	At Wicklow there were "heavy gales for "two days," 12th to 14th, from S.W. On the Welsh coast also it blew hard.‡ At Sunderland it was "strong and squally "from N.N.W." on the 13th and 14th. — <i>Shipping Gazette</i> .
6th June, 11 a.m.	North Cone over Drum (on all coasts).	Winds strong and squally, in places, from the 7th to the 10th, chiefly polar in the North and West, but chiefly southerly and westerly in the South. There were numerous thunder storms and much rain, showing much disturbance, but no <i>important</i> gale on the British coasts§ until the 11th. The <i>Shipping Gazette</i> of the 8th reports from Whitby as follows:— "June 6th, p.m.—Shifted to the N.E., "strong, with rain. The storm signals "were hoisted previous to the breeze, "which came shortly afterwards."
10th June, 11 a.m.	Drum (on all coasts)	From the 10th to the 13th the weather was extremely unsettled, with gales successively, in many places, from S.W., from N.W., and N.E. In Scotland the weather continued moderate, but it blew hard in the North Sea and around

* "The brig 'Victor Emmanuel,' with timber for Iceland, was overtaken in the storm of the 4th (near Shetland), and thrown on her beam-ends and obliged to cut away her masts."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† "Dartmouth, May 12th.—Storm signal has been hoisted since yesterday at 4.30 p.m. All last night and to-day it has blown hard from S.W. to S.S.W., with heavy rain."—*Shipping Gazette*.

‡ "Caernarvon, May 12th.—The South Cone was hoisted yesterday, and it blew a heavy gale throughout the night from S. to S.W."—*Shipping Gazette*.

§ To the Southward there was some very heavy weather. The brig "Diana," between Lisbon and the Channel, experienced a heavy gale on the 9th, beginning at South and ending at North, during which she split topsails, &c.; and on the same day the steamer "Catalonian," from Oporto for Liverpool, *foundered* while crossing the Bay of Biscay during a heavy gale from S.W.

The steamer "Tartar," which arrived at Southampton on the 11th from Lisbon, had experienced "a succession of south-easterly and north-westerly gales" in the Bay of Biscay, blowing from the latter point "with tremendous force" for eight hours, with very high sea.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863.		the English coasts generally,* but more particularly on the coasts of Cornwall and Wales.
18th July, 11 a.m.	North Cone (all round the coasts).	Winds chiefly northerly, fresh to strong; but except in the neighbourhood of the Shetland Isles, where a heavy N.W. gale prevailed on the 19th and 20th, there were no gales until the 21st.†
21st July, 5 p.m.	South Cone now and Drum to-morrow. (To Western and Southern coasts). Hoist Drum to-morrow morning. (To the Northern and Eastern coasts).	On the 21st the wind shifted in many places to the southward and westward; and, in the course of the following night and the next day (the 22nd), the weather became very stormy and unsettled, as shown by the following extracts from the <i>Shipping Gazette</i> :— “Bridlington, July 22nd.—A gale the “greater part of the night from the “eastward, torrents of rain, thunder, “and lightning. Received telegram “previous evening to hoist drum.” The ship “William and Sarah” lost foremast, maintopmast, &c., off the Yorkshire coast on the night of the 21st and 22nd. “Lowestoft, W.S.W. “to N. squally, thunder, light- “ning, and rain.” In the Southwest “a severe storm” from the southward prevailed generally, while at Waterford “part of the 21st “was very wild, at times blowing near “a gale from N.E.” Off the Mull of Galloway the brigantine “Jessie” “was “struck with a heavy gale at 3 a.m., “22nd, which carried away her foremast “and bowsprit.”
27th Aug., 11 a.m.	South Cone (on Southern and South-Eastern coasts). Drum (on Western and Northern coasts).	Fresh, squally, unsettled weather from the 27th to the 30th. No very extensive gale, but at times blowing very strongly, with much rain and thunder. The winds in the Channel were chiefly southerly, and on the Northern coasts chiefly easterly and northerly.

* “Staithes, June 11th.—The whole of the fishing cobles put to sea to-day. “The wind suddenly shifted to W. by N., a perfect gale. Great fears are entertained for their safety.”—*Shipping Gazette*. The following notices are also from the *Shipping Gazette*: “Bridlington, 11th, E.N.E. to S.W., moderate gale, heavy squalls, with rain. Put back, the ‘New Friendship.’ Put in, the ‘Henrietta,’ with loss of anchor and chain.”

“Cardiff, June 11th.—The wind last evening backed round to the westward, and during the night blew very heavy.”

“Weymouth, June 13th.—The brig ‘Why Not,’ from Neath, has put into Portland Roads with loss of maintopmast, spars, &c.”

At Dinas Cross (Cornwall) there was a strong gale from N.E. on the 12th, and at St. Ives a heavy gale from N.N.W.

† The ship “Lauderdale,” however, bound home from Canton, reports having experienced heavy gales from N.E. in the chops of the Channel on the 19th and 21st.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863.		“Portsmouth, 27th.—It blew hard all night from S.S.W. to S., with rain, which continued with heavy squalls till noon;” and on the 30th, at Portsmouth, it recommenced “blowing a gale, from S.S.E.,” shifting to S.S.W. and W.N.W. “Cromarty, 29th. A gale from E. for the last 12 hours.”—<i>Shipping Gazette</i>. Over Scotland generally it blew strongly from N.E. and N.W., and at Falmouth, on the 30th, according to the <i>Shipping Gazette</i>, “a furious gale” prevailed from S. to E.
7th Sept. 11 a.m.	Drum (on all coasts).	This caution was late in many places, especially in the South and West, where it had blown hard the previous night, which was <i>Sunday</i>; but after the caution was sent out on Monday morning (the 7th), the weather became worse, and gales much more general. These gales blew chiefly from S.W. and N.W., and continued at intervals until the 9th or 10th. The night of the 7th and the next day, the 8th, were particularly stormy, and there was much damage to, as well as total loss of, shipping in the North Sea on the 8th.* On the night of the 9th there were numerous hail storms and thunder storms of unusual violence over a great part of the country.
19th Sept. 11 a.m.	Drum (Northern and Western coasts).	Heavy gales on the night of the 19th and on the 20th from S.W., shifting (in North and West) to N.W.
1 p.m.	South Cone (South and South-east coasts).	The barque “St. Lawrence” (791 tons) was driven on shore on the Lancashire coast. In the North Sea ships lost spars, &c., from the “sudden shifts” of wind.
21st Sept. 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	There were intervals of moderate weather, but it continued unsettled and stormy (blowing very hard at times and shifting from S.W. to N.W. and N.) until the 24th. The following are a few out of many similar notices in the <i>Shipping Gazette</i>:—“Deal, 20th. The ship “Western Continent” for Shanghai, bore up from Dungeness in a heavy gale from the West, with loss of fore-sail.”—“Portland, 20th. Last night a hard gale from S.W.”—“Grimsby, 20th. Last night a heavy gale with violent squalls.”—“Abersoch, 23rd.

* Amongst others, the following vessels (as reported by the *Shipping Gazette*) foundered, or were abandoned, in consequence of damage received in the North Sea—on the 8th, the barque “Emily,” and the brigs “Clio,” “Monarch,” and “Matilda.” Others reached port, with loss of deck load, &c.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
30th Sept. Noon. 4 p.m.	South Cone (on West and South coasts). Drum (on North and East coasts).	"The barometer stood at 28.70 at the height of the gale yesterday."—"Milford Haven, 23rd. N.W. strong gale Put in the 'Jorgen Vlyt' leaky, and two men lost. . . . Put into Studwall's Roads from stress of weather, the ship 'FitzJames,' also a barque, with loss of sails."—"Charente, Sept. 24th. For the last three days it has been blowing heavily from S.W. to N.W." Strong gales commenced on the 30th at night on the South and West coasts from S.S.E. to S.W. There was less wind on the N.E. coast, but it was strong and squally. In the Shetland and Orkney Isles there were heavy gales. The winds generally shifted from S. to W. and N.W., and the weather did not moderate much until the 2nd or 3rd Oct.
1st Oct. 2 p.m.	Drum (on West and South coasts).	"Waterford, Oct. 1. Weather very unsettled. It blew a gale of southerly wind here yesterday, with torrents of rain. Wild during night. Wind now from N.N.W. strong."—"Whitehaven, Oct. 1. Last night it blew a heavy gale from W.S.W."—<i>Shipping Gazette</i>. "Portland, Oct. 1. It blew a gale here last night from S.S.E. This morning the wind was S.S.W., strong, with heavy squalls, which continued until 3 p.m., when the wind flew to W.N.W."—<i>Shipping Gazette</i>. "Lerwick, Oct. 2. Gale at S.W., with severe thunder storm and hail."—<i>Shipping Gazette</i>.
6th Oct. 4 p.m.	Drum (on all coasts).	In the Bay of Scalloway, on the 2nd Oct., vessels drove with two anchors down.
7th Oct. 11 a.m.	Drum (on South and South-east coasts). North Cone over Drum (on Western and North-eastern coasts).	Very heavy gales commenced in the South and West on the night of the 6th-7th. These gales extended over the whole country (the wind blowing from almost all directions),* and continued, with intervals of moderate weather, for several days. At Galway it blew a hurricane from South on the night of the 6th, and a heavy gale from N.E. next morning. At Bridport also it is said to have blown a hurricane on the night of the 9th. All round the coasts shipping sustained considerable damage.
12th Oct.	South Cone under Drum, on West and	The weather had never become settled since the last cautions; but on the 12th

* Though chiefly from South and East.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863.	South coasts. Drum only, elsewhere.	and 13th the wind again much increased, and blew with great violence from S. and from E.*
23th Oct., 4 p.m.	Drum (on North and West coasts).	The gales which prevailed on the 29th,† 30th, and 31st, were among the most violent of the year. On the Southern coasts very heavy S. to W. gales prevailed chiefly; elsewhere there were shifts to N.W., and in some cases to S.E. These gales extended over the whole country, and occasioned much damage, inland as well as round the coasts. The newspapers contain numerous reports of the damage caused by the great violence of the wind‡ at various times between the 29th of Oct. and the 2nd of Nov., on which day another caution was sent round to indicate the probability of <i>more</i> wind, and from a more northerly direction. On
29th Oct., 11 a.m.	Drum (on all coasts).	
30th Oct., 1 p.m.	South Cone under Drum (on South and South-east coasts).	
2nd Nov., 11 a.m.	North Cone over Drum (on all coasts).	

* The *Shipping Gazette*s about this period contain many notices similar to the following :—

“Penzance. On the 12th instant we were visited by one of the heaviest gales from S. by E. we have witnessed for many years. The signal drum had been hoisted.”

The screw steam corvette “*Seylla*,” 21, left Plymouth on the 6th for China. She put back to Plymouth on the 16th, having “experienced a continuance of very heavy weather. On the 8th, during a heavy swell, she sprung her fore and maintopmasts. At midnight, on the 9th, it blew so hard from the west and south-west, that she was placed under close-reefed topsails. On the 10th her mizentopmasts crosstrees were carried away; it was found that the jibboom had sprung. On the 12th inst., in Lat. 46 N., Long. 8.30. W., it was blowing hard from the south-west, when she shipped a heavy sea, which increased the water in the hold to a depth of seven inches; the ship then gave a lurch to leeward, which filled her starboard cutter and jolly boat, and carried them off. In the afternoon the wind moderated, with a heavy swell from the westward. On the 13th, during a fresh gale from the south-west, Charles O’Niele, first-class boy, fell overboard. Lieut. Pringle, and a boat’s crew of eight men, rescued him.”

The following remarks, respecting the cautionary signals at Morecambe, are from a local paper :—

“The Storm Signals at Morecambe.—The storm signal recently erected at Morecambe, has already been of considerable benefit to the seafaring community of that place. Several times have the warnings of approaching storms been exhibited, and we believe the signals in every case have been followed by the gales they predicted.”—*Cumberland Pacquet*.

† It was on the 29th that the iron-clad “*Prince Consort*” suffered so much damage in the Irish Sea. She had, unfortunately, left Plymouth shortly before the cautionary signals were sent.

‡ The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date October 31st.—“We have had a succession of tremendous gales all through this country since Tuesday (the 29th). In Belfast, Cork, and Limerick it blew a perfect hurricane, hurling slates off the roofs of houses, throwing down chimneys, demolishing glass windows, lifting little children off their feet and dashing them about fearfully. The storm swept with all its force across the Channel, &c. &c.”

From Scotland also reports came of houses having been unroofed, trees, as well as walls, blown down.

At Greenwich on the 30th, during the afternoon, “there was a heavy squall of wind, which recorded a pressure of $29\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on the square foot, which is greater than any other recorded within the last 20 years. The temperature fell 10° at that time, and the wind suddenly changed from S. by W. to W. by N.” (Mr. Glaisher.)

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863.		the 2nd and 3rd the wind shifted in most places to N.W., N., or N.E., and blew as hard as before. The following is one out of <i>many</i> instances:— “Grimsby, Nov. 3rd. A sudden hurricane from N. to N.W. broke over this place about 7 p.m. yesterday.”— <i>Shipping Gazette</i> .*
11th Nov., 11 a.m.	Drum (on all coasts).	There was a heavy gale on the morning of the 11th from W. and N. to N.E. on the Southern and Western coasts; and subsequently the winds were strong and squally; but except on the South and West coasts a caution was <i>scarcely</i> needed, and to have been of much service on <i>those</i> coasts the caution should have been sent on the 10th. On the French coasts there were violent gales on the 11th and 12th.†
18th Nov., 3 p.m.	South Cone (on all Western coasts).	Gales from S.E. to S.W. on the night of the 18th–19th. The West coasts <i>only</i> felt these gales. No caution had been sent except to the West coasts.
21st Nov., 11 a.m.	South Cone (on West and South coasts).	Gales commenced on the afternoon and evening of the 21st on the Western coasts, and extended during the night and following day to the South, East, and North coasts. The wind blew first from S.W., and, in most instances afterwards shifted to N.W. The following are a few extracts from the <i>Shipping Gazette</i> :—“Swansea, Nov. 21. “After the storm signals were hoisted “it came on to blow a violent gale “from S.S.W. Several vessels in the “dock parted from their moorings.”—“Portsmouth, 21st. A telegram was “received at noon to hoist South Cone. “ About 4 p.m. a most terrific “squall passed over the port.”—“Harwich, 22nd. South Cone hoisted “yesterday. In the evening it blew a “gale from S.W.”—“Staithes, 22nd. It “blew a hurricane the whole of last “night.”—“Dundee, 23rd. On the “night of the 21st it blew very strong. “The ‘Ideen’ and ‘Anna Kimball’ “dragged their anchors in the Roads.”—“Whitby, 21st. The storm signals “were hoisted indicating a gale from “the southward, which came on shortly “afterwards, and blew very hard all “night.”
2 p.m.	South Cone now, and Drum to-morrow (on North and East coasts).	
4 p.m.	Hoist Drum to-morrow (West and South coasts).	

* Portsmouth, 3rd November. “Admiral Fitzroy’s storm signal yesterday afternoon was followed by another violent gale during the night.”—*Times*.

The weather generally did not moderate until the 4th.

† These gales seem to have reached the French coasts rather later than our coasts. Accounts from Brest speak of “the hurricane of the 11th and 12th.”

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1863. 1st Dec. 11 a.m.	Drum on West and N. E. coasts. South Cone on South and S.E coasts.	An entire week of stormy weather followed these cautions. The wind blew <i>chiefly</i> from S.S.W. to N.N.W., and from the 2nd to the 5th its violence is generally described as " <i>fearful</i> ."
2nd Dec. 11 a.m.	Drum (on South and South-east coasts).	These gales were the principal gales of the winter, and the list of casualties all round the coasts is a very long one. Reports from many places describe the gale as a hurricane, and there was scarcely a locality in the Kingdom unvisited by the storm. It extended also along the French, Belgian, and Dutch coasts.*
5th Dec. 11 a.m.	South Cone (on all coasts).	The weather continued stormy until the 8th, the wind blowing with great violence, from West and South, at times. The <i>Shipping Gazette</i> contains numerous notices similar to the following:— "Shields, 7th. A gale from W. all last night; several roofs of houses have suffered."—"Glasgow, 7th. It is again blowing a gale here from the South; fearful weather outside." —"Granton, 7th. It has blown a gale from S. to W. since the 1st."—"Portsmouth. The warning signal was followed, in due course, by a violent gale."
16th Dec. 11 a.m.	South Cone under Drum, on N.E. coast. South Cone only, elsewhere.	Gales on the 16th and 17th; blowing from W. to N.E. on the North-east coast; and from S.W. to N.N.W. elsewhere. At Cork it blew "a severe gale" from N. on the night of the 16th and 17th. In the Orkneys on the same night "a most terrific gale."

* A reference to the newspapers of the period will sufficiently show the character of the weather, and the great use of the cautions in many places.

Note.—One the 4th and 8th of December, telegrams were sent to Copenhagen, from the Meteorologic Office, to the effect that stormy weather might be expected over Denmark. With respect to the weather that followed the receipt of those cautions, Professor Forchhammer wrote to Admiral FitzRoy, as follows:—

"Copenhagen, 14th Dec., 1863.

" I cannot show you my gratitude for the two storm telegrams Your telegram of the 4th did not reach me, I do not know for what reason, before the 6th, but it was immediately telegraphed to all stations in the country; and in the night between the 7th and 8th, we had a violent storm on the peninsula of Jutland Your telegram of the 8th reached us the same day, and in the night between the 10th and 11th, we had a most violent storm, with thunder and lightning, and a very violent hailfall. It was all over the country. All our provincial papers acknowledge the importance of these communications, and one of the few towns that are situated in the interior of the country, has complained of not having received the important news, and entreated to be favoured for the future with similar communications The newspapers from Jutland describe the storm of the 11th and 12th December as a complete hurricane"

"F. G. FORCHHAMMER."

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions,
1863.		Whitby, Dec. 16th (weather moderate). "The storm signals hoisted." 17th, 9 a.m., "It is blowing a gale from N." —Staithes, 17th. "N.N.E. a perfect "hurricane, sea mountains high."— <i>Shipping Gazette</i> .
26th Dec. 5 p.m.	South Cone (to be hoisted next day, on all coasts).	S.W. to N.W. and N.E. strong winds to moderate gales. In a few cases, but not generally, gales of remarkable violence. Cardiff, Dec. 29. "Yesterday morn- "ing the wind shifted to S.E. with rain. "The wind this morning blew a gale "from W.S.W."—Staithes, 27th. "The wind suddenly shifted from W. N.E." Such weather, however, was not general, the prevailing winds being north-westerly, strong, and squally.
31st Dec. 11 am.	Drum (on all coasts).	From the 1st of Jan. to the 4th, the wind was strong to a gale from N.E. to S.S.W.; the ship "Coronet," from Li- verpool for Bombay, reports that it blew a S.S.W. gale on the 4th, and the brig "Circassian" that it blew a N.E. gale on the same day, near the Longships (Land's End).*
1864. 9th Jan. 1 p.m. 11th Jan. 5 p.m.	South Cone (West- ern coasts). Drum (on all coasts).	A gale from S.S.E. to S.S.W. on the 11th, on the West coasts of England and Ireland. On the 12th the wind blew generally from S.E. to S.W., strong to a gale, but moderated as it changed to N.W. and N.E. The gale was more severe on the Western and Southern than on the Eastern coasts.
16th Jan. 5 p.m.	South Cone (on Southern and West- ern coasts).	A strong southerly gale continued from the night of the 16th till the evening of the 17 on the Western and Southern coasts; and was felt as a strong wind on the Eastern coasts on the 17th.†

* Ilfracombe, Jan. 1.—"Wind E. by N., strong gale."

Dundalk, Jan. 2.—"Wind S., a gale."

Stornoway, Jan. 4.—"We have had a strong gale at S. for the last three days,
with a high barometer."

Cork, Jan. 5.—"Captain Morris, of the 'William Owen,' reports that on the 3rd
inst. signalled the brigantine 'Sarah Maria.' . . . Took crew
on board, in a very exhausted state, at the time blowing a whole gale from S.S.E.,
Seilly bearing S. by E., 20 miles."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† The "Craigs" reports:—"On January 13th, lat. 48° N., long. 34 W., encountered
a gale from S.S.W. At 8 a.m. wind shifted westerly, and at 10 a.m. came N.W. in
a terrific squall; the sails being immediately blown away in ribbons such was the
violence of the gale."—*Shipping Gazette*.

"The brig 'Ianthe' from New York reports having experienced a succession of
southerly and westerly gales the entire passage, and that on the night of the 13th, in
lat. 49° 10' N., long 24° 20' W., encountered a hurricane, commencing from S.S.W.
round to W.N.W. At midnight, while lying to under close-reefed maintopsail and
reefed stormstaysail, a heavy squall blew them to shreds, throwing the ship on her
beam ends and shifting the cargo."—*Shipping Gazette*.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1864. 21st Jan. 11 a.m.	South Cone (on all coasts).	On the 22nd a strong south-westerly gale prevailed, (heaviest on the South and West coasts,) followed by strong westerly winds on the 23rd. The "Lucinde" of Lynn encountered this gale about 6 miles S.E. of Coquet Island and was disabled; the captain speaks of the storm as a hurricane.
1st Feb. 1 p.m.	South Cone (on all coasts).	A strong south-westerly gale on all coasts from the 2nd to the 3rd. The gale decreased as the wind drew round to W. and N.W. The weather was squally and unsettled, in the north, previous to the receipt of the caution; but there was subsequently a gale from S.W. On some parts of the East coast the gale was severely felt; from Staithes it is reported that it blew a hurricane at that place throughout the night of the 2nd, with showers of hail and rain.
8th Feb. 1 p.m.	Drum (on Northern, Western, and Southern coasts).	On the 10th a gale on the South and West coasts (the direction of the wind is variously given from all points between N.E. and S.) and strong north-easterly winds on the North coast. Snow fell very generally all over the country between the 9th and 11th. At Wick, "a gale raged from the night " of the 9th to the morning of the " 10th, doing serious damage to the " fleet of fishing smacks assembled " there; one of which was lost with " all hands."— <i>Shipping Gazette and John O'Groat Journal</i> .
10th Feb. 4 p.m.	Drum (on Eastern coasts).	On the 12th and 13th a gale on the Eastern coast; the wind at first blew from between S.S.E. and S.W. and then changed to N.N.W. and N.W.*
12th Feb. 11 a.m.	South Cone (on Northern and Western coasts).	Strong gale from S.W. to W. on the North and West coasts on the 13th.†

* Grimsby, Feb. 14.—"Yesterday it blew a heavy gale from S.W. About 2.30 p.m. the wind suddenly flew to the W.N.W., blowing a complete hurricane with heavy rain."—*Shipping Gazette*.

Filey Feb. 14.—"Yesterday afternoon a most violent storm of wind and rain came on suddenly, making the sea almost instantaneously one complete drift:—Observed at about a distance of four miles a large brig and a small schooner in company. Just at this moment a terrific gust struck the schooner and laid her on her beam ends; in another instant she appeared bottom up, and the next, every vestige seemed to disappear."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† Falmouth, Feb. 15th.—"Capt. John Swain, of the brig 'Peep o'Day,' from Pembroke for Nantes, reports:—On the 13th bore up, in a heavy gale from S.W. from lat 49° N., long. 5° 50' W., and arrived in Falmouth on Sunday (13th) at 1 p.m. Made another attempt to get to the southward on the night of 13th., but found it impossible to do so on account of the heavy sea running in the Channel."—*Shipping Gazette*.

Date.	Caution.	Weather following Cautions.
1864. 4th March, 11 a.m.	South Cone (Western coast).	The weather continued stormy and unsettled everywhere, with heavy falls of rain and snow (in the Midland Counties there) were great floods— <i>Times</i>), from the 5th to the 8th.* On the 6th it blew a gale from S.W. on the South coast; and on the East coast from the 6th to the 7th the wind blew at first strong from N.E. and afterwards increased to a gale from S.W. These gales were also severely felt in Paris and in the south of France.
5th March, 2 p.m.	Drum (on Northern and Eastern coasts); and South Cone (on Southern coasts)	
7th March, 11 a.m.	Drum (on Western and Southern coasts).	
10th March, 1 p.m.	South Cone (on Southern and Western coasts).	
11th March, 11 a.m.	(On Northern and Eastern coasts).	
28th March, 11 a.m.	Drum (on all coasts).	On the 29th a strong gale from S.W. to N. on the Southern and Western coasts, and from W. to N.E. on the Eastern coast; strong winds were generally prevalent for a day or two afterwards. This gale appears to have been felt only as a strong S.W. wind in Scotland generally, although in a few places it is said to have blown hard.‡

* Kirkwall, March 8th.—“Until Sunday (6th) we had no wind for five days and on that night and yesterday it blew strong from E.N.E. to N.N.E. with snow.”

Dundalk, March 7th.—“It rained nearly the entire day yesterday and blew a gale from S. to S.E.”

Falmouth.—“A strong gale up to five in the morning of the 7th.”

Portsmouth, 7th.—“It blew a gale all last night from S.W. to S.S.W.”

Portland, 8th.—“A.m. E.N.E.; p.m. W.S.W. strong—squally.”—*Shipping Gazette*.

† Cardiff, March 12.—“All day yesterday it blew a gale from S.W., during which three vessels got on the Cardiff Sands.”—*Shipping Gazette*.

‡ Port William, April 1.—“We have had nothing but gales for the last three days from S. veering to N. with very heavy snow showers.”—*Shipping Gazette*.





A P P E N D I X.

STORM SIGNALS.

To the Editor of the *Lynn Advertiser*.

SIR,—Twelve months having elapsed since the first weather forecast sent to my office from the Board of Trade, and knowing that there are some few sceptics as to their truthfulness and utility, I beg to subjoin a statement of telegrams received from January 23rd, 1863; and if you think them of sufficient public interest please to give them space in your valuable journal. I find that the forecasts which have not affected us to the extent of a gale have more or less been felt in other localities not far distant, with only one exception. Our island was not affected on November 11th, although a gale was blowing in the Bay of Biscay and on the South coast of France. Such facts must appeal to all, and, as a philanthropist, too much praise cannot be given to the author of the great boon bestowed upon the seamen and fishermen of the United Kingdom, and to all nations using our coast and harbours, for, glancing over the wrecks and casualties, numbering nearly 3,000 for the year, they must strike with sorrow every one who thinks of the many happy homes made desolate. And there is no question but greater numbers would have been added, but for the timely warning given by Admiral Fitzroy.

TELEGRAM.

Jan. 23rd.
Hoist Drum.
Jan. 26th.
Hoist Drum.
Jan. 29th.
1 p.m.—Hoist South
Cone.
6 p.m.—Haul down
South Cone and
hoist Drum. Lights.
Jan. 30th.
Continue Drum.
March 6th.
South Cone again.
6:30 p.m.—Hoist
Drum. Lights.
March 9th.
6.30 p.m.—North Cone
by three Lights now,
and North Cone to-
morrow.
March 12th.
Hoist Drum.
April 6th.
Hoist Drum.
April 22nd.
Hoist Drum.
May 22nd.
Hoist Drum.

FOLLOWING WEATHER.

A heavy gale, which continued throughout the 24th moderating towards midnight.
Gale commenced at noon at S.W., ending in a perfect hurricane throughout the night at S.S.W.
A heavy gale which continued throughout the night and all day and night of the 30th, moderating from a perfect hurricane at South. Barometer rapidly falling at eight at night in continuation.
This did not affect our locality but partially. Wind S.S.W., half a gale. Bar. very low, 29.40. This warning was of great service on the South coast of England and the Bristol and St. George's, Channels.
A continuation of rain and sleet, and gale, northern parts of Scotland.
A gale at S.S.W., with rain. Bar. 29.23.
This telegram was true, but late, the gale having spent its greatest force the day previous (Sunday), when no telegrams were sent.
A gale at W.S.W., with rain.
A heavy gale at S.S.W.

TELEGRAM.	FOLLOWING WEATHER.
June 6th. North Cone over Drum.	Gale on the west of Scotland.
June 10th:	A hard gale on the 11th at S.S.W.
Hoist Drum.	Hard squally weather.
July 18th.	A gale from S.S.W. to N.E. Rain.
Hoist Drum.	Heavy squalls, with rain.
July 21st. 6.15 p.m.—To-morrow hoist Drum.	Gale at W.N.W. Bar. 29.45. Rain.
Aug. 7th.	Gale at W.S.W., with heavy rain.
Hoist Drum.	This gale had blown its greatest force on the 20th (Sunday) when no telegrams were sent. Bar. low and rapidly falling.
Sept. 7th.	This telegram came late. A gale from S.S.W. to S.W., with heavy rain.
Hoist Drum.	A hard gale throughout the night, with rain. Bar. low.
Sept. 19th.	Continuance of the above gale at East. Bar. falling.
Hoist Drum.	The gale had spent its greatest force on the previous night (Sunday).
Sept. 21st.	This gale continued throughout 30th, 31st, from S.S.E. to N.W., backing to S.W. Bar. low and falling.
Hoist Drum.	This gale commenced 5.30 p.m., and continued until the morning of the 3rd, it having blown a hurricane on the 2nd at N.W., with rain, having backed round from the South. Bar. 28.90.
Sept. 30th.	This forecast was not felt upon our islands, although it blew heavy in the Bay of Biscay and other parts of France.
Hoist Drum.	This gale commenced at S.E. (true), back to S.S.W. greatest force.
Oct. 6th.	Upon the arrival of this telegram, bar. 29.5, and falling; wind, S.E., fresh; at 3.30 p.m. wore round to the N.W., a gale with rain. This gale wore round on the night of the 2nd to a hard gale at South, and before 10 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd it had again wore round to W.N.W. to a hurricane, and but for this timely forecast some hundreds of ships would have left the north ports, which at the time were filled with loaded ships.
Hoist Drum.	This telegram did not affect us beyond a strong gale, although it was severely felt in other parts of England.
Oct. 7th.	This telegram did not severely affect us, although it blew a gale on the South of Ireland, Wales, South Coast of England and the Bay of Biscay.
Continue Drum.	This telegram did not affect us southerly, but settled into a gale at N.W. on the 17th, with rain.
Oct. 12th.	This telegram did not affect us as to a south gale, but settled into a gale at N.W., with frost.
Hoist Drum.	
Oct. 29th.	
Hoist Drum.	
Nov. 1st. Hoist North Cone over Drum.	
Nov. 2nd.	
Continue Drum.	
Nov. 11th.	
Hoist Drum.	
Nov. 21st. South Cone now, and Drum to-morrow (Sunday).	
Dec. 2nd.	
Hoist Drum.	
Dec. 5th. Hoist South Cone.	
Dec. 7th. Hoist South Cone.	
Dec. 16th. Hoist South Cone.	
Dec. 26th. South Cone to-morrow (Sunday).	

I think, Sir, after reading the above striking facts few but can be convinced of the value of Admiral FitzRoy's labours, and feel that he is one of the great living benefactors of our age. Apologising for the length of my communication,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT EGGETT,

Harbour Master.

King's Lynn, Dec. 31st, 1863.

B.

STATEMENT of all the CAUTIONARY SIGNALS shown between March 1st 1862 and January 1st 1863, with the CHARACTER of WIND and WEATHER following, by T. HENRY BABINGTON.

N.B.—This statement is printed verbatim from Mr. Babington's manuscript. No other cautionary signals were directed to be shown, and, excepting the gales specified by him, none of an extensive or important character occurred over the British Islands.—R. F.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS, March 1st 1862 to January 1st 1863.

Warnings sent—and following weather.

Date.	Warning.	Weather following Warnings.
1862. 7th March, Noon.	Drum (all round the coasts).	The weather all the 7th was strong and squally, with gales in places, which increased and became more general towards night. The winds in the north blew chiefly from E. and N. and elsewhere from S. and W.
8th March, 3 p.m.	South Cone under Drum (on the South and West coasts).	The weather on the 8th was quieter, but it still blew a strong gale in many places from S.E. to S.W. (ships at sea report losing sails, &c.), and <i>at night and during the 9th</i> it blew a <i>severe gale</i> , very generally, from S. to W., more particularly on the <i>S. and W. coasts</i> .
20th March, 1.30 a.m.	Drum (Ireland, West Central, and South coasts).	It blew heavily during part of the 20th and on the 21st in the West Central district, and on the South and East coasts, from N.E. to S.E., and in places from N.W. In Scotland (where no warning was sent) and in Ireland, the winds were not generally so strong.
22nd March, 5 p.m.	South Cone (Ireland, West Central, and South coasts).	It blew a gale from S.W. to S.E. on the night of the 22nd, on the 23rd, and on the 24th, at many places on the coasts warned. In Ireland the wind had more easting.

Date.	Warning.	Weather following Warnings.
1862. 26th March, 1 p.m.	South Cone (West Scotland, Ireland, West Central, and S.W. England).	Strong winds prevailed at many places on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, blowing from various directions, and with a force of 6 and 7 (Beaufort notation), but there is no report of any important <i>gale</i> on our coasts. Gales were heard of, however, all round; in the Shetland Isles, to the Westward and Southward of Ireland, and at Lisbon.
28th March, 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	
21st May, Noon.	South Cone on S.E. coast, (Deal to Weymouth).	It blew heavily, with hard squalls, from S. to W. all along the South coast, on the night of the 21st, and during a great part of the 22nd and 23rd. Several ships which sailed from the southern ports <i>on the 22nd</i> were compelled to put back.
6th June, 2 p.m.	Drum (to Scotland, Ireland and West Central). South Cone (to East coast and South England).	Heavy gales from S. to W. set in generally about sunset on the 6th, shifting to N.W. and to S.E. in some parts of Ireland and Scotland. The weather continued very stormy and unsettled all the 7th, and moderated on the 8th.*
11th June, 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	Violent gales on the 12th and 13th, chiefly from S.W. and W., but shifting to N. in places.
12th June, 4 p.m.	South Cone under Drum (South coast).	The wind was strongest on the South coast, especially on the night of the 12th and during part of the 13th, when it is said to have blown a hurricane in places. It was blowing a <i>gale in parts</i> of Ireland and North Britain <i>before</i> the warning of the 11th was received, but the gale was not <i>general</i> till afterwards.
5th July, 11 a.m.	South Cone (Ireland, West Central and South coasts).	The weather <i>generally</i> along the South and West coasts on the 6th and 7th was "strong" and "stormy" from southward. In <i>Ireland</i> the wind was more northerly and moderate. At Deal there was an extraordinary hurricane for about 20 minutes on the <i>evening</i> of the 5th (see extract below†). A boat was blown off the beach, across the carriage way, to a distance of 150 yards.

* "Shields, June 8th.—Soon after the storm signal was hoisted here on Friday (6th), the wind, as indicated, rose to a gale from the South, and all yesterday, at intervals, it blew hard from the S. and S.W., as also during the night."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† "Deal, July 6th.—Yesterday, about 5.30 p.m., we experienced a terrific storm of hail, thunder, and lightning from the S.E. For about 20 minutes it blew a perfect hurricane, taking four boats from off the beach, drove them against the fence of a field. The hail, or rather large pieces of ice, was driven with such fury as to break many windows."—*Shipping Gazette*.

Date.	Warning.	Weather following Warnings.
1862. 24th July, 5 p.m.	Drum (Scotland, Ireland, and West Central).	A strong gale set in <i>at night</i> (on the 24th) in the West Central district, and it blew a very hard gale during the greater part of the 25th, in North Britain and the North of Ireland; the wind shifting from S.W. to N.W.
4th August, Noon. 5 p.m.	South Cone (Ireland, Scotland, and West Central). South Cone (South England).	The gale commenced in some parts of Ireland before the warning was received, blowing from about S.S.E. to S.W., but it did not generally commence elsewhere till the <i>night</i> of the 4th, blowing from the same direction and increasing on the 5th, on which day a schooner off the Lizard rolled both her masts away, and another vessel, in the Bay of Biscay, was thrown on her beam ends. There was not so much wind in Scotland (although it was strong and the weather unsettled) as elsewhere, until the 7th or 8th.
5th August	Drum (East coast and Jersey).	It blew a gale at Bridlington, Staithes, Berwick, and various other parts of the East Coast <i>at intervals</i> , on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the wind varying from S.E. to N.W. In the Channel the southerly gale continued more or less all the 6th and 7th, extending to London on the 7th and doing much damage.
7th Aug., 11 a.m.	Drum (Scotland, Ireland, and West Central).	In North Britain and the West Central district the weather was stormy and unsettled, with gales at intervals, on the night of the 7th, on the 8th, and on the 9th.* In North Britain more particularly, on the night of the 7th and on the 8th, the wind varying between N.E. and W. Much damage was done to the fishing boats at Wick by the surf, and off Stonehaven there was a strong N.E. gale with heavy sea.

* On the morning of the 8th, the day after the cautionary drum had been, or ought to have been, hoisted in Kingstown harbour, a small schooner yacht left that place for the Isle of Man. The *Mona's Herald* thus describes the voyage :—

"They were becalmed for several hours about mid-day on Friday, the 8th, but in the evening a strong breeze sprung up, which by midnight increased to a heavy gale. They sighted the lights on the Calf of Man about 1 a.m., when nearly a whole gale was blowing out of the north-east. . . . In shortening sail a heavy sea washed Mr. Casey, one of the party, overboard."

The *Mona's Herald* goes on to say that the boat was put about, and "nearly foundered in going about;" but that owing to the heavy sea no assistance could be rendered. The yacht got into Douglas harbour with her crew "in a very exhausted condition."

Date.	Warning.	Weather following Warnings.
1862.		Ships reaching Ireland (Crookhaven) on the 10th from the Westward report "heavy northerly gales, the latter part "of the voyage," with loss of spars, &c.
19th Aug., 11 a.m.	South Cone (Scotland, Ireland, and West Central).	Winds strong, 6-9 (Beaufort notation), from S.W. on the 19th and 20th, particularly in Ireland and West Central;* but no very <i>important</i> gale on our coasts. In the Atlantic, far west, there were furious southerly gales and "hurricanes" on the 19th and 20th.
3rd Sept., 11 a.m.	Drum (Scotland, Ireland, West Central, and East coasts).	Strong winds and squalls S.W. to N. on the 3rd (night especially) and 4th. There were intervals of fine and moderate weather, as well as places which the stormy weather did not reach; but near the Clyde, about midnight on the 3rd-4th a smack was sunk in a N.W. gale; near Belfast a vessel carried away her topmast, and at Yarmouth a Dutch schooner parted her anchors.
25th Sept., 5 p.m.	South Cone (Ireland, West Central, and S.W. England).	Southerly winds, strong in places, but no gale of importance on the coasts warned until the 29th.†
29th Sept., 4 p.m.	Drum; and next day South Cone under Drum (all round the coasts).	A very heavy gale commenced in Ireland and the South-west of England on the night of the 29th, which extended more or less over the whole of Great Britain in the course of the two following days. The wind continued chiefly between S. and W.
12th Oct., 3 p.m.	Drum (all round the coasts).	Strong winds from S.S.E. to S.W., with squalls and much rain over the greater part of the kingdom nearly all the 12th, increasing towards evening to heavy gales from S.W. and N.W.
13th Oct., 4 p.m.	South Cone under Drum (all round the coasts).	On the 13th the weather was still much disturbed, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th there was a succession of heavy gales, chiefly from S. to W. The following extracts are from the <i>Shipping Gazette</i> :— "The steamer 'Hercules,' from Dantzic for London.—At 1 a.m. October 13th blowing a gale from S.E., the ship "being in the Cattegat. At 8 a.m. the "wind suddenly shifted to N.W., which "compelled us to seek shelter. . . . "Proceeded on the 14th, the weather "having moderated. On the 15th the "weather again became worse," &c.

* Whitehaven, 19th.—"South cone hoisted this morning. 5.30 p.m., S.W., blowing heavily; dull, with heavy rain."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† In the Baltic there were strong *northerly* gales on the 25th and 26th.

Date.	Warning.	Weather following Warnings.
1862.		The "Trio" "left Queenstown on the "13th at 8 a.m., the wind being W.S.W. "strong; from that experienced a continuation of gales from nearly all "quarters." At Greenock, "early on the 14th a "gale arose from the southward, and "about 3 p.m. increased to a hurricane." Strong gales, chiefly westerly, continued on the 17th, but in the afternoon and on the following day the wind shifted in many places to N.W. and N.N.E. A succession of violent gales continued to blow on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd, the wind varying from N.E. to S.W. "Terrific gales," "hurricanes," and "fearful squalls" were reported from nearly all parts of the coasts on the 23rd and 24th, wind varying from S.W. to N.; and the weather was still stormy and unsettled on the 25th, though somewhat more moderate than it had been. There were very heavy S.W. gales all round the coasts on the 26th and 27th, but more particularly on the 27th. At Dover, on the 26th and 27th, "a succession of strong gales. . . . Since "the wreck of the 'Violet' such weather "cannot be remembered." At Newhaven, "shortly after the storm signals "were hoisted, it blew very heavily."—<i>Shipping Gazette</i>. Strong and squally on the night of the 8th–9th, with heavy gales in places, especially in North Britain and on the East coast of Ireland. Wind chiefly from S. to W., but shifting in some places.* On the 9th, 10th, and 11th there were gales or strong winds from S. to N.W., with generally unsettled weather. At sea, to the Westward of Ireland, there were "severe gales" from W.N.W. on the 10th;† and at Londonderry, Porthcawl, Cardiff, Greenock, Shields, &c., there were westerly gales. A severe gale (S.W. to N.), began on the evening (or night) of the 18th, and during the night and following days (the 19th and 20th) extended over the whole of North Britain and Ireland and
17th Oct., 11 a.m.	North Cone over Drum (all round the coasts).	
18th Oct., 1 p.m.	South Cone under Drum (all round the coasts).	
22nd Oct., 11 a.m.	South Cone under Drum (all round the coasts).	
25th Oct., 6 p.m.	South Cone (all round the coasts). To be hoisted also on the following day.	
8th Nov., 5 p.m.	Drum Lights (to Scotland and North and East Ireland).	
9th Nov., 9 a.m.	South Cone under Drum (West Cen- tral, South England, East coast, and South Ireland).	
18th Dec., 4 p.m.	Drum Lights (Scot- land).	

* Whitehaven, "November 9th.—N.W., strong, stormy. A heavy gale began to blow from S.W. last evening, and raged over the night, shifting from S.W. to N.W. The drum storm signal was hoisted last evening."—*Shipping Gazette*.

† Near the Scilly Isles the barque "Mata" had a "terrific gale" on the 9th from S.W.; and in the afternoon of the same day there was a severe S.W. gale in the North Sea.

Date.	Warning.	Weather following Warnings.
1862.		the north of England, as well as, in a few instances, to the southern ports. At Kirkwall "on the night of the 18th and 19th we had a dreadful hurricane from W. to W.N.W., heavier than has been experienced for many years." At Greenock there had "not been such a storm for years" as on the 19th.— <i>Shipping Gazette</i> .
20th Dec., 3 p.m.	Drum Lights, and Drum on following day. (All round.)	Violent northerly (N.N.E. to W.) gales swept over the greater part of the kingdom on the 21st and 22nd, causing serious damage to shipping both on the eastern* and western coasts. These gales were severely felt in London also. There were also north-westerly gales in the Atlantic to the westward of Ireland at this time.
27th Dec., 5 p.m.	South Cone, and again next day. (Scotland, Ireland, and West Central.)	Heavy gales and squalls, at intervals, or strong winds, from S.W. to N.W. prevailed all round the coasts on the 28th, 29th, and 30th. On the French coast also to which a warning was sent on the morning of the 29th, there was a heavy gale on the night of the 29th and 30th. The following is from the <i>Shipping Gazette</i> : Caernarvon, December 29th. "Yesterday morning the cone, indicating a gale from the southward was hoisted . . . as the morning was fine and threatened no storm it was laughed at by many sailors . . . a terrific gale blew through-out the night from S.W." "The 'Zeester' brigantine, which arrived at Cuxhaven on the 30th encountered a heavy gale in the North Sea, during which she lost sails, bulwarks, &c., and was compelled to throw part of her cargo overboard."
29th Dec., 9 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts, and to N.W. France.)	On the night of the 31st Dec. to Jan. 1st, it blew very hard from N.W. and from S.W. in Scotland and Ireland.
1863.		
1st January, 11 a.m.	Drum (all round the coasts, except the East coast, and to N.W. France.)	Heavy gales, at intervals, over nearly the whole kingdom during the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The wind, which moderated, generally, on the morning of the 1st, increased again in the course of the day in the North, West, and South, and in the evening on the East coast also, blowing in most cases from S.W. and shifting to N.W.
3 p.m.	Drum (East coast).	

* The steamer "Life-guard" is supposed to have foundered in the North Sea on the 21st.

C.

REPORT.

SIR,

April 1863.

1. In my Reports last year to yourself, with those of 1857 and 1858, information was given respecting all details of this department.

2. Since April 1862 continued progress has been made in the principal subjects, for which this office was originally instituted in 1854, and a considerable advance has been effected in the practical application of meteorology to every day use.

3. The results of such utilisation of facts observed can scarcely be more clearly and briefly shown than by the two papers appended to this report, which give statements of wind and weather following every instance of making our cautionary signals; and the opinions of practical men respecting Fishery barometers lent to them by the Board of Trade. The statement of weather was drawn up by my assistant, from our office records, and has not been the least altered. The barometer paper is also printed verbatim from the original returns.

4. Applications of a pressing nature have been made for the cautionary signals sent from this office from no less than fifty-four of the places on our coasts, which are specified in the third paper of the Appendix; and as some of these have been preferred but *recently*, they are evidences of deliberate consideration, and of the value attached to the fact that by means of our regular reporting stations, (offices of the telegraph companies,) and the Coast Guard, aided by the liberal organization effected locally, in some districts; all the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland to which the telegraph extends, (including the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Heligoland,) can now be warned in less than one hour.

5. More than this, however, has *already* been effected, and more is in prospect. From France we receive telegrams twice a day. In the early morning from Rochefort, L'Orient, and Brest, which reach London as soon as our own from Ireland or Scotland; and in the afternoon, through Paris, from Lisbon, Bayonne, Brest, Helder, and Copenhagen. In exchange for which we give daily reports to Paris Observatory from seven places: and to Calais—for the French coast specially—at eleven; besides such occasional warnings as may be useful to the French north-west coasts, including our Channel Islands.

6. How the British notices are appreciated in France may be shown by the following extracts of letters received by myself from two officers in the French navy, who have been charged with the organization of a central office at Paris (similar to this), with corresponding or reporting stations on the north, the west, and the south coasts of France.

Captain Moulac wrote on the 20th of January last:—

“ Bien que les prévisions du temps faites par l'Amiral FitzRoy ne soient que des *probabilités*, et nullement des *prophéties*, il serait facile d'opposer à l'exemple cité, que l'on prétend avoir été pris entre mille, un très-grand nombre de circonstances dans lesquelles l'évènement a justifié les prévisions.

“ Depuis le peu de temps, moins de deux mois, que ces avertissements parviennent en France, les trois coups de vent qui se sont fait sentir sur nos côtes ont été annoncés LA VEILLE.”

And Captain Mouchez, now officiating at Paris, said, on the 19th ultimo:—

“ Je n'ai pas besoin, sans doute, de vous dire, que pendant tout le mois écoulé vos télégrammes se sont vérifiés d'une manière très remarquable. Les journaux de divers ports de nos côtes du Nord signalent très fréquemment l'accord parfait des prévisions et des temps observés. Aussi nous avons grande impatience de voir notre service bien établi. J'espère que cela ne tardera pas.”

And on the 26th the same officer wrote,—

“ Je reçois continuellement de nouvelles demandes des ports qui réclament la communication de vos télégrammes.”

He also requested additional information from a few other British ports.

7. Last autumn several cautionary notices of impending bad weather were sent through Heligoland to Hamburg, and even to Rostock, at the special request of Professor Dove; and lately inquiries about *ice* and probable cold weather telegraphed from Hamburg were answered so satisfactorily that a cargo of 800 tons was countermanded.

8. During 1862 many foreigners examined the arrangements at this office, and four of those gentlemen (who were accredited to high positions at the Exhibition) expressed intentions of establishing similar arrangements (on a smaller scale) in their respective countries, namely, France, Italy, Hanover, and Russia.

9. In the last autumn France commenced arrangements for a system of coast telegraphy for ordinary weather as well as for storms, and within the last few weeks I have heard from the officer at Paris, appointed to conduct this service, that he has organized 18 stations on the French coasts, and will soon ask for the further reports from hence, which are desired by them. His immediate superior is the Minister of Marine, who takes much personal interest in the subject.

10. Commissioners from the Hanoverian Government have just obtained authority from the Foreign Office and Board of Trade to inspect our meteorologic arrangements, having in view an organization of a similar kind.

11. It is unnecessary to say how willingly any desired information has been invariably given, not only to foreigners, but to all persons entitled to time and attention in a public office; but it may be right to repeat here that the meteorologic publications of the Board of Trade have been extensively though carefully circulated, and that a large scientific as well as ordinary correspondence has grown out of their dissemination.

12. These facts seem to show so conclusively, not only the opinions of foreigners, and those by whom they have been gradually informed, chiefly concerned in maritime interests, but of a large number of other persons, that many words here in allusion to different views may seem hardly necessary; and yet for enabling a fair conclusion to be drawn by high authorities, some degree of further explanation may seem to be desirable besides what has been already published.

13. Many may ask—"Is this system of weather telegraphy sound and advantageous?"—If so, why is it opposed?

There are no less than four distinct classes of interested opponents, and they should be known. First—Certain persons who were opposed to the system theoretically at its origin, and having openly expressed, if not published, their objections, are naturally reluctant to adopt other ideas until converted.

Secondly—A numerous body who cannot have had time and opportunity to look fully into the rationale, but do not realise any want of special information, undervalue the subject, assert it to be a "burlesque," and misquote really great authorities.

Thirdly—A small but active party which failed in establishing a daily weather newspaper indirectly opposed to the Board of Trade reports, and have since endeavoured, by conversation, by letters, and by elaborate criticisms in newspapers or periodicals, to exaggerate deficiencies, while ignoring merit in the works of this office, however beneficial their intended objects.

And fourthly—Those pecuniarily interested individuals or bodies, who would leave the coasters and the fishermen to pursue their precarious occupation heedlessly—without regard to risk—lest occasionally a day's demurrage should be caused unnecessarily, or a catch of fish missed for the London market.

14. Especially referring now to persons who would have the warning signals, but not the "forecasts" (results of considerations on which the *signals depend*), may I quote the following words?—"Frequently, remarks in favour of the "cautionary signals, but in depreciation of the forecasts, have been made. "Their author now begs to say that it is *only* by closely forecasting the "coming weather, and by keeping atmospheric condition continuously presented to mind, that *judicious storm warnings can be given*. Forecasts grow "out of statical facts, and signals are their fruit."—Weather Book, p. 193. Second edition.

15. To show some of the concordant opinions of such forecasts entertained

in France and Scotland, in Ireland and England, I might quote numerous printed or written passages. In this Report, however, I will only observe that the views and expressions of seafaring men, of the maritime population in general, of the Coast Guard, and of Her Majesty's officers in command, are remarkably favourable.

16. Perhaps it may be asked, "On what meteorologic conditions or changes are the forecasts based?" They depend (may be briefly replied) on considering the atmosphere as a lighter ocean, having currents, elastic expansibility, equilibrium, momentum or inertia, chemical alterations, and extreme sensibility to heat or cold, its *chief motors*; and on knowing the statical conditions of air in this oceanic envelope at many places simultaneously, likewise again similarly after certain intervals of time, by which means intercomparisons are made, showing the relative conditions and causations whence dynamic effects originate. These dynamic motions are proportional to disturbances of level, like those caused by a head of water, to inequalities of temperature and consequent *chemical* changes, with more or less electric action. They are our winds, and may be softly gentle, or as heavily boisterous as in a *tempest*, of which differences, through all degrees, instrumental means and telegraphy now give available information. To utilise their indications adequately, a central office should know the natural and general atmospheric movements, with their disturbing causes, even as a pilot knows the varieties of streams and eddies in a wide estuary.

The whole map of a region (say the British Islands) should be outlined in the mind, as the estuary with its shoals is mentally visible to the pilot. The normal tendency of the *whole* atmosphere (in our latitudes) to *move eastward* while crossed or variously interfered with by polar or tropical currents, that in course of seasons cause every variety of wind and weather, should be *always* considered, and then, with due allowances made for gradual advances from westward, for effects of land and differences of temperature—good forecasts may be generally drawn.

17. Reverting to Fishery barometers, I would ask for perusal of the replies sent in from places on our coasts to which instruments have been lent by the Board of Trade, gradually increasing in number since 1857. By these instruments, and by the directions (Manuals) that have been so liberally circulated by Government, an extensive amount of good has been done in a manner little known to the public, but not eventually to be the less appreciated. The example thus set has been largely followed, not only on our own sea-coasts, but on those of the French, where their Government has placed similar barometers at all coast stations, and has supplied them with translations of the Board of Trade Manual.

18. While thus endeavouring to realise a few practical results from some of the voluminous accumulations of facts hitherto usually remaining bound up on the shelves of many a library, or stored in observatories, it may be that some insight has been obtained of the manner in which atmospheric changes are occasioned, and air-currents or winds set in motion, around our world, chiefly by the sun and moon. The luni-solar theory to which I refer appears to be so much in accordance with the observed facts, that each month adds to my own impression of its truth; but it would be wrong not to say here distinctly, that it is not yet admitted by the highest scientific judges.

19. In order to estimate fairly the nature and practical value of these *later* results arising out of the Meteorologic Office it may be stated summarily that, as the *objects* are to save life and property; to enable small vessels and boats to avoid or prepare for dangerous winds, and to take full advantage of favourable weather: to inform ships about to leave port, or approaching land; and, generally, to inform, if not to caution, the maritime community,—their importance is self-evident.

20. The daily forecasts so extensively, yet without public cost, sent everywhere by the newspapers (whether the full tables are published by them or not), together with the regular tabulation of facts observed in numerous and widely separated places, afford general information now highly appreciated by a very large and increasing majority, although they are at present only tentative, and liable to errors of judgment, in drawing conclusions, however reliable the facts.

21. Lastly, Sir, I would request that you will notice a few other papers appended to this Report, with a view of showing that while a new and extensive utilisation of meteorology has been pressed forward, for the advantage of all classes, a continuous advance has been made in carrying on the original purposes for which this Office was established.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

To the Right Honourable

T. Milner Gibson, M.P.,

President of the Board of Trade.

R. FITZROY,

Rear-Admiral.

D.

1863-4.

NOTES ON FORECASTS AND CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Estimates are now under consideration for the expenses said to be requisite in order to maintain the present system of daily publication, with such occasional telegraphic warnings of bad weather as may be advisable, in *addition* to all previously established duties; and as a small increase has been asked for, which should be explained satisfactorily, the following notes are submitted—previous to stating the probable expense.

FORECASTS OF WEATHER.

Many persons have asked questions about forecasts of weather and their principles. Some have impugned their accuracy, and a few have demurred to their having any claim to a really scientific basis. No doubt that very different views of atmospheric commotions or changes are taken by able men, and such subjects may scarcely seem worth their earnest attention, because as yet they have not been brought to the verification of a rigid mathematical analysis. But to metaphysical inquiries, and to other researches or avocations, indispensably useful, one might take objection and decline their study on similar grounds. Meteorology not only abounds in physical facts excessively useful as well as interesting, but it demands an extensive range of intellectual and extremely comprehensive considerations. One cannot take it into full use without due study; yet who is there without an independent opinion of the weather, and perhaps too little understood barometric indications.

Having ventured to express these thoughts, I now will attempt to show in as few words as possible, what are the practical objects and the scientific conditions of the forecasts for which I am responsible.

Having ascertained that the principal atmospheric currents are incessantly in more or less circuitous but mutually opposed progress, sometimes side by side, but in contrary directions—sometimes superposed, one or other being nearest earth's surface temporarily, and always having lateral as well as direct progression—we have a clue to their dynametry by observations at distant stations and by telegraphy to a centre somewhat like that which might be given in a tidal estuary, by ships swinging in advancing or receding tide-streams, to an observer at a fixed station.

By the tension, or barometric pressure, the temperature and other characteristics of the air at each station, by the approximate knowledge now possessed of the set, turn, or progression of atmospheric currents—of their relative breadth, horizontally, and of the circuitous eddies usually, or often, between their edges or boundaries—one may tell what conditions of air exist within some hundred miles around (say, a sweep of 500 miles from London as a centre), and, which is of far more value, what changes or movements are impending.

The capability of doing this for about two days in advance rests on the proved fact of a general lateral translation toward the east in the temperate zone, while northerly, southerly, or other (mixed) currents of air are in very various movement: the practical results, on earth's surface, being usually composite motions.

By thus estimating the atmospheric area above, around, and within some hundred miles of us—by statical observations at the same hour, and by summary calculations of a dynamic character—all the principal motions and changes are brought within the grasp of forecast.

But this applies only to general and principal averages, not to local peculiarities or special disturbances, so limited in nature that they do not affect more than a few score miles expanse of atmosphere.

It ought to be kept in mind that broad shallow currents are the chief aerial features,—below, or between, or among which there can be no vacancy (unless momentarily, as when a violent blast of wind is caused by a sudden approximate vacuum)—and that when currents act against each other (gravity restraining upward motion) their tendency is to cause more or less rotation.

The lamented Espy said that wind always set from the place of higher barometer toward that of lower; but he also said (which some writers seem to have overlooked) that the meeting of such winds causes a circuitous effect. Espy's views accord with those of the authoritative Dove and our own illustrious Herschel. The words cyclone and cyclonic have been so associated with storm, that few persons attach to them now the simple original sense of circuit or circuitous. Without duly following the progress, and ultimate destination of material fluid air, having great bulk, infinite elasticity, and more or less vis inertiae, (or rather momentum), according to mechanical laws, some persons have imagined that air currents intermix, (as if unresistingly,) instead of opposing each other; for a time, especially if in rapid motion, just like the currents of water, in a river, or in the sea. Air streams, in opposition, must deflect or turn each other; or go upwards (against gravitation). Without a general lateral or transmeridional movement, or translation of atmosphere—toward the east in temperate zones, but westward in the intertropical regions—in addition to meridional movements from and toward the poles, (of which full explanations are given elsewhere,) it would not be possible to forecast the character of wind and weather beyond one day's interval. It is the prescience of dynamic consequences, arising out of statical facts, that enables a really scientific calculation of *probabilities* to be made. Certainty is not yet attainable; but a fair average probability, for a limited area, or district, is already within our reach. Out of these forecasts spring the cautionary notices of impending storms.

It is by continuous observations of changes and indications of change, that we are now enabled to decide and direct with confidence. Without such a generally informed state we should often be surprised; as we should derive our warnings solely from distant stations, and should not be able, as now, frequently to warn even those outposts—such as Nairn, Valentia, or Rochefort.

That errors have occurred—that we have been too slow, or have given warning where it seemed to have been unnecessary—may appear to have been unavoidable in so new and tentative an experiment. But there have been four special causes of occasional failure which ought to be fairly considered.

First—A watch having been officially set to report on the results of each cautionary signal had somewhat discouraged such speedy action as would otherwise have been taken in signalling—fearing lest a record of their *inutility* might be compiled, rather than the contrary.

Secondly—Public offices are not open on Sundays, and only a few principal telegraph stations are then available: hence there is sometimes unavoidable delay between Saturday and Monday.

Thirdly—No one or two individuals can be always at their station, all the year round, from morning to night. The new subject of forecasting and warning is hardly yet so familiar to many persons, however zealous, as it may become in due time, if encouraged.

Lastly—The telegraph offices are not open, in general, till eight or nine in the morning, or after those hours at night. Therefore official communications are only practicable—over so wide a range as ours—between those times of the day. To communicate between Nairn, or Valentia, or Rochefort, and our office in London, usually takes about an hour in actual practice.

For proofs of what has been thus stated, perhaps too dogmatically, about the movements of air currents, and their lateral translation, I would suggest a reference to published works, except in one recent and very remarkable instance. During the storm of last October 29–30th, remarkably sudden shifts of wind

took place, near the same time, about many places in nearly a *meridional* direction across England, by Oxford, Greenwich, and Nottingham. To some meteorologists they seemed unaccountable. If we contemplate parallel currents side by side, moving rapidly in opposite directions, and having also a *lateral* movement to the eastward, such sudden and meridional changes may become as easy to comprehend as those so well described by aeronauts who passed out of one stratum or current of air into another, so closely superposed that while the balloon was tilted, dragged aside, as it were by the one, the car was influenced differently by the other. This momentary effect was accompanied by a rushing sound, like that of a torrent of water. These currents had different temperatures, electric characters, degrees of dryness or moisture, and horizontal motions. The sound, caused by pressure and friction, is suggestive of various ideas in connection with heat and electric considerations, inadmissible here. In this case of course the representative of an observatory moves vertically, through horizontal air currents—at times differing in velocity—(referred to earth's surface) from some 30 to 60 miles an hour. In the former instance—that of a land station—the currents are separated vertically: their division passing across any place suddenly, but horizontally.

This supposes an extreme case—when the currents are directly opposed—but generally they meet or cross at some considerable angle.

At the present time, our meteorologic communications are utilised, and highly appreciated on the continent. At about ten o'clock in the morning (as soon as London) Paris receives notices of wind and weather from our most distant stations, and distributes them. Two hours afterward the French Government dispatches our forecasts, and (if any) cautionary notices, to more than twenty stations on the coasts of France, and we send to Hanover, besides other places. This British system has therefore incurred a large responsibility.

"What does it cost?" is of course a frequent question. The Meteorologic Office of the Board of Trade, and for the Admiralty likewise, was established in 1855, with a yearly estimate of 4,200*l*. This was for many duties, exclusive of those now superadded—not then contemplated. To include and provide for all, with these additional objects, and their contingent expenses, I now ask to have 5,800*l*., being only 1,600*l*. more than in 1855-8, when meteorologic investigations had not led to their practical utilisation *nationally*.

E.

NOTE ON CHARTS, CURRENTS, &c.

From our synoptic charts, and other accumulated reasons, I now feel sure that the simply *mechanical* action of two (or more) air currents are the *immediate* causes of all our atmospheric motions, and that the antagonism of heat and cold occasion those currents—without electric *origination*—the developments of electricity being *consequences* of the atmospheric *action*, excited by *cold* and *heat* (space and sun).

Incessantly as the earth turns, atmospheric currents are moved, and their normals are modified by circumstances—often varying. Oceans, mountains, deserts, forests, even rivers affect the winds in their course, progress, and nature.

Constant progression *toward* the west,—in the intertropic zone—*must force* as incessant a movement of return toward the east—over, between, or under the perennial westward draught,—to equilibrate the fluid atmosphere, which is an almost generally concentric expanse of air—elastic, gaseous, infinitely mobile, chemically homogeneous, and *sensibly* not much exceeding ten or twelve miles in *depth*.

Each of the air currents acquires momentum, and each has obstacles in its progress. The effects of obstacles are not confined to their locality, but are carried elsewhere by the general movement.

Similarly, but on a merely microscopic scale—effects of rocks, piers, shoals, and vessels, are seen in a river, or tideway,—where eddies, swells, lines of broken water, ripples, or discoloration, are traceable to long distances from their causes.

All the variations and apparent anomalies of air currents, or winds, are remarkably like (though vastly more extensive and complicated, on account of elasticity, &c.), and indeed may be roughly illustrated,—in explanation, by oceanic and fluvial movements.

In the temperate zone the chief currents of air run against, and over or under each other—one follows the retreat of its opponent, or presses onward (direct or deflected), as the other runs in a nearly opposite direction, at the same level.

When this last condition occurs, horizontal eddies are caused,—travelling between the juxta-pressing breadths of air (hundreds of miles in extent, possibly much more, often far less; but always very broad in proportion to depth,) and carried along by them,—for a very few days, or only hours. These cyclonic effects are near the principal points of meeting, or *nodes* of the main currents.

As one current fails, becomes less in velocity, quantity, or momentum, another increases; but not *immediately*. Time must elapse to admit of changed impulse, altering old and exciting new movements, in any direction. Once effected the result is seen in a flow (or wind) from the one place (that of most pressure or highest tension) toward the other, until a balance is restored.

Another remarkable and interesting mode of aerial action is when the main currents are so equably impelled and co-extensive, that their antagonism is felt through many degrees of longitude at *nearly the same time*,—and unusual commotion, with many combinations, result over an extensive area: some effects being like those described—others cyclonic—the whole; however, being carried *eastward*, bodily, in accordance with the normal circulation of the atmosphere in temperate zones.

Lay a line (or rule) across a map of Europe—from Cape Clear to Toulon—it will lie N.W. and S.E.—nearly (true). Imagine a parallel line extended each way from Cape Finisterre, and let this be supposed to represent the *average* advancing front of a S.W. wind, which, as it moves toward the N.E. (*over*, between, or here and there, even under the air *already* impelled along the surface toward the S.W.) *also* sides eastward? The resulting effects seem to be more rapid advance in *some places* than in others, through a space some 20 or 30 degrees wide, and a consequent protrusion of stream-like quantities into, or over, or under the polar current, considerably before the *whole front* has arrived. Such streams, opposed by polar air, recoil, or turn, or eddy—hence squalls, or even cyclones.

When a cyclone is thus caused, *or* by an actual lateral action of main bodies of air, it does not lose its impetus and momentum suddenly; but travels on between the parent bodies, impelled *more northward or even southward* of east—*according* as *either current* is the gaining, or advancing body—along earth's surface.

On the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th of December 1863,* there were advancing bodies of air—each in great volume, and though their effects were very various—several characteristics were distinctly traceable. Owing to the *general* advance of one from north-east simultaneously with the other volume, or impulsion, from south-west—effects of a *similar nature* were felt all across southern and part of northern mid-Europe, say Ireland, Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Germany, France, and Northern Italy.

But these effects were not due to *one travelling* cyclone—(monstrum horrendum!) they were results of two great atmospheric impulses—*seemingly*, not *truly* waves, but rather as it were pulsations from opposite directions, breasting each other in mutual opposition! When two such impulsions, however termed, are opposed to each other, or checked by any obstacle, they must swell or rise (if possible) or increase in *tension*. Their tendency (if unconfined) is to break against any impediment to their movements, and the results are horizontal currents. If the encounter is slow and *gradual*, vertical rise alone takes place—with increase of tension—checking any currents along the surface of earth. Of course currents already in motion act against each other similarly—with proportionate effect.

* See diagrams.

All our approaching Southwesters appear to have a wave like appulse—*aligning* from Cape Clear or Valentia, by Penzance, to Brest, and *further*, nearly at the same time. Now if such an alignment crossing Finisterre—advances parallel to itself—it will touch Rochefort nearly with Valentia; and, allowing for *resistance* with some deflection by *land*, it may touch Marseilles, Toulon, &c., soon after—(long before any cyclone could travel there *from the north-west*).*

Complicated and difficult as the comprehension of all bearings of such cases of atmospheric commotion undoubtedly are, we must not be deterred from prosecuting them, or discouraged by quasi-uninformed men (on these subjects) saying—“Meteorology is a mystery impossible to clear, and unsuitable for practical purposes.” Dynamics—a careful observation of the movements of fluids in general—a full allowance for expansion of air—for its *resilience*, and, when cooled, for its *contraction*—for *deposit* of fog, dew, rain, hail, or snow—for heat, latent or otherwise—and for chemical changes—will gradually aid in developing all atmospheric questions.

While the principal currents are impelled against each other, or one over the other, atmospheric pressure (or tension) is augmented; and if equality continue, with gradual action alone, the result is a calm, with fine weather;—but the contrary state or inequality—failure of one force—is directly followed by motion and its immediate results.

Among these *results*, I now venture to place electric action—“*heat—a mode of motion.*”

Electricity produced or excited in *common air*, even in a room, causes drops of water to fall, or will make a breeze.

Electricity is developed by the *frictional* action of *steam*—even *gas*! as shown at various institutions—especially the Polytechnic.

WIRE-TREMORS.

Comparisons and registration of “wire disturbances,” or “earth currents” have induced me to believe that they are all electro-magnetic—occasioned by action of atmospheric currents—and, consequently, only *indirectly* caused by solar action. I *believe* that whenever the magnetic instruments at observatories have been affected (as in a “magnetic storm”) and whenever telegraph wires have vibrated to nature’s operations—or have been disturbed by “earth currents” (so called) there has been a concussion, a commotion, or a much developed antagonism of *air currents*—*somewhere* within the farthest atmospheric limits, if not within a hemisphere.

A spider in its web “feels at each thread, and lives along the line.” Does not the earth—even more than a telegraph wire—conduct electric or magnetic influence? Is not an earthquake felt, even by vibration alone, *thousands* of miles? And can a *violent* explosion—lightning and thunder—*anywhere* fail to cause vibratory or electric effects in *some*, if not in many directions?

Jan. 21, 1864.

F.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO ABERDEEN, ADVERTING TO SOME RECENT SUMMARY OPINIONS.

It does not appear *safe* to judge from *only a few* marked instances, in times when means of obtaining *many simultaneous* observations were far less available than now.

But the courses usually taken by *central areas* of depression (or least tension) of barometer at different times of years in different years—and perhaps certain *periods* of years—are important. Luke Howard specially noticed the lunar cycle of 19 years as including minimum and maximum condition.

* See “*Bulletin International.*”

We have found differences of a notable kind, in local climate, at intervals of *about* ten years, between maxima and minima. Stevenson (of Dunse) said that during three consecutive years he had observed cyclonic storms (or gales) taking a direction—usually from South-west Ireland across the “Merse” of Berwick. Upon the course taken by (or the axis of) such circuits, strong or even moderate, in *outer* velocity, as may be, the precipitation of vapour, in rain or snow, would depend on such occasions, being always in excess on the tropical side.

Perhaps we *suppose* the changes are now “almost simultaneous,” because we hear of them more rapidly than formerly, and from more localities; but the said places are not affected by the *same* changes.

Successive, or consecutive *similarities* of alteration may occur, occasioning *appearances* of simultaneity.

In our atmosphere an incessant but most variable opposition of extensively wide polar, with yet vastly wider tropical, currents *inter-act* at equal or at various levels between the polar and the tropical regions. Suppose such aeriform currents sending out tongues (as it were like shoots of flame) onward direct, in advance of their *originating* current, above, into, or even below its antagonistic volume—(which is similarly preceded, however, by out-shoots).

Imagine such streamlets every way checked, deflected, or intermingled as they curve or curl lightly or forcibly, as it may be, according to resistance and impulsion (*vis a tergo*); and finally, consider the whole mass in progressive translation eastward, which will show what is meant (without any diagrams) by the *meetings* of air currents occasioning atmospheric changes; and how the place, manner, and momentum of their meeting determine all the various complications.

When two currents are passing in opposite directions, side by side, each acts on the other more or less actively, with greater or less *adhesiveness*, tendency to *draw* along or *turn* (rather than to operate by direct friction, as if each were a *solid* mass). This tendency, on a *great scale*, causes a gradual change in the sensible direction of *wind* along earth's surface, throughout the space that may intervene between one main current (say the polar) and its opponent.

As the two main breaths pass on laterally (translated toward east), while each flows onward direct, if the tropical is *passing off* and the polar coming on over any place, the wind will appear to veer, or shift, from the average south-west of a tropical current, through the north-west, and into the north-east or the polar movement.

When the latter is almost ended (having passed off to eastward, or having lost momentum *from* the polar regions,) its western side is more and more affected by the advancing tropical volume: hence the change from cold, dry, north-east to east, then to south-east—usually damp, if not wet—then through warm and rainy or snowy south to south-west: and thence to north-west again, or back; or fluctuating in every way—as either current temporarily predominates:—or the two, *equally* balanced, contribute to and maintain that normally prevalent westerly wind which is the “antitrade” of temperate zones two-thirds of the year—usually a composite or mixed wind; a combination of the two main currents.

Much more might be said on this *new* view of a subject in connection with parallel currents, hitherto explained only by reference to the earth's *rotation*; but it appears a *simple* idea, and, though given thus, in outline only, it may aid in illustrating, as well as explaining, *many* meteorologic questions.

When two currents of wind *meet*, with great *velocity*, laterally, or otherwise, the result is *sudden* change of direction, extreme effects on barometer and thermometer, and *most violent* wind: usually with electric results and much precipitation,—as hail or rain.

Such collisions set immense volumes of air in motion *circuitously*, being especially causes of gyrations which do not soon lose their momentum.

The two main currents are persistent, during a certain time, through which only can such cyclones possibly last.

Now the principal *meetings* of these great governing volumes, in *mass*, are nearly along certain parallels of latitude; whence each sends out extensive

currents—*superposed*, or *interspersed*—every space, however, being always filled (though with air of varying nature and unequal tension)—no approach to a vacuum existing anywhere except in a local gust or blast.

It is not till temperate zones are reached that the usual *antagonistic* collisions occur. In low latitudes one (the tropical) current, or rather *general movement*, is through upper regions—without opposition—while a polar indraft is setting along the surface of earth, or ocean, toward the most torrid zone. Mutual counteraction begins in juxta-tropical parallels (commonly called “horse latitudes”), the regions of high barometer, calms, light variable winds, and squalls, some few degrees outside the tropic. Hence to the polar region is incessant inter-opposition; and as the tropical volume is far greater, more extended and expansive than the polar, it has longer *prevalence*, flows sooner *down* into any region of *lessened tension*, and generally exists as a *high upper current* (however *altered*, or combined), while, *apparently*, there is a polar wind everywhere along the surface of earth or ocean.

These ideas should tend to show the importance of remarking periodical changes of our climate and their respective localities. Though Continental *effects* of change—such as snow and rain, or severe frosts, are *greater* over extensive cold (or, in *summer*, heated) land—because winds over mountains, ice, or desert, there *meet* the tropical—our islands are not subsequently affected by *those* great results—to the eastward of our meridians, and in a part of the atmosphere that has passed over them—unless polar winds are temporarily so much turned or deflected as to reach *us* over a part of the continent with a considerable amount of *easting* in their direction; their velocity *direct* being then very much greater than their progress, *laterally*, in mass toward the east. *Continued* cold on the Continent *influences* exceedingly our own islands so nearly adjacent. When polar winds extend far, even into the regular trades, all the way from polar regions, they are much deflected by earth's rotation, and become rather like a great extension of the normal trade winds.

26 Feb., 1864.

G.

REMARKS ON CAPTAIN MAURY'S Letter respecting METEOROLOGIC TELEGRAPHY.

Having read in the *Courrier des Sciences*, and in the *Bulletin International*, published at Paris, a letter from the celebrated Maury respecting Meteorologic Telegraphy, in which he gives certain views the importance due to his authority—and as their tendency is not of a *progressive* character, owing perhaps to his own able mind having lately been unavoidably engrossed by lamentable internecine war,—it appears to me a duty—considering the public interests affected—to comment briefly on my friend's letter.

Captain Maury, like many other really competent and authoritative judges of various scientific questions, has not had time, means, or inclination to study the daily complications, and published facts of atmospheric changes.

It is only at such centres of communication, and continuous reference, as Berlin, Paris, or London, that deductions can be drawn satisfactorily, after years of experience.

Not only are telegraphic correspondents, at distant stations, in considerable number, indispensable; but the collection and collation of accounts, or descriptions of weather, in as many places as may afford them, must be practicable—speedily.

No private individual, unassisted by public aid, can have such machinery: and therefore his opinion of the systems in operation cannot be so valuable as the prestige of his name might lead the public to suppose.

For example: In this office, records, or data, have been gathered and considered during ten years, unintermittingly. My assistant, Mr. Babington, has incessantly devoted his chief attention to the constitution, and dynamy of the atmosphere—not over Europe and the Atlantic only, but the whole

world. We act on the same principles, and it is now absolutely a matter of indifference whether he or I draw the forecasts of weather—or send out cautionary signals.

This *could* not be without a definite system—on a truly scientific basis.

At Berlin the esteemed Professor Dove, with 30 years' of European reputation, has had accurate and extensive information for many years; while at Paris—excellent centre of continental communication, and great telegraphic combination—the eminent astronomer and senator, Le Verrier, well aided in meteorology by a learned electrician and physician, Marié Davy—have vast advantages in considering and treating meteorologic questions.

While these centres of opinion—aided by maritime reports—such as the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, and numerous local publications, have the means of comparing, checking, and duly considering each day's forecast (*prévision*), and the weather actually occurring afterwards—advantageous sources of opinion are available to which no individual can lay just claim.

In corroboration of what has been said about the general value of forecasts—as applicable to a *range* of coast, and *prevailing* direct wind, not specifically to *confined* localities, or mere eddy winds—I may refer you to Capt. Mouchez, my esteemed colleague in meteorology, at the Ministry of Marine in Paris.

Having premised thus much, allow me to say that in discouraging such forecasts as are now drawn in France and England, Captain Maury is unaware how completely he would destroy the scientific foundation of telegraphic *cautionary* notices (often, but less correctly, called “storm warnings”).

Only in consequence of attentive and incessant study of atmospheric dynamics, as well as certain statical facts—after a due apprenticeship (so to speak) to the very comprehensive subject—can adequate skill be attained in acting with these recently combined atoms of experimental knowledge. Like the not distantly related practical science of magnetism applied to compasses in iron ships it has yet only a few votaries—its intricacies and necessarily prolonged study not attracting some modern philosophers who would grasp all manner of subjects—although hardly able to realise mentally half the varying conditions of air and ocean. It is supposed, by many, that forecasts of weather, and their occasional results,—advertisement of strong wind, or, it may be, warning of a tempest,—depend only on notices sent from distant places at which a storm has begun. Nothing can now be more fallacious. True it is, that in 1861, we began with the belief that by such aid we might do so. But advances have been made day by day—and during the last year, or more, cautionary notices have often been sent by telegraph to the farthest stations—even most toward the coming storm (or to windward of us) in good time to warn them of the preparation necessary to be made in an exposed seaport, such as Valentia or Aberdeen. As I have said elsewhere on this naturally, and very properly *disputed* question—facts are as the ground—telegraph wires are roots—a central office is the trunk—forecasts are branches—and cautionary signals are as fruits of this youngest tree of knowledge.

Permit me now to turn for an instant to some special facts, too little known, even to one so well informed generally as the sagacious Maury.

In the zones of the world, usually called temperate, true east winds are so rare, that they become quite exceptional. What we call, in general parlance, easterly, or east winds, are polar currents more or less deflected by meeting opposition of air or land.

In these zones the atmosphere has a general progression toward the east. Storms, or vast eddies between great breadths of mutually antagonistic currents of air are therefore carried along (translated) toward the east (more or less deflected by local conditions toward the north or south), and, having passed the meridian of any place are *gone*—excepting their rearward effects—as far as the places under that meridian are concerned. Such storms may not, however, reach very far, in a meridional direction, although travelling eastward during *two or three days* on rare occasions. Hence it is obvious that in temperate zones, stations, for special warning statics, are required—north, west, and south of a centre—but not toward the east, except for general information,—and to be themselves warned.

Ask the learned and most experienced Quêtdct, who so satisfactorily pre-

sided over the Brussels Meteorologic Conference in 1853, whether he ever has observed any continuance of true east wind in Belgium, or enquire from any person of experience—at sea especially—whether the so called east wind is not a north-easter or a south-easter, while in *force*.

In this country, as in America, some *misquote* the lamented Espy (who said the wind blew from places of high barometer toward those of low pressure) by ascribing to him—a most unmathematical corollary that all gales are “straight lined,” and that cyclonic circuits are “fallacies.” Such persons surely betray themselves. Air moving from various spaces of high tension toward a limited area of *depression* must meet, and have a tendency to gyrate, being unable to go far upward on account of gravity. Any such upward determination must tend, however, by its overflow, to augment the tension or pressure about the outer portions of any such circuit.

We find here that the main currents, polar and tropical, have very different electric characteristics—one, the polar, being always plus; the other, always minus—if pure (unmixed with the polar).

We also have found the telegraph wires much disturbed when these main (principal) currents were beginning to act positively in force. No great tempest—no heavy polar or tropical gale has occurred here since 1860, without more or less “*wire disturbance*” (as the telegraphists say) and I am led by these, with other concomitant facts, and examination of numerous sea records, as well as registers on land, to believe that such electric effects are caused by atmospheric collision,—and that “*magnetic storms*,” sedulously watched now at many observatories, are *results* of atmospheric storms, somewhere in one hemisphere or the other, instantaneously felt through air, however remote—either by conduction, or by vibration—as an earthquake is felt on board ship in the middle of a deep ocean, even the South Pacific.

February 25, 1864.

H.

NOTE ON LETTER in *Bulletin International*.

16th March, 1864.

IN the *Bulletin International* of the 12th instant M. Marié Davy asked “*A quelle cause devons nous attribuer ces grands tourbillonnements de l'air ?*”

Having particularly studied this interesting branch of atmospheric dynametry, and trusting to authorities like Sir John Herschel, Professor Dove, and others, during whose lives meteorology has been one of their pursuits, I will venture to offer a few observations.

Assuming that Hadley's and Halley's original hypotheses are sufficiently supported by the best subsequent authorities, and definitively proved by recurrence of accumulated facts—by adding to *their* views Dove's “parallel currents” and “gyrations” of wind, besides Herschel's “antitrades,” we are enabled to advance at once into details, easy *now* to trace out and connect.

Without adverting here to views circulated from the Board of Trade, since 1855, it will suffice to say that certain *periodic* effects of temperature, and of *gravitation*, have been traced by facts, whence the following *four* inductions seem warranted.

First—A very small tidal effect, caused semi-diurnally, by solar influence, and felt (meridionally) about the torrid and tropical zones.

Second—A solar tide, however small, due to gravitation, and only evident by its dynamic effects *horizontally*.

Third—A lunar tidal action, not evidenced vertically but *laterally*, and with *force*.

Fourth—A *mutual* attraction and consequent tendency (not unlike the effect of induced magnetism) between contiguous volumes of air, which occasions more or less adhesion (or resistance to separation), when they move, and a certain friction that may have *any* degree of force, from the gentlest movement

of a light breath to the escape of steam from a boiler into cool air, developing electricity (as seen experimentally at the Polytechnic). Now these results, (facts, accordant to philosophic principles,) when combined with previous generalizations, in their application, may be found adequate to solve many interesting but hitherto obscure problems in meteorologic dynametry—those especially which have immediate reference to practical forecasting of the weather.

The first is familiarly known to meteorologists as depending on the sun's position, and being regular to an hour or two, though not recurring exactly (as said by some) in *all* intertropic places, because occasionally affected by peculiar local conditions, such as high mountains, arid deserts, heavy continuous rain, or by storms.

The second effect of solar attraction is shown by the differences between syzygial and intermediate results, observed in connection with those of the moon's action.

The third and by far the most important disturbing cause, next to *heat and cold*, appears to be lunar attraction. But this effect of gravity is not *apparent*—like oceanic tides. Oceans are intersected by land; water is an inelastic fluid; a tidal impulse is not soon checked—the ocean in *mass* seeks equilibrium;—after disturbance it reverts, and with acquired momentum does more than restore itself to position—it advances *eastward* and then again *recoils* from its eastern boundary.

Air, our atmospheric enclosure, from 10 to 15 miles in depth, (practically considered,) is free to move in *any* direction,—excepting against a few high ranges of mountains such as the Himalayas and Andes, which on an *average*, are not three miles high, and do not extend through *many* degrees (*meridionally*) at their highest elevation; although a few peaks attain four or five miles in measured altitude.

The combined effect of moon and sun, or the “*luni-solar*” action of gravity on this *outer* atmosphere, has a tendency to draw it toward and after those bodies, as the earth turns eastward, whence motion, as of a perennial current, might be caused, did not “*ante-attraction*” (anterior effect on the mass *approached*) and centrifugal impulse of rotation, act in a contrary direction.

Antagonistic forces being thus nearly balanced in effects, no important longitudinal or equatorial, or east to west movement of fluid air exists; but the *waves* raised and *upheld* (by sun or moon, or by both *together* at syzygy,) under which has been an indraft, with momentum—are constrained to subside by *overflow*,—running off in horizontal currents *meridionally*.

While so *lifted*, upheld by moon's or sun's attraction (however much above normal elevation) very little tension or sensible pressure on a barometer differing from that read off a few hours sooner or later would be noticed, because the earth's attraction diminishes as that of the luminary increases; and there would be no *other* reasons, *usually*, for barometric effects, of much comparative moment.

In those regions there would be no mutual *antagonism* or *overrunning* of air currents, no condensing body of cold dry polar air acting, as in temperate zones.

Not long, however, does *upper* air retain a *meridional* direction, whether maintaining its *equatorial* velocity, for a time,—and therefore moving more and more toward east, as meridians converge—or only impelled, by *tendency to equilibrium*, toward the polar regions—whence air is incessantly drawn that must be replaced.

In considering luni-solar attraction—the *difference* between vertical action and tangential, that on the torrid zone, and at the poles, (so dissimilar in their *directions* and in their *effects*,) should be carefully considered—one being *direct* the other as it were *glancing*.

High mountains and clouds crossing stars afford the most direct evidence in low latitudes of *upper* currents occasioned by luni-solar action. They are always seen in the tropics. Their variations and *periodicities* of effect have been observed to correspond nearly with lunar *intervals* (not *usually*, though sometimes, with the *phases*).

Hence ample causes exist for variations in force and regularity of upper, returning, or tropical currents of air, which must occasion many consequent

irregularities in the lower advancing, or polar winds, even in low latitudes ; but vastly more in the temperate zones, where other circumstances operate, and *variously*.

Volumes of tropical air, from around the whole world, thus pressing from every direction along, or across, converging meridians toward the poles—occasion incessant *antagonism* from polar currents in the middle and higher latitudes, but especially in the temperate zones.

Instead of passing *over* these advancing breadths of atmosphere the winds from tropical zones, when near middle latitudes, *usually* move along earth's or ocean's surface more or less interrupted, intermixed with, opposed or displaced by, occasional polar winds;—and the collision of these incessantly antagonistic currents—at variance in quality and quantity, as well as in direction—is proved to be the cause not only of our storms, but of all minor changes, and of their *ordinary*, more or less rotary (rather indeed *semi-rotary*) effects, as commonly witnessed.

When two currents are passing in opposite or different directions—each acts on the other—and between them (if both move) is a *comparatively* neutral space. Unless very forcibly pressed together—by lateral, cross, or *wedging* action—each current yields, in some degree, to the other—(elastic air much more than water). If one be moving (say) to south-west—the other toward north-east—each some hundred miles in width (however shallow) there will probably be a space of very many miles between them, in which the wind will change from one point to the other, through a semicircle, or other curve, gradually (if *moderate*), and thus an appearance of turning, semi-rotation, or gyration of wind, is caused, at any station, in a simple manner, irrespective of *earth's motion*. Through the *next* current of air, *direction* of wind remains steady, or nearly so, until the western edge approaches, when a similar *half turn* commences, which, with the former, completes a gyration, when the other stream, or current, attains the place of observation, not usually by direct, but by *lateral* progression (as they move eastward with the whole mass of atmosphere in that zone).

As the *highest* barometer and *lowest* temperature are about midway in the polar current—the lowest or least tension, with the warmest air, being near the middle of each tropical current—it is natural that tabular co-ordination, in curves, on a diagram, should have induced ideas of “*atmospheric waves*,” moving from north-west to south-east.

When antagonistic or even crossing currents act *impulsively* against each other—forcibly, and with momentum—more than half a turn—even a cyclone is caused. If violently, and its *causing currents persist*, such a cyclone may last two or three days, and be carried on eastward between its originating currents.

Observations have shown that impulses or “*pulsations*” extend from tropical latitudes toward the poles ; that they are resisted and divided into *currents* unequal, irregular, and diverging (as it were) projected like tongues, streams, or shoots, from broad tropical impulsions, which sometimes advance like immensely wide “*bores*” (of rivers) causing great commotions, such as storms, cyclones, gales, or squalls, along their *front*, and between the *streams* sent on in advance some hundred miles, more or less. The alignment of the front of such an impulsion (tropical “*downrush*” of Herschel) is north-west and south-east, nearly (if not altered by land).

As thus impelled with great momentum outshoots advance, and alternating volumes or streams of polar wind, are met;—by which collisions, squalls, semi-rotary, or even cyclonic, are caused—tension is raised by mechanical resistance—temperature is affected, and storms often follow.

Such movements occurred on a *great scale*—early last December, when a tempestuous space extended from the Atlantic to Italy, and some observers thought that one and the same storm, even the *same cyclone*, traversed Europe from Ireland to Rome, in little more than 24 hours,—therefore imagining that the *centre* of the storm moved about fifty miles an hour ; with which the wind's velocity at one part of the gyration must then have been about 130 miles an hour *continuously*.

Such a view requires the progress of that storm to have been from the north-west toward the south-east, which our charts show did *not occur*.

It travelled, as usual, *toward north-east*, while other rotary or semi-rotary storms were occurring in the south of France and in Italy,—all within two or three days of each other, between the Atlantic and Adriatic commotions—but *different* disturbances, occasioned by the same great tropical action against Arctic cold atmosphere.

Usually such tropical impulses seem to divide or branch off into currents—as any resisted water-wave impels streams onward horizontally, which separately intermingle with other *resisting* fluid, at rest or moving antagonistically.

To produce a *complete* cyclone there must be *great forces* engaged, in order to cause sufficient impulse, with momentum, for entire and *continued* rotation.

Many, if not most of the gales, supposed to be *cyclones* (in *one side* of which the observer *seemed* to be) are believed by the present writer to have been such *semi-rotary* effects of adjacent currents, in antagonism, as have now been described.

All the effects of gyration, or rotary change, may be explained by consideration of currents moving *variously*, while all are uniformly translated toward the east in the temperate, but toward the west in the torrid zone.

In connection with these subjects a few remarks on the *Bulletin International* may be not entirely out of place, or unacceptable, it is hoped.

Since the first appearance of Meteorologic charts *last summer* (in that valued daily publication), attention has naturally been drawn to the marked isobarometric curves, which seem indicative of such combinations of movements as have been outlined in this paper, intermixtures of advanced tension in a *south-west* to a *north-east* direction, and parallel breadths or bands of alternate high and low tension in similar *lines*, sectional diagrams of which have a wave-like curve, which shows the greatest *apparent* undulations in a *north-west* to *south-east* direction—whence a double curve or intersection.

Neither isobarometric curves, nor any kind of wave or *crest lines*, seem to show *directions* of wind.

How can they? Winds being *dynamic currents*, occasioned by differences of atmospheric conditions, tensions, and temperatures—while lines of approximately equal tension are *statical* positions, showing quantities, or amounts, (but not directions) whence the varied *dynamic* consequences are derived.

But they might be shown by *other directional lines*.

We have heard and read a good deal about “atmospheric waves,” and winds supposed to be their *consequences*, but I have not yet been so fortunate as to discover any author’s illustrations of the *practical manner* in which a wave (supposed) from north-west does occasion a south-west or a north-east storm. The mechanical action, the horizontal (or other) motions of fluid air, in volumes, zones, or bands, have not been traced out, or followed satisfactorily. Yet they must be the basis of practical meteorology.

Not irrelevant to these atmospheric questions, and a subject of extreme interest to speculative meteorologists, is the problematic uncertainty respecting our atmosphere’s extreme periphery.

Poisson, in his *Treatise on Heat*, assumed that the excessive cold of space has a condensing effect on air, causing it to become viscous; and a very eminent mathematician lately wrote to me, saying, that he inclined to a similar view, if not to a belief in its actual *congelation*.*—Frozen air around our atmosphere! Is there air, or only the lightest of all gases beyond our *sensible* atmosphere? How would centrifugal force affect air in a comparatively solid state? How would transmission and refraction of light be affected? What effects would there be on heat—on tides of air, and on the passage of *meteorites* (if extra mundane in origin?)

These and other great difficulties appear to be in direct opposition to such theories; however eminent the mathematicians may have been by whom they were supported.

There may be a less involved and difficult explanation of this subject (a solution, possibly, of the chief questions) attainable by careful consideration of the dynametry of air, or water, displaced by a solid body moving through either—and by expanding the simile, infinitely.

* Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.

As a ship passes through water a certain quantity of fluid almost adheres to the solid body, and is drawn along, by induced or cohesive attraction, causing some friction. Close adjacent to this slight, even *film* like quantity, the fluid has less impetus *along with* the ship, and still less as distance increases,—the practical result being that a band, or ribbon-like strip of fluid is drawn onward by and with the ship—actually following after in the wake.

Disturbance caused by the ship's motion affects a certain extent of circumambient fluid, but less and less, as distance from the motor augments, until destroyed by resistance.

May we not imagine that a somewhat similar process is in operation, however vastly grander the scale, around our world? The whole depth or body of atmosphere (*sensibly* ten miles, or thereabout), may be carried on, and around with earth, as a band of water is drawn along by a moving ship; the extreme exterior portion, above the highest mountains, having a gradual inclination, more and more *westward*, till lost, as to matter and motion, in the immensity of space?

Either a *gradual* diminution of such a kind as this must take place, or a *definite limit* of material fluid, air, or gas must be imagined.

And such a *material* limit would demand some kind of demarcation in extent, with relation to effects of centrifugal force, and much more consideration respecting its bearings on light, heat, and their correlatives, than have been applied to our atmosphere, on a supposition of gradual attenuation without definable limit.

March 17, 1864.

PARIS.

OBSERVATOIRE IMPÉRIAL, BULLETIN, DU 23 AVRIL 1863.

Des nouveaux Sémaphores des Côtes de France (Extrait).

On voit depuis un an sur les falaises les plus arides et les rochers les plus escarpés des côtes de France, s'élever des maisonnettes blanches surmontées d'une tour dont la toiture rouge, les murs badigeonnés et les persiennes vertes offrent le plus souvent un singulier contraste avec l'aspect sauvage des lieux qui les entourent. Ce sont les nouveaux Sémaphores que l'Etat fait construire sur toute l'étendue de notre littoral. De Dunkerque à Bayonne, de Port-Vendres à Menton, leur nombre ne s'élève pas à moins de cent cinquante,—et la solidité, on peut dire le luxe, de leur installation, atteste l'importance des services que l'on attend d'eux.

Destinés à remplacer les anciennes vigies, ils ne sont plus forcés de correspondre entre eux. Chaque poste est seulement chargé d'explorer l'horizon : Quelqu'avancé qu'il soit sur le bord de la mer, au milieu des rochers, il peut à chaque instant du jour et de la nuit entrer en communication avec l'Autorité chargée du Littoral.

Un fil télégraphique le relie au grand réseau des lignes électriques. Deux Gardiens veillent à l'appareil. Cet appareil est un télégraphe à cadran d'un usage facile, analogue à ceux que l'on emploie sur les chemins de fer.

La tour du Sémaphore est surmontée d'un arbre vertical de 10^m de haut, muni de trois ailes mobiles qui servent à faire aux bâtiments qui passent des signaux que l'on distingue encore à plus de six milles au large. Le navire y répond avec ses pavillons, et c'est ainsi qu'entre la terre et les marins en mer se trouvent établies des communications nouvelles que l'électricité peut instantanément propager du rivage sur toute l'étendue du continent.

Les avantages que l'on peut tirer des nouveaux Sémaphores du point de vue *météorologique* sont nombreuses et d'une importance facile à comprendre.

Meteorologic Office, Board of Trade,
August 6, 1863.

Sir,

I am honoured by the letters which have just reached me, and I thank you much for having given attention to the subject.

The directions, already in course of execution, to which your letters advert, entirely meet our present wishes at this office of the Board of Trade.

That any others, suggested at a future time by yourself, will be most readily and fully considered—I need not now offer any assurance.

For the present, pray allow me to confine my remarks to existing circumstances and useful arrangements, in immediate relation to them.

Having found by trial and error, that increase of telegraphic extensions, however encouraging in theory, always has some practical drawbacks in additional interruptions and casual delays.

Having ascertained the very important fact that no *principal* atmospheric changes advance, horizontally, from east toward the west, across any part of Europe, or other zones of latitude in either hemisphere usually called temperate, and that two or three days interval, or (equivalent in horizontal translation of air)—about three to six hundred miles of distance—seems to be nearly the limit to satisfactory forecasting (even where ranges of high mountains do not intervene), I have been induced to try a diminution of our range (in appearance rather than reality), by omitting Copenhagen, the Helder, and Lisbon—in order to secure a constant, reliable, and manageable series of stations, as I believe sufficient for their more immediate objects.

At present, the system in this reduced form, appears to work well.

Being thus *limited*, inspection and daily correct attention can be given more regularly—not only at this central office, but by the telegraphic officers and other persons employed.

We now receive morning reports from all stations at or before 10 o'clock. In the afternoon, between 3 and 4, reports are received from a few selected stations—as cautionary checks—and very useful we find them in confirming or correcting the forecasts, which are then dispatched to the newspaper offices for immediate publication.

I also submit to your notice a “Weather Book,” published lately, which was intended to be as practical as so complicated and truly difficult a scientific subject might admit.

The arrangements existing now between Captain Mouchez, under the Minister of Marine, and this office, being well known to and approved by yourself. I will only say here that they seem to answer well, and to give satisfaction in France as well as in this country.

I have, &c.,

R. F.

Monsieur le Sénateur,
J. U. Le Verrier, &c.

Observatoire Impérial,
Paris, le 19 Août 1863,

Monsieur l'Amiral,

Je vous remercie pour les divers documents que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, et en particulier pour l'envoi de la 2^{me} édition de votre excellent “Weather Book” qui est ici dans les mains de tout le monde.

Je suis entièrement de votre avis, qu'un nombre limité de stations, avec une très grande régularité dans les envois, est très préférable à un système plus étendu mais irrégulier; et j'agirai en conséquence.

Déjà j'ai obtenu que les dépêches françaises me parvinssent plus rapidement et j'arriverai, je l'espère, au même résultat avec l'étranger.

Veuillez me dire, je vous prie, d'une manière très précise, quelles sont les stations françaises et de l'étranger que vous désiriez recevoir, pourvu qu'elles vous arrivassent avant une certaine heure que je vous prie de m'indiquer, soit 10^h, 11^h, ou midi. Je travaillerai à obtenir ces stations en temps utile; et je ne doute pas que si j'agis en votre nom et au mien, je parviendrai à vous donner toute satisfaction.

De mon côté, puisque vous voulez bien nous envoyer sept stations, voici celles qui nous seraient les plus utiles et dans l'ordre de leur utilité :—

1. Nairn.
2. Greencastle.
3. Galway.
4. Valentia.
5. Penzance.
6. Scarborough.
7. Queenstown (près Cork).

Aujourd'hui que nous avons les dépêches des côtes de France, ce sont les dépêches du N.-O. de l'Angleterre et de l'Irlande qui nous sont les plus nécessaires.

Je désire en outre très-vivement, Monsieur l'Amiral, que vous puissiez m'expédier les dépêches de ces stations aussitôt que vous les aurez reçues. Si quelque station était en retard pour vous, je préférerais que vous ne l'attendissiez pas.

Enfin, toujours dans le même désir d'arriver à une très grande netteté dans l'exécution, je vous prie de vouloir bien, dans le bulletin imprimé que vous m'adressez chaque jour, inscrire, comme par le passé, l'heure de la réception de nos dépêches et du départ des vôtres.

Avec ces renseignements, comptez que j'interviendrai pour réclamer toutes les fois qu'il y aura en un retard ; et j'espère qu'ainsi nous parviendrons en peu de temps à toute la précision désirable.

Si vous voulez bien me dire la forme à donner à nos dépêches, pour que vous en receviez le plus grand nombre avec les moins de frais, je les mettrai avec un soin scrupuleux sous cette forme, tant celles de France que celles de l'étranger que vous désirez recevoir, dès que j'aurai assuré leur arrivée en temps utile.

Lorsque tout cela sera fait, Monsieur l'Amiral, et établi d'une manière invariable et sûre, il restera une dernière chose à examiner.

En écrivant à l'Espagne, au Portugal, à la Hollande, à l'Italie (parce que j'ai à me préoccuper de la Méditerranée), j'ai demandé, outre l'accélération de la dépêche régulière du matin, qu'on veuille bien dans les circonstances extraordinaires, nous prévenir si quelque tempête venait à survenir brusquement dans l'intervalle.

Si vous accédez de votre côté à cette manière de voir, je m'empresserai de vous transmettre les dépêches accidentelles et rares qui me parviendraient ainsi du Golfe de Gascogne ou de tel autre lieu que vous indiqueriez. Aussitôt arrivées à l'observatoire ces dépêches seraient traduites et vous seraient expédiées.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Amiral, l'assurance de mes sentiments de haute considération.

U. J. LE VERRIER.

Monsieur l'Amiral,

Observatoire Impérial,

Paris, le 21 Octobre 1863.

Je vous remercie pour le nouvel envoi que vous voulez bien nous faire des deux stations du Nord.

Elles nous arrivent chaque jour en temps utile, et sont de nature à nous donner une plus grande sécurité. Nous n'avons rien de plus à désirer de vous, et nous restons toujours à votre disposition pour tout ce que vous pourrez désirer.

Je vais voir s'il serait possible de tirer du Portugal des renseignements dans les circonstances extraordinaires et sous la condition qu'il fussent transmis en temps utile.

Je sais déjà que l'Espagne s'y prêtera avec empressement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Amiral, l'expression de mes sentiments dévoués.

U. J. LE VERRIER.

Sir,

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,
19th October 1863.

I have been honoured by two letters (one dated August 19th, and the other October 1st) from yourself, to which it has not been possible for me to reply properly until now, when the Authorities under whom I act, are returned to London.

After due consultation with those who are more immediately responsible for our arrangements and expenditure, I am enabled to answer as follows, to your letter of August.

Having found that the telegrams sent through your Government, by the Minister of Marine, from Rochefort, L'Orient, and Brest, arrive here as early as our Irish and Scotch telegrams, and are quite sufficient for our *immediate* purposes, it is unnecessary to trouble you by either repetition of or addition to them.

For record, for intercomparison, and for study, your lithographed daily Bulletin is important, indeed invaluable, but for these purposes it is sufficient when sent *by post*.

According to your expressed desire, I have arranged for the regular transmission to the Imperial Observatory, of our early reports from eight stations, being one more than you mentioned.

These are sent, from this office, as soon as possible after their receipt here.

One practical consequence of the atmospheric motion, bodily, eastward, in this zone, is, that observations from places on the continent far eastward, are not in request here, for immediate use in "forecasting," as they can only be used in comparisons, and study, subsequently.

In this centre I now find that daily reports, six days in the week, from about twenty stations are, practically, sufficient.

More would delay, without doing good, while remoter stations, if not *unreliable*, may be in a somewhat different climate, and unable to communicate within a sufficiently small interval of time.

As we have found all our storms move progressively *eastward*, it does not appear that any notices are requisite for *these Islands*, of storms occurring far to the eastward, or further south than the Bay of Biscay. From Portugal, indeed, early intelligence would be very valuable, at times, but telegraphic communications thence, through Spain, France, and this country, are too irregular and (comparatively) tedious to admit of our being warned *in time* from Portugal.

Proceeding now to the subject of your letter dated October the 1st.

It appears that data sent to you, at present, from our eight stations, are in Paris as soon as information of a similar kind is received there from other distant places.

The eight stations specified include all those selected by yourself.

We receive the Bulletin from Paris Observatory, regularly, on the morning following its publication. It is at present impracticable to send our telegrams, in their corrected detail, sooner from eight stations, separately. Neither office arrangements, nor expenditure of money authorized, nor time, will admit of an earlier re-transmission of full reports, from our out-stations, than is now effected.

Brief reports are sent *direct* to the Ministry of Marine at an earlier hour, as you are aware, but they are not perhaps sufficiently detailed for your scientific exposition; as their object is chiefly maritime, for forecasting probable winds and weather; and the information thus received here, through the Ministry of Marine from Paris, seems to be all that we can utilise, in the present state of meteorology, for such practical purposes.

I have, &c.

R. F.

Monsieur le Sénateur

U. J. Le Verrier,

Observatoire Impérial, Paris.

(Extract.)

Observatoire Impérial,
Paris, le 5 Novembre 1863.

Monsieur l'Amiral,— * * * Entre l'arrivée des dernières dépêches européennes et l'heure du dépôt du bulletin à la poste, nous nous trouvons resserrés entre des limites tellement étroites qu'il nous devient très difficile d'assurer le service de nos correspondants, et qu'il nous serait impossible de satisfaire aux demandes d'envoi du bulletin qui nous sont adressées par les météorologistes.

Je me trouve donc dans l'obligation de faire, au nom des collaborateurs du bulletin, une nouvelle démarche auprès de vous, qui avez accueilli avec le plus grand empressement toutes les demandes en vue du progrès de l'organisation commune, pour vous prier d'avancer l'heure d'expédition de vos dépêches.

Les dépêches de France vous parviennent, d'après ce que vous avez bien voulu me dire, *entre dix et onze heures*, et vous m'avez exposé que celles qui vous étaient expédiées plus tard ne pouvaient plus vous être d'aucune utilité. Vous ne trouverez donc, j'en suis convaincu, aucune difficulté à nous expédier aussi les dépêches anglaises pour la même heure où vous recevez les dépêches françaises.

Permettez-moi de vous prier de prendre connaissance de la circulaire que nous adressons à nos correspondants et que vous trouverez insérée au bulletin de ce jour. J'y exprime l'espoir que toutes les dépêches pourront arriver à Paris à dix heures. Si vous pouviez, Monsieur l'Amiral, aller jusque là, et combler ainsi les vœux de tous les amis de la science, nous vous en serions particulièrement reconnaissants, et je prends l'engagement que toutes les dépêches de France vous parviendraient à la même heure.

J'ai le ferme espoir, Monsieur l'Amiral, qu'en m'adressant ainsi à vous dans l'intérêt de tous nos correspondants, et parlant en leur nom, vous voudrez bien accéder à notre demande et nous mettre en état de transmettre nos renseignements collectifs à une heure qui puisse en assurer l'utilité pour le service de tous.

U. J. LE VERRIER.

Monsieur l'Amiral Fitz Roy.

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,
9th November 1863.

Sir,

I am much honoured by your letter of the 5th instant. * * *

Allow me to state that the cost of transmitting daily (except Sundays) eight telegrams to the Imperial Observatory and five to the Ministry of Marine, besides occasional warnings, amounts to about 500*l.* a year.

In exchange we receive daily from the observatory your bulletins, and from the Ministry of Marine three telegrams, being all that are requisite for our purposes.

To send telegrams direct from London "Central Telegraph Office" to Paris—without coming *here*—may save an hour's time, but would increase expense, as they must be sent separately.

Neither an out-station nor a central telegraphist could duly combine several telegrams and forward them in one message, as at present is done in this office.

But without much increase of expense, I could send you half the number (say *four* telegrams) *direct*, which might reach your observatory at 10 o'clock, or soon after, instead of the eight reports which are now forwarded at noon.

It may be remarked that one transmission of these telegrams, either to the Observatory or to the Ministry of Marine, might possibly be made to serve for both these public institutions.

I have, &c.

R. F.

P.S.—Extract of proposed arrangement enclosed.

M. le Sénateur Le Verrier,
Observatoire Impérial, Paris.

(Extract.)

Meteorologic Office,
7th November 1863.

Sir,— * * * I have now to request that you will move your directors to authorize your Central London Station to send daily, *direct to Paris*, a duplicate of each telegram from Nairn, Greencastle, Valentia, and Penzance separately, immediately *after* their transmission to this office?

In each of these four separate telegrams, for the address to London, *Observatoire, Paris*, should be substituted.

I am, &c.
R. F.

The Secretary,
Submarine Telegraph Company.

HANOVER.

(Translation.)

In consequence of the numerous disasters which occurred in the North Sea during the storms which prevailed early in December last, the Directors of the various Marine Insurance Companies have expressed to the undersigned an urgent wish that, in order to prevent as far as possible such disasters, the Royal Meteorological Office in London should be requested to communicate to this country, by telegraph, such meteorological observations as in the opinion of the president of that office, based on scientific grounds and upon experience, foretold an impending storm in the North Sea, and to state at the same time, the opinion of the office as to the probable sort of weather which will prevail during the days immediately preceding it.

The undersigned takes the liberty, therefore, of requesting the obliging intervention of H. Ex. Sir H. Howard, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary in this matter, and begs to be informed whether, and under what conditions, the Royal Meteorological Office in London, is prepared to transmit to this country the desired communications.

In adding that there is every readiness on this side to communicate to the Royal Meteorological Office all the information which it may desire as to any meteorological phenomena here foretelling the somewhat rare occurrence of storms from the east, the undersigned, &c.

VON ROSSING.

Sir H. Howard, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.
Oldenburg, 15th February 1864.

(Extract.)

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,
March 1, 1864.

As this office has sent cautionary notices of impending storms in the North Sea, to Heligoland regularly, to Rostock and to Copenhagen occasionally, it will not be difficult to arrange for transmitting similar intelligence to Oldenburg, or any Hanoverian town, through Cuxhaven.

Hanoverian Legation,
4th March 1864.

My Lord,

My government appointed last year, two commissioners to visit England for the purpose of inspecting and examining the nautical and meteorological institutions of this country, and especially the system of storm signals established by Admiral Fitzroy, and adopted by the British Government. These commissioners, who, owing to the kind interference of your Lordship, received every facility and opportunity for making the observations they had in view, reported, after their return to Hanover, so favorably as to the excellent

system of storm signals established in this country, that my Government has instructed me to claim your Lordship's kind interference in order to ascertain if it should be possible to convey notice by telegraph, to the Royal General Direction of Water-Works (Königliche Wasserbau-Direction) at Hanover, of course at the expense of the Hanoverian Government, whenever the results of Admiral Fitzroy's weather researches show the probability of storms on the English coast near Hanover, or on the Hanoverian coasts.

If the British Government should wish it, my government offers, in exchange for the above-mentioned information, to communicate (at the expense of the British Government), all the observations made three times every day, at the meteorological stations at Hanover, Göttingen, Clausthal, Hünzburg, Otterndorf, Lingen, Emden, and Norderney, with regard to the barometer, thermometer and hygrometer.

In recommending this request of my government to your lordship's kind consideration, I have, &c.

V. BLOME.

Sir,

• Hanoverian Legation, 44, Grosvenor Place,
21st April 1864.

With reference to my letter of the 1st instant I have now the honour to express to you in the name of my government their best thanks for the memorandum and the pamphlets enclosed in your communication of the 30th March last, and in the same time I beg to inform you that the Telegraph Station at Cuxhaven has received due instructions for the ulterior rapid communication of the telegraphic notices of such impending storms as may be likely to affect Hanover.

I have, &c.,

To Vice-Admiral FitzRoy.

O. BLOME.

BERLIN, ROSTOCK, GOTHENBURG.

Berlin, 9th May, 1863

J'ai reçu votre ouvrage très intéressant, *The Weather Book*. J'étais occupé d'un travail analogue, mais d'un but plus réseré, c'est-à-dire d'écrire un mémoire sur les grandes perturbations atmosphériques de cet hiver. Un grand nombre de notices a été mis à ma disposition par notre Direction Télégraphique, mais c'est seulement depuis quelques jours que j'ai pu finir mes recherches. J'ai dressé une carte de l'ouragan du 20 Janvier 1863.

Les minima barométriques du 20 Décembre, du 6 Janvier, et du 20 Février ont été accompagnés de phénomènes remarquables par l'intensité des explosions électriques et les immenses quantités de neige tombées sur les montagnes de la Suisse; que je regrette que ces phénomènes n'étaient pas à ma disposition lorsque j'écrivais la seconde édition de mon *Law of Storms*. J'aurai l'honneur de soumettre à votre jugement ce mémoire, qui sera imprimé sous la forme d'une monographie, dont les lacunes soient peut-être remplies par les recherches des observateurs qui auront à leur disposition des données plus précises sur les indications du baromètre dans l'ouest de l'Europe. J'ai pu dresser, en détail seulement, les lignes isobarométriques pour l'ouragan du 20 Janvier, parceque je connais seulement, pour un petit nombre de stations du système Le Verrier, la valeur moyenne pour en déduire la diminution de la pression [atmosphérique de l'époque de ces grandes perturbations.

Notre gouvernement veut établir, pour le besoin de nos ports Baltiques une institution semblable à celle que vous avez établie pour le Royaume Uni, et c'est dans le but de m'orienter dans ce vaste champ de recherches, que j'ai repris mes travaux anciens sur les mouvements de l'atmosphère que j'avais mis à côté pour des recherches sur la distribution moyenne et non-périodique de la température sur la surface du globe. Mais j'ai trouvé de grandes difficultés à vaincre parceque les indications des instruments météorologiques

dans les tempêtes de translation et les mouvements gyroïres de l'atmosphère sont souvent si semblables qu'il me paraît très difficile de savoir, dans un cas donné, avec précision, si la direction de la girouette indique la tangente d'un tourbillon, proprement dite, ou la direction du courant même.

Je suis au désespoir que je n'ai pu profiter pendant mon séjour à Londres de votre expérience dans ce genre de recherches, mais j'étais si occupé par les travaux d'un *juror* de l'Exposition, que je suis retourné à Berlin tel que j'étais, c'est-à-dire, sans avoir pu profiter d'une occasion si favorable de remplir les lacunes de mon savoir.

H. W. Dove.

Admiral FitzRoy, F.R.S.

ROSTOCK.

When Professor Dove was in London for the International Exhibition in 1862, he personally delivered an application from a society in Rostock written by their principal, Dr. John (Ph. D.), requesting that telegraphic communication might be made to them from the office of the Board of Trade, under certain contingencies, specified by his society, and at their expense.

GOTHENBURG.

In this month, April, application has been made to this office of the Board of Trade by the Consul General of the Swedish and Norwegian Government through a deputy from Gothenburg, who has obtained the full information that he was charged to seek, and is now making known to his Government how our notices of impending gales or storms may be communicated.

DENMARK.

My dear Sir, Copenhagen, 12th November. 1863.

The last storm, of 29th October, has made great disturbances in our country, and occasioned enormous losses on our seas, and even on the dry land (by throwing down the cow-houses and killing the cows). It seems, by collecting the information which the newspapers have given, that a great deal of the misfortune might have been avoided if we had received news in due time about the weather, and the state of the barometer, in the British Isles.

The storm appears to have had a very slow, progressive motion toward the east, but, when arrived, it expended its greatest fury in Jutland and the Duchy of Sleswick, while its force had considerably abated further to the south, and in Holstein it seems to have had much less force. The same was the case at Copenhagen, which it reached in the night between the 30th and 31st October, and where the wind was very high, but not a single tile was blown off the houses, while the towns in Jutland were half unthatched.

As a member of the Meteorological Committee of our Academy of Science, I now appeal to your kindness, of which I have personally had so many proofs, and entreat you to assist us in meeting similar catastrophes. If you would have the kindness to send us a telegram whenever from your observations you think that a storm is approaching which might reach our shores, we should be able to transmit the warning to the ports of our peninsula, and you would extend your humane influence far beyond the boundaries of the British Empire.

We now receive telegrams daily from Paris, but we think that telegrams such as you send to the British harbours would be of much more use to us. I beg you to understand that we would not trouble you to send us a telegram whenever you send one to the British harbours, but only in such case where it might be expected that the storm would reach us. By that we avoid giving you more trouble than necessary, and we are sure of a better result in our country.

With us the whole series of investigations which have led to your highly interesting results is quite unknown to the public, principally in Jutland, and to ensure attention we would rather at first only warn against great dangers.

Measures will be taken with the Telegraphic Office in London that the telegram may be immediately forwarded to us, without expense to your office, by the cable from England to the Duchy of Sleswick.

I have finished my analyses of the-sea water from the "Porcupine" (H.B.M.S.) and shall very soon send you the result.

F. G. FORCHHAMMER,

Admiral Fitzroy, F.R.S.

My dear Admiral,

Copenhagen, 14th December, 1863.

I cannot show you my gratitude for the two storm telegrams which you were so kind as to send us, in a better way than by reporting how well the prophecies have foretold the truth. Your telegram of the 4th did not reach us, I do not know for what reason, before the 6th, in the afternoon, but it was immediately telegraphed to all stations in the country; and in the night between the 7th and 8th we had a violent storm on the peninsula of Jutland, which however only reached Copenhagen as a rather high wind.

Your telegram of the 8th reached us the same day late in the evening, and in the night between the 10th and 11th we had a most violent storm with thunder and lightning and a very violent hail-fall. It was all over the country, and, in the northern part of Jutland, has set many houses on fire.

All our provincial papers acknowledge the importance of these communications, and one of the few towns that are situated in the interior of the country has complained of not having received the important news, and entreated to be favoured for the future with similar communications. So you see, my dear Sir, that the principle is happily established with us, and your name is known all over the country. It happened so that the French telegram for the 10th announced complete calm for the Baltic, and the answer was "tempête violente."

I should be very happy if we, from our country, could give you similar information, but this could only be with respect to easterly storms, which, however, are very rare with us. It is only in few cases that our weather is made in Russia first, in the beginning of winter frosts, which we may expect five or six days after the telegraph has brought us the news that the Neva is frozen. Also in the spring we observe Russian influence; as long as the plains of Russia are covered with snow we are sure of easterly winds, bright sunshine, and cold frosty nights, which check the vegetation, and first when the snow in Russia is gone the westerly winds will prevail.

Before I conclude my letter I must still mention that the newspapers from Jutland describe the storm of the 11th-12th December as a complete hurricane, and the damage occasioned by lightning has been all over the whole country very great indeed. There must have been something very peculiar in the hurricane, because I have never seen so many vessels mentioned to have been wrecked on our shores which had been previously quitted by the crew.

F. G. FORCHHAMMER.

Admiral Fitzroy, F.R.S.

ITALY.

Mon cher Ami,

Turin, 5 January, 1864.

J'ai appris que vous avez déjà eu la bonté de remettre à mon ami Mr. Le Comte Pasolini le cahier des mémoires de Taylor dont je vous avais prié. J'espère aussi que vous aurez déjà su par Mr. Pasolini qui, ayant déjà

recu d'autre part ce même volume, je n'étais plus forcé de profiter de votre bonté. Mr. Pasolini est encore à Londres et j'espère qu'il vous aura déjà rendu le livre. Maintenant j'ai un autre grace à vous demander. Je n'ai pas l'honneur de connaître l'Amiral Fitzroy, et je ne saurais même comment m'adresser à lui; on vient de former ici une commission chargée d'étudier le sujet des présages météorologiques.

L'Amiral Fitzroy est certainement l'autorité la plus compétente pour donner un conseil. Si vous aviez la bonté de lui remettre la page ci-jointe avec deux ou trois questions et de m'envoyer les réponses que j'espère bien il voudra faire, je vous en serai très reconnaissant.

C. MATTEUCCI.

A Monsieur M. Faraday,
&c. &c.

TURIN.

1° Le soussigné chargé par le gouvernement Italien d'étudier la question des présages météorologiques, croit qu'un premier essai, facile à faire et d'un résultat sur, serait d'établir dans un certain nombre de villes, ports de mer de la Méditerranée et de l'Adriatique, un baromètre qui serait observé régulièrement et dont l'autorité locale serait chargée de publier les variations brusques et assez grandes annonçant certainement des tempêtes ou des gros coups de vent. En vaut-il la peine? Est ce quelque chose d'une certaine utilité?

2° Un baromètre anéroïde pourrait-il servir?

3° Au lieu de réunir les observations météorologiques du jour transmises par télégraphe à un point central où ces observations sont discutées et les présages formés, ne serait-il pas utile de commencer par faire donner, conformément à des instructions, et au moyen du télégraphe, journellement de chaque port de mer les nouvelles du vent, de l'état de la mer et de la pression barométrique aux ports voisins latéraux.

C. MATTEUCCI.

A L'Amiral Fitzroy.

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,

January 22, 1864.

Sir,
I am much honoured by the communication from yourself—forwarded to me on the 13th instant by our mutual friend, the most eminent Faraday.

Immediately I transmitted, through the Foreign Office, such information as I then thought might be acceptable, and I now proceed to offer replies, after due reflection, to your questions.

1. It would be very useful, locally, to place a barometer in charge of a reliable person who would set it once or twice a day—as is done around our coasts—for respective localities solely.

2. Undoubtedly a good aneroid is as useful for such an object as any other barometer, but it is almost, if not quite as expensive, and it is *not* independent.

3. Probably it would be advisable to begin by intercommunication along the coast, between the ports separated *farthest* (preferentially), but including others.

By these steps a certain advance may be made forthwith.

Others, unquestionably, will be taken in due time.

Although I ought not to say so, it appears to myself that our publications, and those which are now transmitted with this letter, will afford other requisite information.

I have, &c.

R. F.

Signor Matteucci,
Senato del Regno, Turin.

(Senato del Regno.)

Monsieur le V. Amiral,

Turin, 3 Fevrier 1864.

Mon premier devoir est de vous remercier beaucoup de toutes les ouvrages, brochures, instructions, que vous avez eu la bonté de m'adresser et que j'ai donné à traduire.

L'essentiel pour moi maintenant est que vous ayez la bonté de me dire ce qui ne peut pas ordinairement se mettre dans les ouvrages; comment vous reglez-vous pour rédiger les présages?

Je suppose que vous réunissez les points d'égale pression barométrique sur une carte géographique préparée à cela. Je suppose que toutes les pressions doivent être réduites d'avance au niveau de la mer et à zéro. Il faudrait à cette indication du baromètre ajouter celles des vents. Et encore, je suppose que vous ne notez sur les cartes que les vents d'une certaine intensité. Cela fait, vous verrez sur la carte les points où les lignes ou la pression a diminué rapidement. Cette diminution—avec la direction des vents et la température—est-elle suffisante pour former les présages?

Quelles règles la pratique vous a-t-elle indiqué?

Il se peut, M. le V. Amiral, que même dans ces peu de mots j'ai fait des erreurs énormes,—mais ce n'est là qu'une raison de plus pour que vous ayez la bonté de m'instruire.

J'attends donc une longue lettre pour acquérir *rapidement* un peu de cette science que vous avez du acquérir avec *tant de travaux*.

J'ai l'honneur d'être tout dévoué,

C. MATTEUCCI.

M. le V. Amiral FitzRoy.

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,
Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Sir,

10th February 1864.

You honour me by a request that, taken in earnest, would quite overtask me; being, of course, unable to put in a letter even the *principal* points of various books, including those which I sent to you recently.

Dove says (in his preface to the work of which I now offer an English copy, "the problems of the atmosphere are too complicated to allow of their solution off hand." And probably no one has studied them either in more detail, or more comprehensively than himself.

Nevertheless, I will hazard a few words, as sign posts, so to speak, of the paths I should advise to be preferred.

Considering polar cold, tropical heat, and earth's motion, as causing atmospheric currents in a fluid equilibrated by gravity, however mobile and elastic its nature;—

Having no *proof* that our atmosphere reaches above fifteen miles vertically from ocean, and knowing that the depth (or height) of about twelve miles would diminish air pressure (or tension) to very few (if any) inches of mercury, one may treat the whole circumjacent and concentric volume of atmospheric air as a kind of ocean; exceedingly impressible, but marvellously self-counterpoising by gravitation.

This tendency to general equilibrium is the principal clue to meteorologic forecasting. Normal tensions, and temperatures of air being known, any marked deviation is premonitory of a certain compensation—sooner or later, attended with more or less atmospheric commotion, with changes of vapour into visible substance; or of solid or liquid matter into invisible gas.

Constant transference or translation of the atmosphere *bodily* eastward, in temperate zones, while voluminous streams, or excessively broad currents, sweep around in varying directions (inclining usually to south-west or to north-east), and the *influence* of these extensive volumes of air, approaching or retreating, or remaining stationary, are most important considerations.

Such expansive, but comparatively shallow aerial currents spread above, or below one another, or intermingle variously. Like currents of water, they may run nearly parallel, although in opposite directions, side by side, or curling around. Their influences in their respective actions on each other, and on earthly surface, afford reliable data for forecasting meteorologic effects.

Dynamic considerations, arising out of statical facts observed synchronously and consecutively, are the basis of these operations, and not a reliance solely on the *height* or *motion* of mercury in the Torricellian tube, as some sciologists imagine.

Beyond these brief remarks I will not now venture, as anything I could add would be but a repetition of what has been more deliberately, if not more carefully, expressed in the "Weather Book," which has a copious index.

May I observe, however, that Turin, so near Alpine ranges, and to the north-west of all Italian coasts, must depend chiefly on French and Spanish observations for indications of weather—localities eastward being comparatively valueless for forecasting at Turin, although these places might themselves be cautioned thence, instead of from Florence, Rome, or Naples. Allowances, of course, will be made of course for climates and latitudes, to which it is unnecessary to advert further at present.

R. FITZROY.

Signor C. Matteucci,
Senato del Regno, Turin.

Senato del Regno,
Turin, 15 Fevrier, 1864.

Monsieur et illustre V. Amiral,

1. Je m'empresse de vous remercier de la lettre et des bonnes et utiles informations qu'elle contient, mais en profitant de votre bonté et franchise permettez-moi de vous répliquer encore une fois.

2. Laissons de côté la théorie et les grands principes de la météorologie qui sont, je crois, bien peu de chose encore—la chaleur de l'équateur, le froid du pôle, la rotation de la terre—cela est vieux et n'a pas suffi à fonder la météorologie pratique. Quant à moi je n'ai jamais (essayé?) de comprendre les grandes découvertes de notre collègue M. Dové.

3. Parlons à l'anglaise—c'est-à-dire de choses pratiques et prouvées par un grand nombre d'observations. Chargé d'organiser ce service en Italie, je veux marcher pas à pas et très modestement.

4. Permettez moi, M. le V. Amiral, de vous dire mes idées sur lesquelles je vous prie de m'écrire votre jugement. J'ai choisi 24 ou 26 stations, le plus grand nombre sur la côte, les autres sur les Apennins. Je vais envoyer à ces stations, baromètre, thermomètre, et psychromètre, et j'enverrai un ingénieur à les placer et à lire et expliquer les instructions. Ces stations faisant trois choses :

1° En certains cas prescrits par les instructions, elles annonceront les *gales*, *storms*, les vents subis dans le port même où elles sont placées.

2° Elles donneront les signaux aux deux stations *latérales*.

3° Enfin elles donneront tous les jours à Turin, à Florence, à Rome, les observations ordinaires : baromètre—vent—mer.

5. Le bureau central recevra les observations, les insérera sur les cartes géographiques pour tracer les courbes, et recevra aussi de Paris, de Trieste, de la Dalmatie les airs météorologiques. À la suite, dans *des cas donnés*, et pas toujours, il donnera par télégraphe les airs d'orages, vents forts, *probables*.

6. Voilà mon programme : ayez la bonté de m'en dire votre opinion.

7. Maintenant je voudrais vous prier de me donner, très condensées, les connaissances suivantes :

Quels sont en Angleterre les changements de temps qui précèdent aux *différentes* variations du baromètre? Et quoi la température, les signes de la psychomètre, de l'état du ciel qui aident à former les probabilités plus grandes en faveur des changements prévus par le baromètre?

8. J'admet l'existence des centres de dépression barométrique très grande—c'est la condensation rapide de la vapeur, ou c'est autre chose. Ces centres ou cyclones est-il prouvé qu'ils se promènent sur la surface de la terre? Avec quelle vitesse, si cela est? J'admets aussi qu'il peut se former dans l'atmosphère des courants parallèles—dans la même place, ou à peu près, et opposés. De la aussi des *tornados*. Ces tornados se progressent-ils? avec quelle vitesse? Quelles sont les modifications dans la course de ces *tornados* produites aux causes locales, montagnes, mer, lacs, &c.?

9. Lorsqu'elle en face d'une longue côte où il y a des chaînes de montagnes, la neige tombée sur ces montagnes n'est elle pas la cause fréquente de bourrasques et de vents très forts sur la côte?

10. Je vois que M. Le Verrier donne dans ses probabilités—"vent léger," "quelques nuages," &c., ces probabilités sont-elles utiles?

11. Je sais, mon cher monsieur, que mes demandes peuvent exiger des volumes, mais je sais aussi que vous pouvez condenser vos réponses et ne me donner que les résultats les mieux établis indépendamment de toute théorie.

12. Veuillez m'aider et croire aux sentiments de ma plus haute considération.

C. MATTEUCCI.

Monsieur M. le V. Amiral Fitzroy.

Board of Trade, Meteorologic Office,
2nd April, 1864.

Sir,

I have been prevented from answering your last letter promptly; but now a reply shall be forwarded. And as it is possible that you kept no copy, I enclose one, numbered for reference.

1. It is an honour, and very satisfactory to me to communicate thus freely, in hopes of being useful.

2. I cannot leave all theory out of sight—nor do I find M. Dove *now* difficult to understand; but, turning as you wish, to practical results; and,

3. Our English practice, I am free to say that—

4. Your number of stations seems suitable to your extensive coast line, including Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and the Adriatic. I send you our arrangements by which it will appear that instruments are sent in duplicate or triplicate, to each station: not only to provide against accidents, but as checks on registration.

I do *not* think ordinary observers at *out stations*, should be trusted to act in an independent manner *at first*. But each such person may inform his *own* neighbourhood (as shown in the annexed Manual), advantageously.

Without dynamic information, which can only be obtained by comparing simultaneous observations at many places, an isolated observer cannot advise *others* at a distance, although he may transmit to them *statical* facts which they may collate and weigh.

5. I have yet to learn the *quick practical* value of charts and curves. To philosophers, or even students, they may be useful, according to their plan, and its execution; but, *unavoidably*, they *must appear too late* for use in *daily life*.

"*Forecasts*," from a central office, and *their* results, *at times*, cautionary notices of storms or gales, may be *telegraphed* in time to be *useful*.

We have three objects in view—*Local information for Coasters*—*General notices for the public*, and an accurate record for subsequent study.

7. I cannot give, in a brief letter, a reply to your paragraph which is here numbered seven. You have my "Weather Book," which contains vastly more than could now be written hastily.

8. The subjects about which you ask in the eighth paragraph of your letter are fully discussed in the book just mentioned; and, very recently, letters on those subjects have been published in the *Paris Bulletin International*, in the *Courrier des Sciences*, in *Cosmos*, and *Les Mondes*—some of which are from my humble self, and too long to be repeated even by extract here.

9. The effects of great falls of snow or rain, and of high mountains are discussed in letters from M. le Maréchal Vaillant to M. Le Verrier, and by others, in the *Bulletin*, as well as elsewhere.

10. At first sight it may seem unnecessary to publish "vent léger"—"quelques nuages"—but the *negative* evidence of *no storm* impending—the positive information of *fine* weather may be *greatly* appreciated by intending voyagers—by farmers—and even by gardeners.

11. Very truly you say, that to answer all your requisitions adequately might necessitate *volumes*, and, frankly, I would refer you to such sources, among

them that which I now send—Dove's latest, translated into English by his pupil, Mr. Scott, of Dublin, at his own desire.

Signor C. Matteucci.

R. F.

MEMORANDUM communicated by the Directors of the Austrian Consulate General in London, the CHEVALIER DE SCHAEFFER, April 2, 1864.

"In the year 1861, Her Britannic Majesty's Admiral FitzRoy introduced his happy idea of signalling changes of weather by means of the telegraphic wire.

"The results of this arrangement have been surprising.

"As a member of the Danubian Commission, I am about to propose a similar system on the coasts of the Black Sea; and I should feel very much obliged by exact and detailed explanations of the Fitzroy system."

POSTSCRIPT.

While adding these extracts to my Report, a small volume, just published, has been sent to this office by the author, of whose statements I feel obliged to take some notice, because they are so directly addressed to our meteorologic questions.

Well-known as a *Lunarist*, the author of this new work is anxious to prove his claims to be the original, and *only one* previous to 1860.

But there is nothing new, or even modern, in the assertion of lunar influence on weather. Some have denied, while others have advocated it, time out of mind.

What is *now* wanted, is the *modus operandi*; how dynamic effects, which we observe, are caused?

To give a list of "suspected periods" (of danger) for two years in advance,—from four to six periods in each month, with a marginal "day or two" before and after each such period, is to include at least half the days in *each* month!

Of course, therefore, nearly all bad weather, of a few days duration, may be said to occur at or near a "suspected period,"—and as the author of this "system" in no way notices publicly those very numerous "suspected periods" which pass by, every month, *without* accompanying bad weather, he takes credit for all (occasional) coincidences, and would now try to persuade his readers that he has been the victim of plagiarism, and has not received the reward due to merit.

Navigators of centuries past—those of this century—and physical philosophers in every age,—have anxiously considered lunar changes and consequences. It is easy to run through an almanac, make a list of days when the moon is in extreme position, north, south, east, or west, when near the equinoctial line, when full, or otherwise, and deem these "suspected periods:"—but this "system" is indefinite, and, *in principle*, at least three centuries old.

We are now trying to go much further,—to advance from long known statical facts—to their mutual relations—and resulting dynamic consequences.

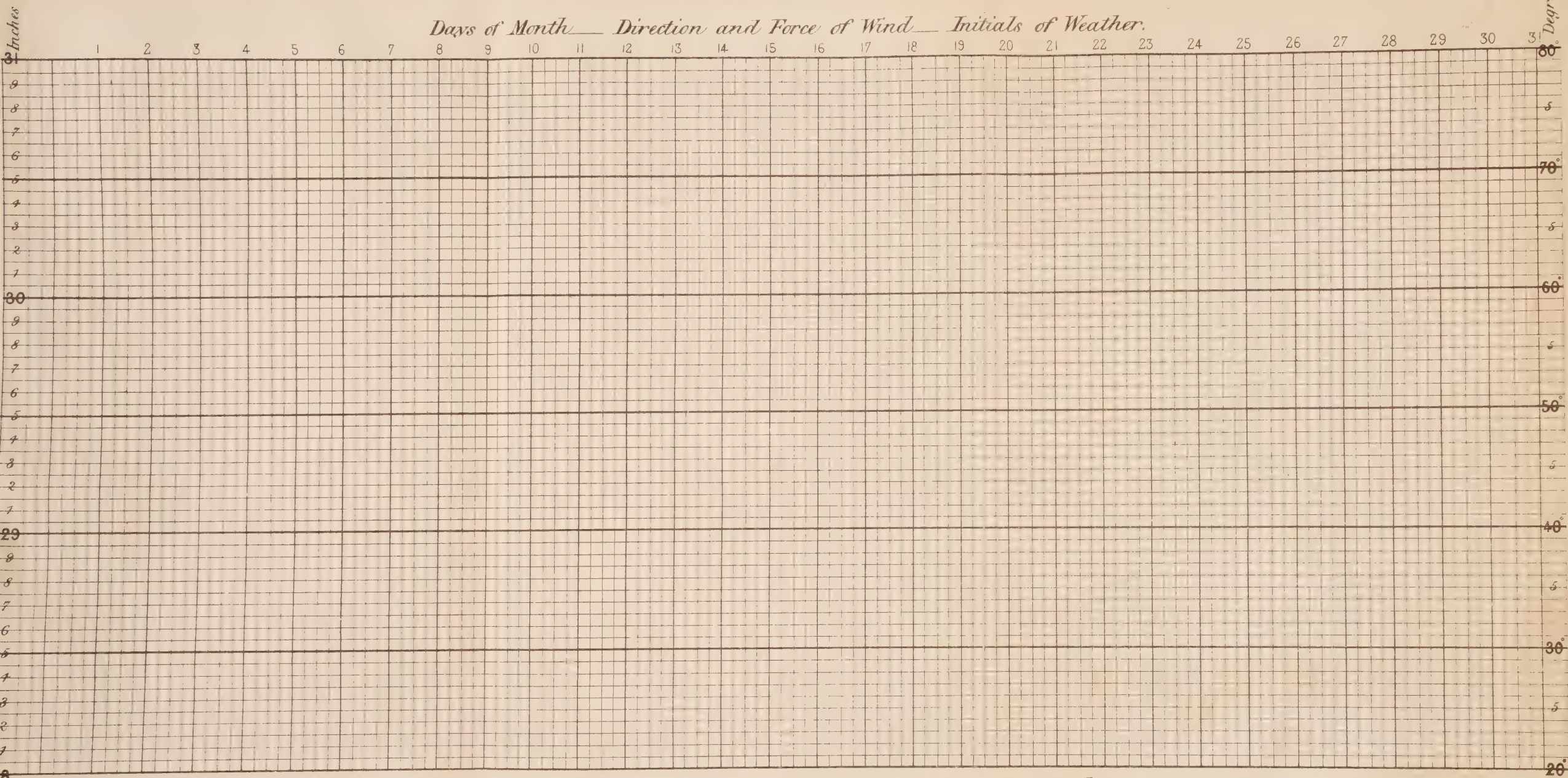


LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FISHERY OR COAST DIAGRAM.

Barometer and Thermometer at _____ Month _____ Year _____



Notes. Mark the points at which height (by side scale) and time lines cross. Draw a line through the points. The vertical lines are at each six hours. Barometer line should be darkest.
 First days are of previous month, for reference, in judging of weather, in order to foretell its character. Time lines or day figures are at 8 A.M. nearly when the temperature is about the mean
 Intermediate, or alternate lines are for degrees of thermometer, or half tenths of inches. or average of night and day.
 The angles made by the drawn lines with those of the form are very useful aids in foretelling weather, especially with exact squares such as the above, without thermometer lines between.
 N. B. This paper should be held on a board by an edge above and below each end being free for reading; or to hold while shifting.

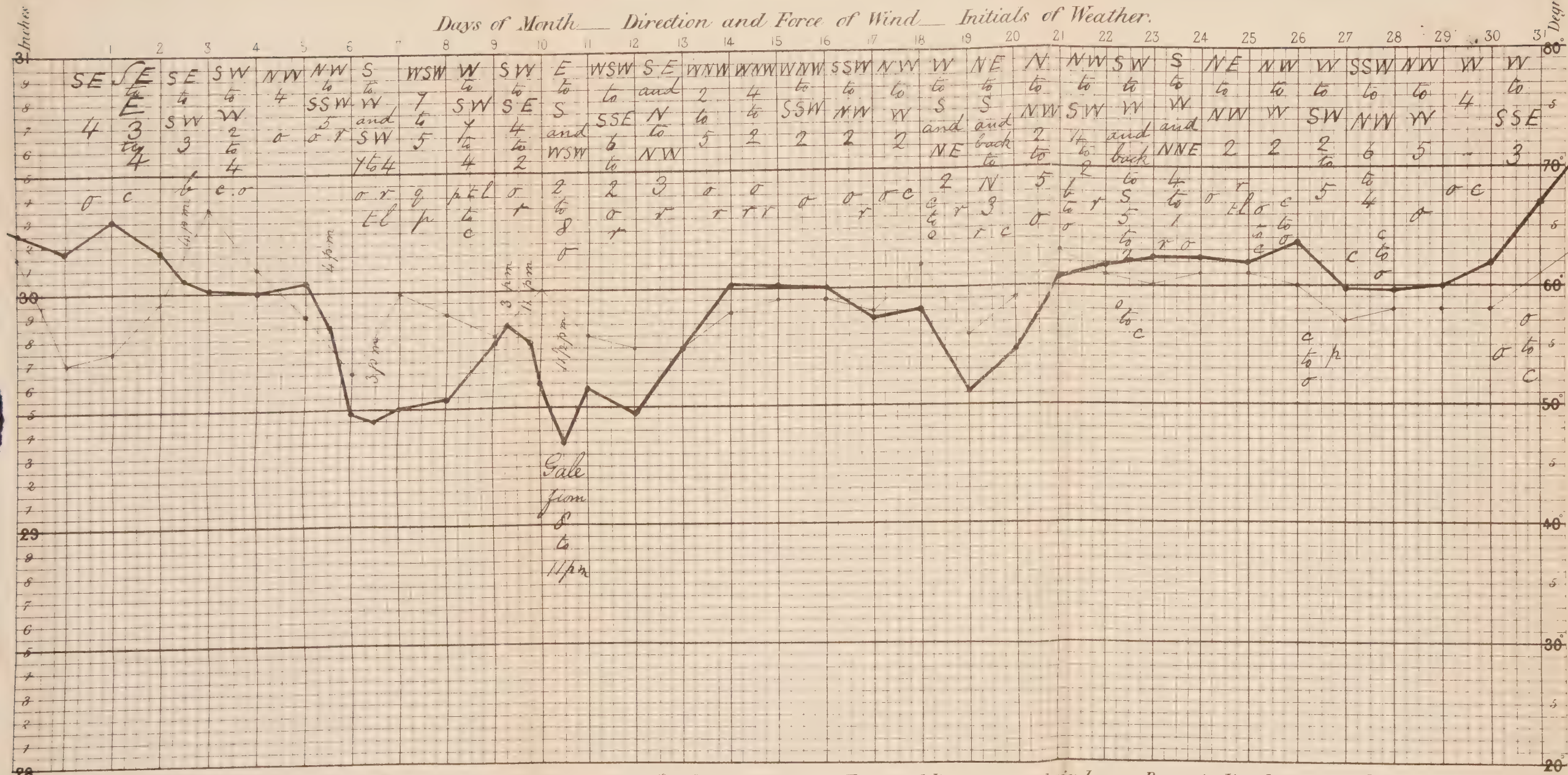


FISHERY
London

Month. June

Year 1863

Dearest



The vertical lines are at each six hours. - Barometer line should be darkest.

Time lines or day figures are at 8 A.M. nearly when the temperature is about the mean or average of night and day.

The angles made by the drawn lines with those of the form are very useful aids in foretelling weather, especially with exact squares - such as the above, without thermometer lines between

N.B. This paper should be held on a board by an edge above and below each end being free for reading; or to hold while shifting.



10°

5°

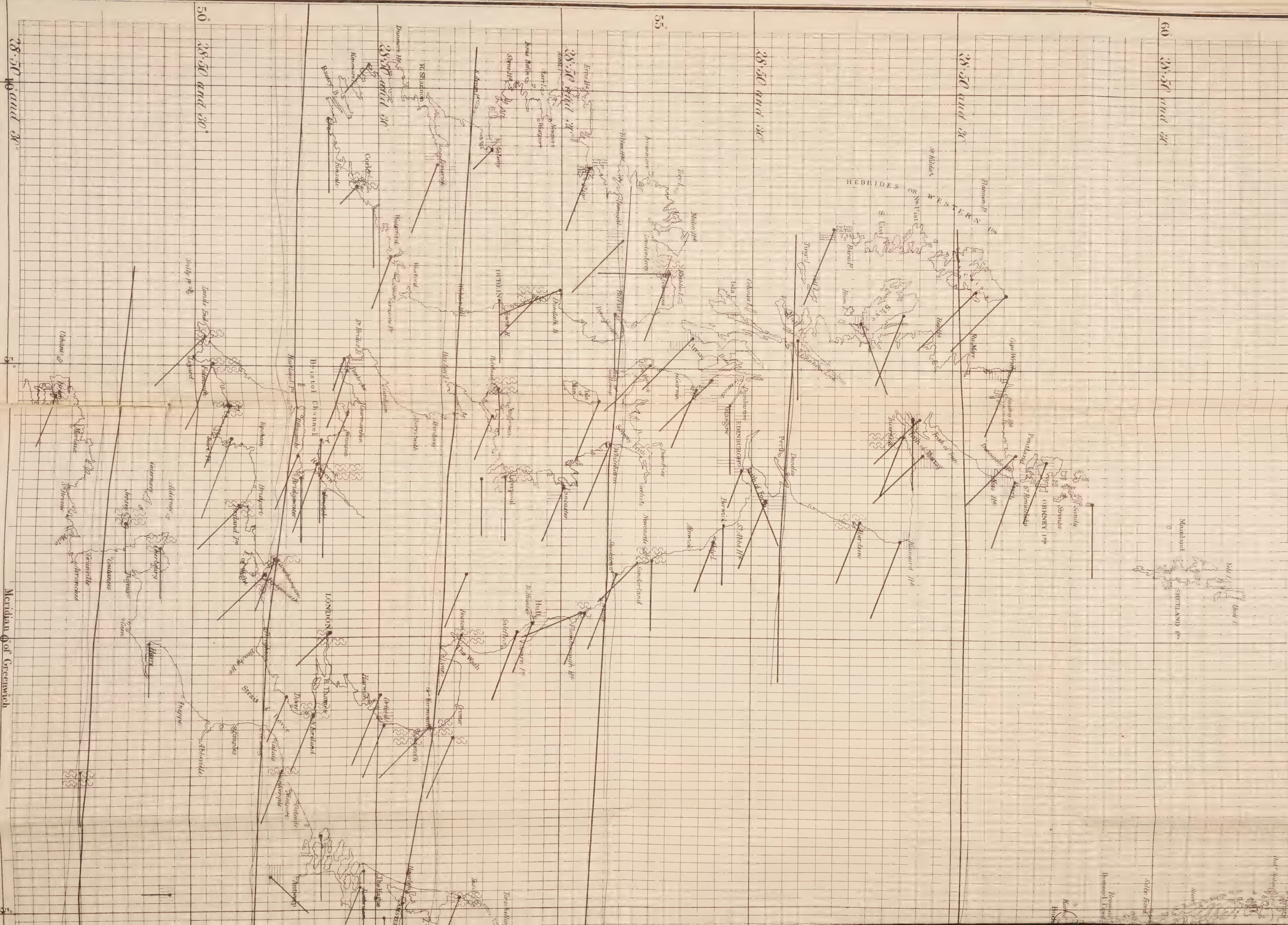
0°

5°

Monday, January 19th 8 A.M.

1863.

SYNOPTIC CHART,
BOARD OF TRADE.
VI.



28.50 and 30°

5°

Meridian of Greenwich

5°

10°

15°

20°

EXPLANATORY.

Wind true direction drawn to leeward of station by scale of force, 1 to 12, 1 being represented by 0.1 inch; thus  West Gale.

Pressure barometric single, dark line,  measured from parallel of latitude below on wide scale (marked 28° 50' and 30°).

Temperature single, light line,  measured from the same parallel, two degrees being represented by one tenth of an inch.

Sky blue, clear, (or no recorded observation) blank paper.

Cloud small curves or arcs 

Rain vertical lines (N & S) 

Snow horizontal lines (E & W) 

Hail broken alternate lines 

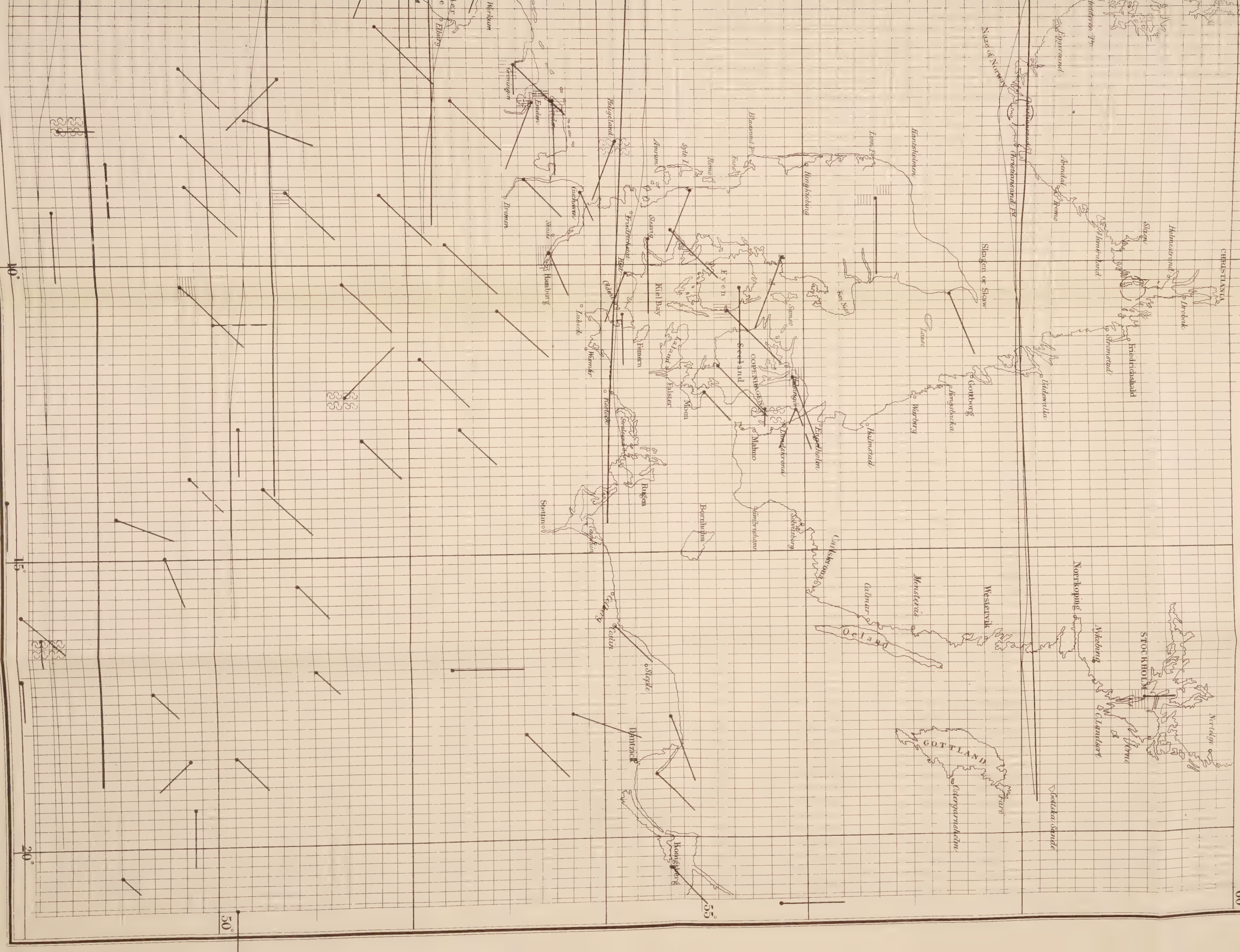
Fog dots 

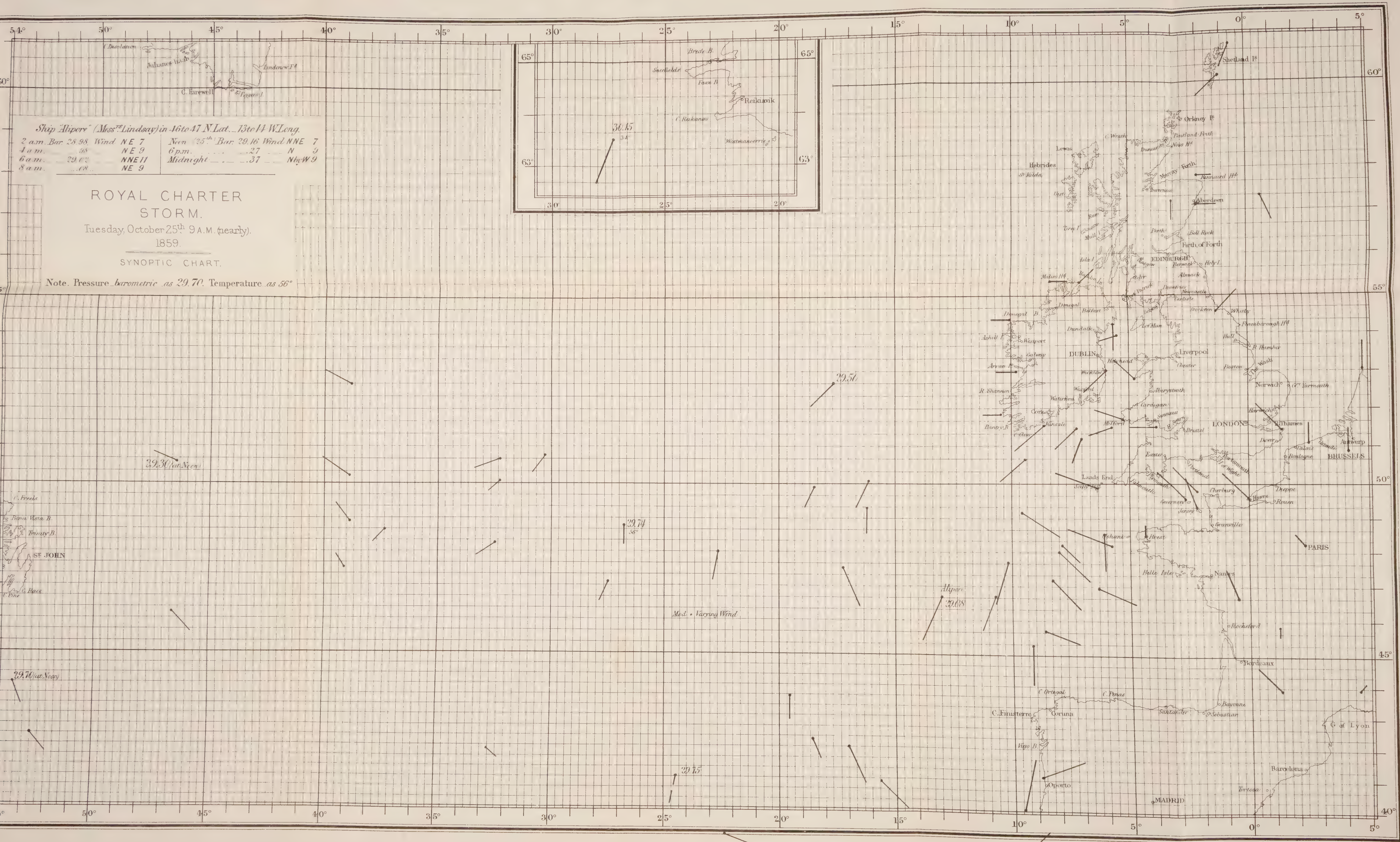
Relative (estimated) prevalence shown by the number of (oblong) spaces, marked as above, from one, the least, to four, an excess.

Broken wind lines  show direction alone, not force.

A broken circle  denotes calm, or very light variable breeze.

Scale of  2 inches





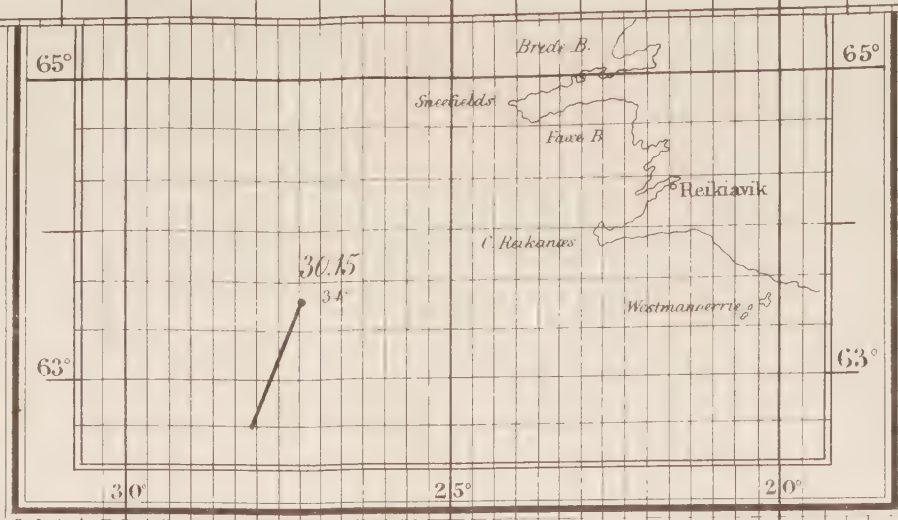
Ship *Alipore* (Miss^{rs} Lindsay) in 46 to 47 N. Lat. 13 to 14 W. Long.
2 a.m. Bar. 28.98 Wind NE 7 Noon 25th Bar. 29.16 Wind NNE 7
4 a.m. 98 NE 9 6 p.m. 27 N 9
6 a.m. 29.02 NNE 11 Midnight 37 N by W 9
8 a.m. CR NE 9

ROYAL CHARTER STORM.

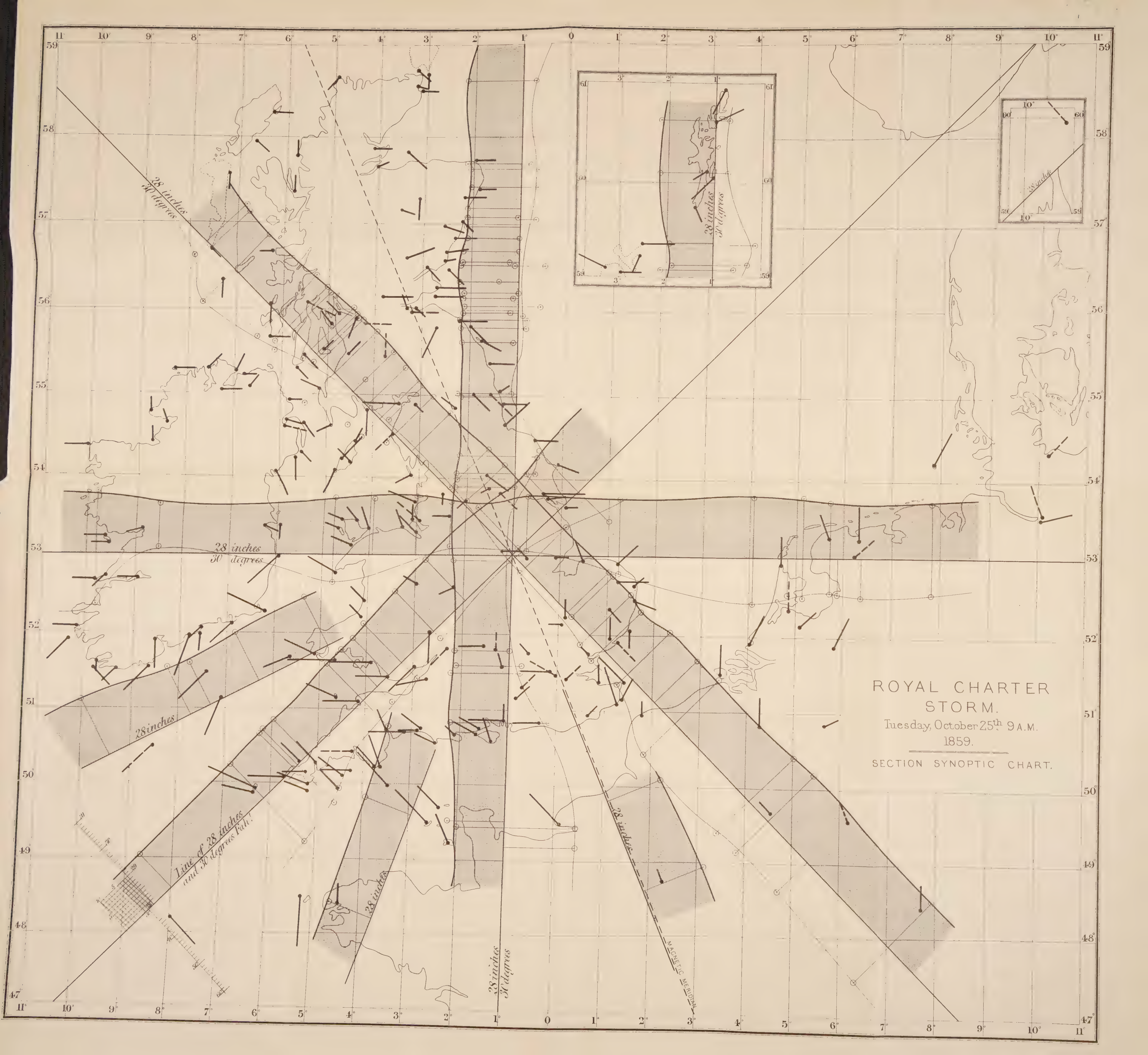
Tuesday, October 25th 9 A.M. (nearly).
1859.

SYNOPTIC CHART.

Note. Pressure barometric as 29.70. Temperature as 56°







ROYAL CHARTER
STORM.
Tuesday, October 25th 9 A.M.
1859.
SECTION SYNOPSIS CHART.

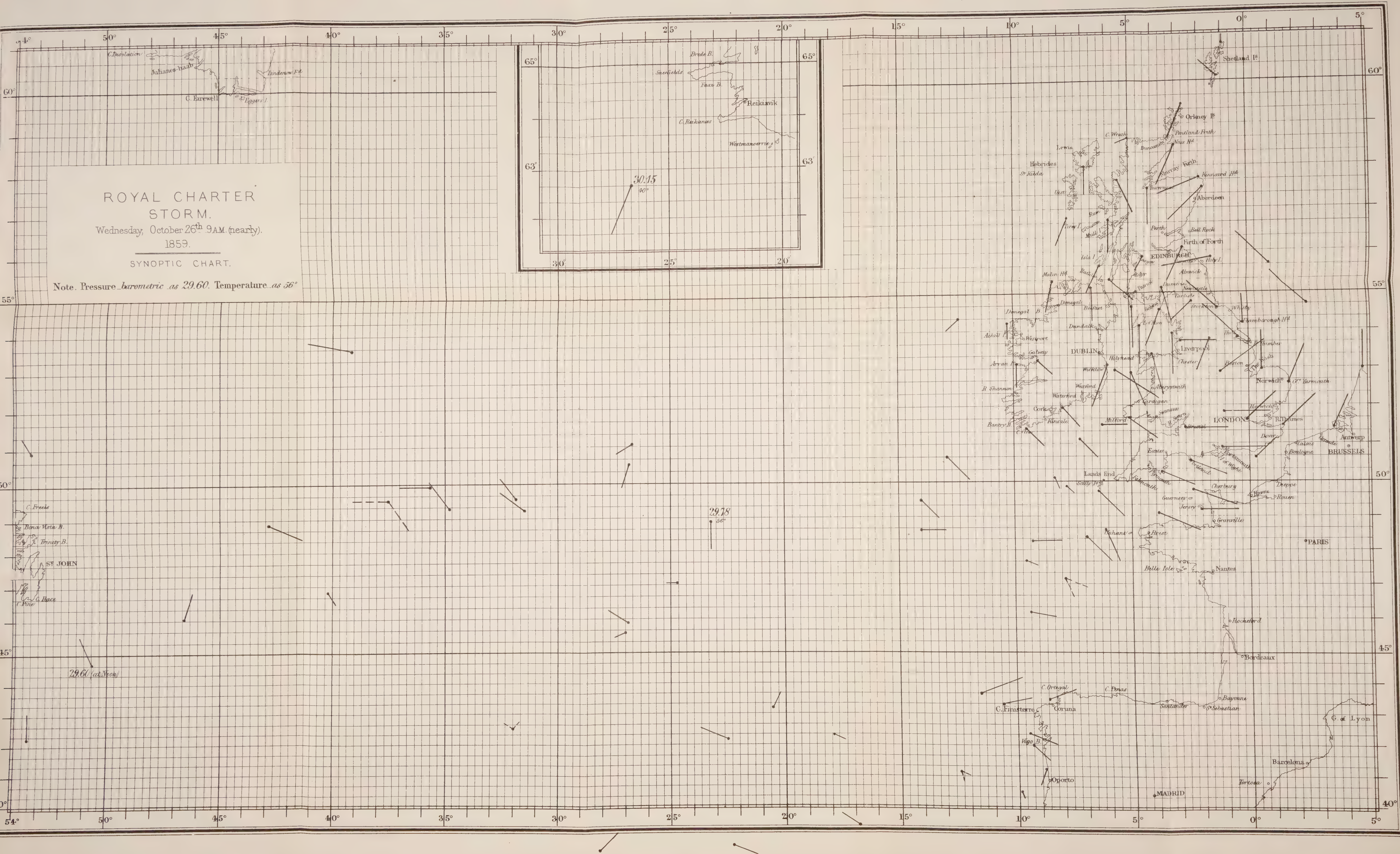


ROYAL CHARTER
STORM.

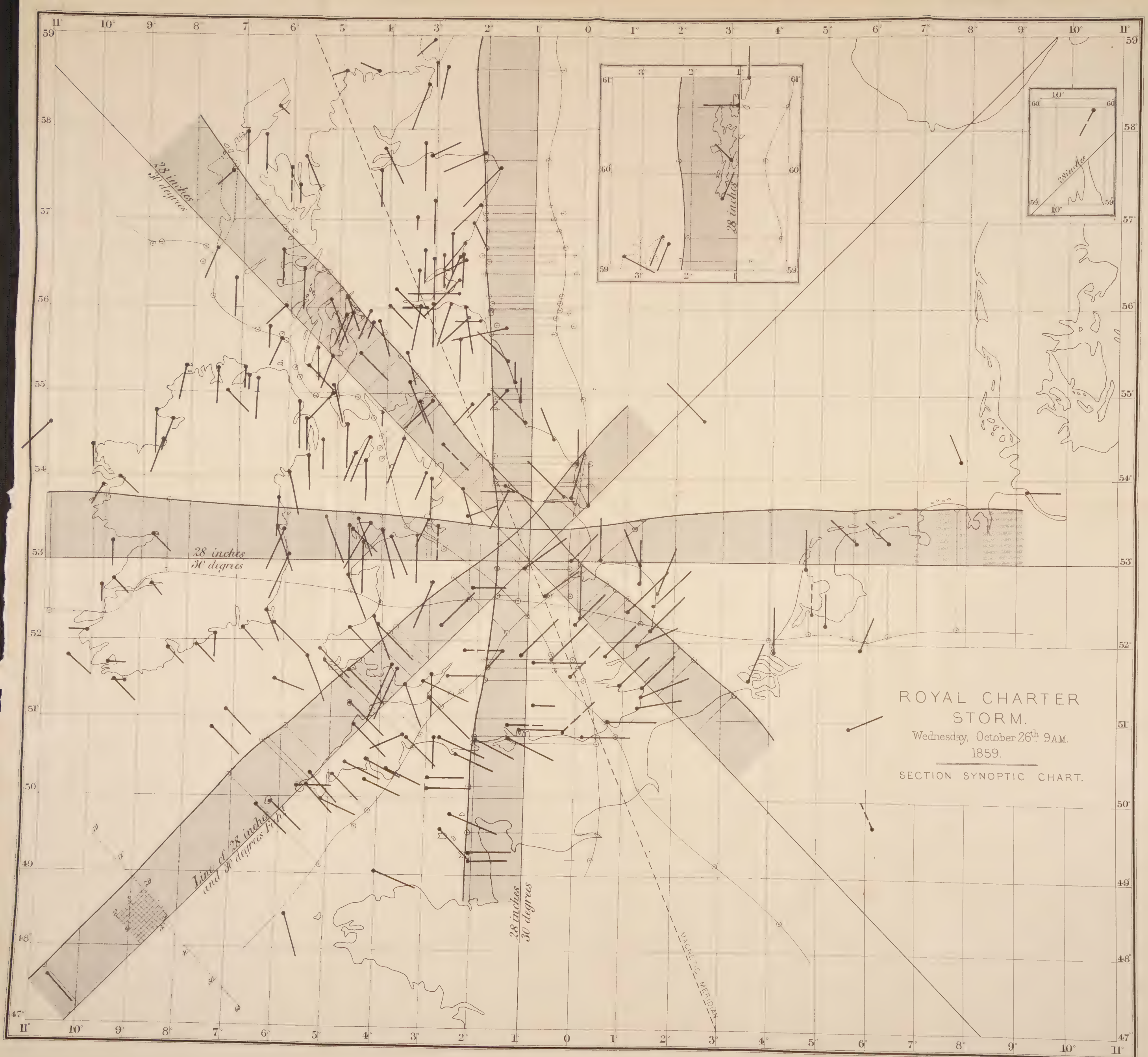
Wednesday, October 26th 9AM. (nearly).
1859.

SYNOPTIC CHART.

Note. Pressure barometric as 29.60. Temperature as 56°





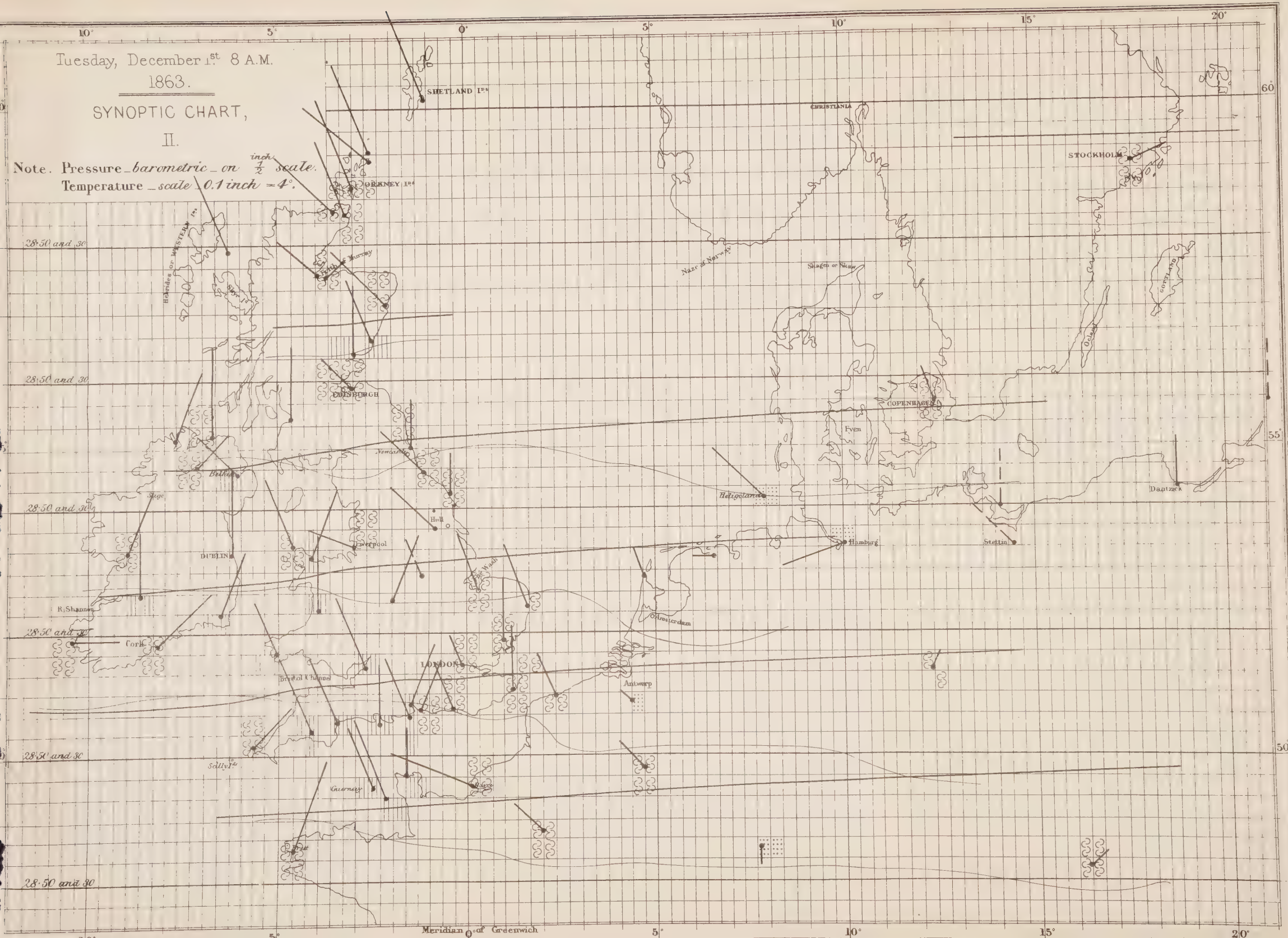




Tuesday, December 1st 8 A.M.
1863.

SYNOPTIC CHART,
II.

Note. Pressure *barometric* - on $\frac{1}{2}$ scale.
Temperature - scale 0.1 inch = 4° .



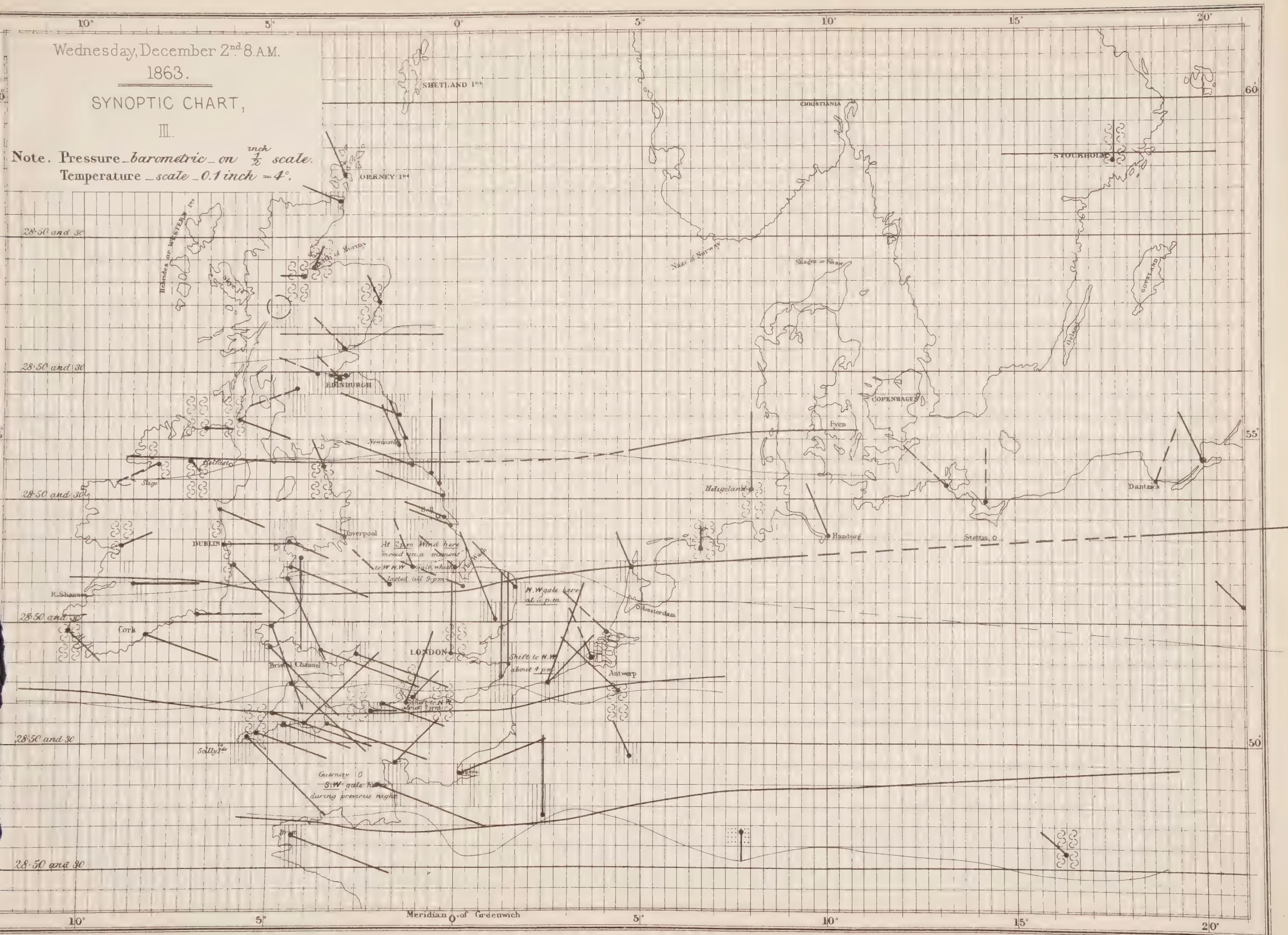


Wednesday, December 2nd 8 A.M.
1863.

SYNOPTIC CHART,

III.

Note. Pressure barometric on $\frac{1}{2}$ scale.
Temperature scale 0.1 inch = 4° .

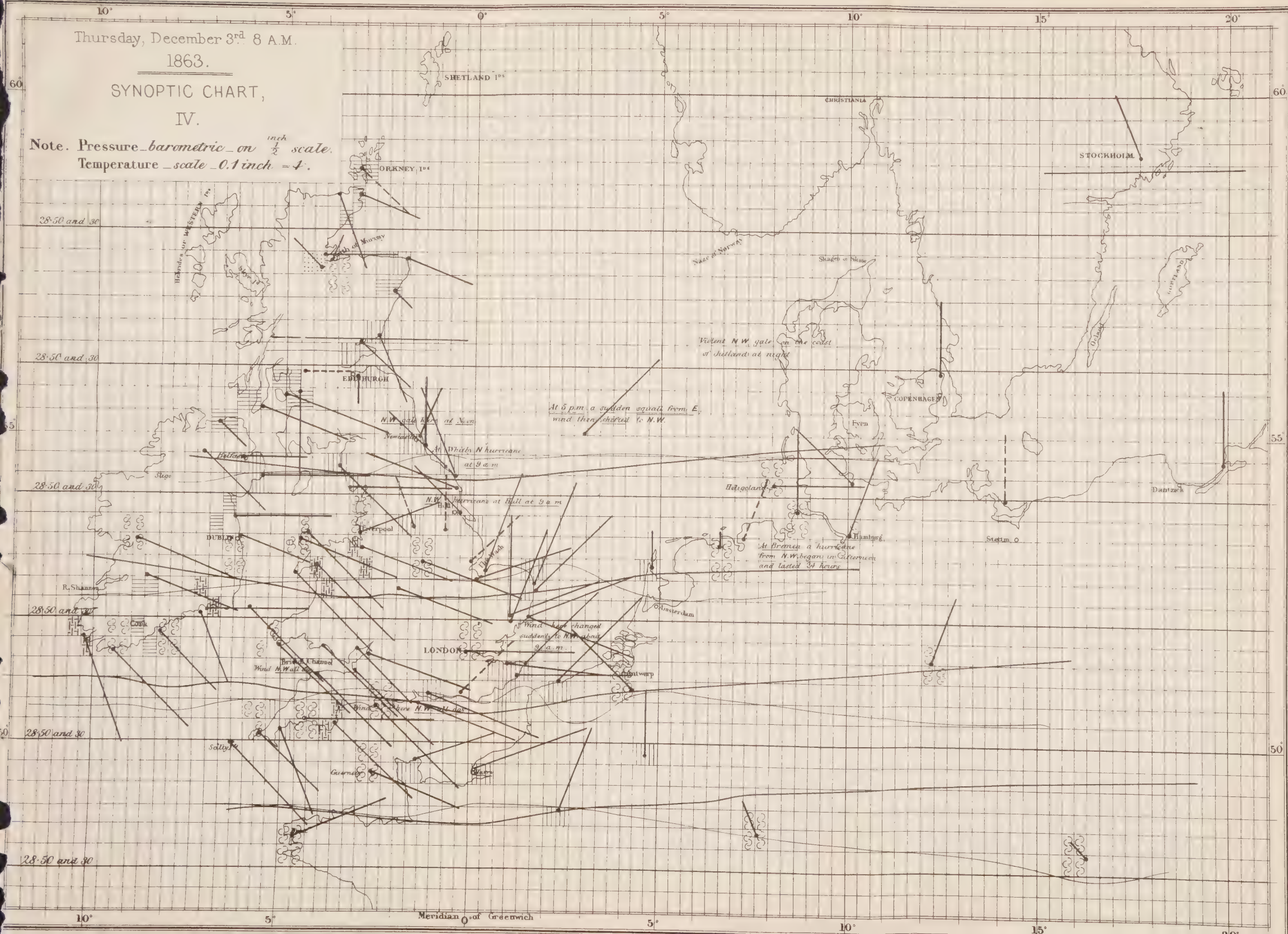




Thursday, December 3rd. 8 A.M.
1863.

SYNOPTIC CHART,
IV.

Note. Pressure barometric on $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{inch} scale.
 Temperature scale 0.1 inch = 4°.





Friday, December 4th 8.A.M.
1863.

SYNOPTIC CHART,
V.

Note. Pressure barometric on $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale.
Temperature scale 0.1 inch = 4°.

